S. HRG. 98-271 PT. 26

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

PART 26

JULY 6, SEPTEMBER 7, OCTOBER 5, NOVEMBER 2, AND DECEMBER 7, 1984

[Hearing day of August 3, 1984, of this series, may be found in the hearings entitled "The 1984 Midyear Economic Outlook"]

Printed for the use of the Joint Economic Committee

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

44-485 O WASHINGTON : 1985

J841-29.

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EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1984

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-106, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Daniel E. Lungren (member of the committee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Lungren and Mitchell; and Senator Proxmire.

Also present: Dan C. Roberts, executive director; James K. Galbraith, deputy director; and Deborah Clay-Mendez and Mary E. Eccles, professional staff members.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE LUNGREN, PRESIDING

Representative LUNGREN. Welcome, Madam Commissioner, and your colleagues, to our monthly meeting on the unemployment situation.

Madam Commissioner, today you apparently bring us extremely favorable news about the June unemployment situation. In June the civilian unemployment rate fell from 7.5 percent to 7.1 percent. It is now at its lowest level in over 4 years. Decreases were seen in the rate for adult men, women, and teenagers. This favorable development reflects the ongoing positive trend in labor market conditions. It is evidence, I believe, that the decline in the number of unemployed Americans that we saw in May was not merely a statistical aberration.

The number of civilians employed in June, based on the household survey, increased by 460,000. This comes on top of an increase of 890,000 in May, about which we were somewhat cautious when we last met. Overall the June figure indicates that employment has risen by more than 1.3 million over its level in April of this year. According to the June household date, civilian employment now stands at nearly 106 million, and this means that 5 million more Americans hold jobs today than did 1 year ago. Factory hours remain high, and I am confident that next month's employment figures will surpass even this new record.

Reviewing the history of the past 19 months of robust economic growth, there can be no question about the success of President Reagan's policies in improving the well-being of the average American worker. During this period of growth the number of Americans who were unemployed fell by over 3 million. This is the best record for any 19 months in the post-World War II period. During this

same period the number of Americans holding jobs shot up by more than 6 million. Again, this is the best record for any 19 months in the postwar period. This record setting performance is not due merely to the fact that our population has grown, however. If we look at the ratio of employed persons to population in the United States we find that it has also increased by more during the past 19 months than during the comparable period in any other postwar recovery.

Most impressive of all, these gains in the labor market have been achieved without a return to the high levels of inflation that devastated so many Americans a few short years ago. In April and May of this year, the most recent months for which data are available, there was no change at all in the producer price index for finished goods, and during the last 3 months for which data are available the consumer price index has risen at an annual rate of only 3.6 percent. Evidently we have come a long way in the fight against inflation and in the fight against unemployment.

Madam Commissioner, I understand that last week the Bureau of Labor Statistics formally commemorated the day 100 years ago when the Bureau's enabling legislation was signed. Let me congratulate you and the Bureau as a whole. We recognize that the job the Bureau has performed so well these last 100 years is sometimes as difficult as it is important.

Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you, Congressman. I do not have an opening statement. I would like to make a very brief comment, however.

Ms. Norwood, you are more familiar with the difficulties of the seasonal adjustment and with their not always great reliability. Seasonal adjustment is what makes the difference this month, isn't it? When you look at the nonseasonally adjusted figures, and of course we have to recognize the seasonal elements here, unemployment actually increased last month by over 400,000; it went from 8,154,000 to 8,582,000, and the unemployment rate went from 7.2 to 7.4 on an unadjusted basis.

I realize that the adjustment is essential. Our good friends on the Republican side always used to call attention to this in the old days when they had a Democratic President to shoot at, but I think it is only fair that we call attention to the fact, to be fair about this, that the actual number of unemployed people increased last month; it didn't decrease, it increased, unless I misread your figures here which are on table A-2 of your attached data. As I say, it increased by about 400,000.

I realize that in all likelihood the record we have today is good news, because you have to make these seasonal adjustments, and we realize that a great number of people come into the work force, as you say, more than 1 million who came into the work force as teenagers on jobs, and that, of course, is good news. But nevertheless we have had some changes in the period when colleges end and high schools terminate over the past few years, so I think that the seasonal adjustment isn't, perhaps, as precise as we would like it to be. You might want to comment on that when you make your remarks.

I have one other disturbing element here. I notice that the diffusion index, which indicates the number of industries in which employment increased, has dropped in June rather than improved in June, and I think that is a matter that we should be interested in and concerned about.

Thank you, Congressman.

Representative LUNGREN. Representative Mitchell.

Representative MITCHELL. Thank you, Congressman.

Ms. Norwood, it is good to be back. I have missed these sessions in the early spring, but I will make an assiduous effort to be here all the time from this point on, especially when you bring such good news, which I will very carefully analyze when I have a chance to question you.

An incredible drop in black teenage unemployment, a full 10 percent in 1 month. Did a "smurf" invade the computers? Was a gremlin tinkering around with the machinery? That's the most incredible drop anyone has ever witnessed.

I will ask you a little bit more about it. Maybe I had better hear your testimony first.

Representative LUNGREN. Ms. Norwood.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS; AND JOHN F. EARLY, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, DIVISION OF CONSUMER PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you, Congressman.

I would like first to introduce Thomas Plewes, on my left, who is in charge of our labor Force Statistics Programs, and John Early, on my right, who runs our Consumer Price Program.

I am always very pleased to appear before this committee to offer a few comments to supplement our press release.

The labor market improved further in June. After adjustment for the usual seasonal movements, employment continued to rise and unemployment declined sharply. The overall jobless rate, which includes the resident Armed Forces in the labor force, was 7 percent in June, and the civilian worker rate was 7.1 percent. Both rates were down by 0.7 of 1 percentage point since April and were at their lowest points in over 4 years.

The number of unemployed persons declined by 385,000 to 8.1 million in June after seasonal adjustment.

As you know, June is a month when considerable labor force change ordinarily takes place. Large numbers of young people leave school to look for temporary or permanent jobs, and many adult women leave the labor force for the summer. This June, about 1.3 million teenagers found jobs, more than is usual, and more adult women than is normally the case dropped out of the labor force. After seasonal adjustment unemployment among these two groups dropped by 280,000. In addition, joblessness among adult men declined by another 110,000, resulting in improvement in unemployment among each of the major age-sex groups.

The jobless rate for adult men dropped from 6.5 to 6.3 percent from May to June, and the rate for adult women declined from 6.8 to 6.4 percent. Throughout most of the present recovery declines in the men's jobless rate have been much sharper than in the women's rate. In the 19 months of the recovery the jobless rate for adult men has declined by 3.7 percentage points, while that for adult women has dropped by 2.7 points. The unemployment rate for teenagers, which fell from 24.1 to 17.6 percent over this period, has moved somewhat differently from the adult rates. The teenage jobless rate improved through most of 1983, remained stuck between 19 and 20 percent during the first 5 months of this year, and then dropped from May to June.

The June improvement in unemployment occurred among both blacks and whites. Much of the black reduction resulted from a market over-the-month decline in the jobless rate for black teenagers, from 44 to 34 percent after seasonal adjustment.

As you know, their rate has been in the 40 to 50 percent range for over 2 years.

While I am very pleased to be able to report a drop of this magnitude, I believe that we will need data for several additional months to verify the magnitude of the June change. The population of black teenagers is relatively small and their labor force is even smaller. The number of employed and unemployed in this group measured in the household survey can be quite volatile. Accurate determination of the trends for groups of this size requires several months of time series data.

The median duration of unemployment declined to 7.2 weeks in June, as the number out of work from 5 to 26 weeks declined by 320,000. The number of very long-term unemployed, those jobless for 6 months or more, held about steady at 1.6 million.

Each quarter the Bureau reports on the number of discouraged workers, persons who report that they would like to work but are not seeking work because they believe they cannot find a job. There were 1.3 million discouraged workers in the second quarter, unchanged from the first quarter level. This was more than half a million below the recession high reached in the fourth quarter of 1982. Women and blacks continue to be disproportionately represented among the discouraged total.

Civilian employment, as measured by the household survey, was up by 460,000 in June after seasonal adjustment. Nearly 300,000 of the increase from May to June was among adult men. Since the recession trough in November 1982 the number of adult men with jobs has risen by 3.5 million and 3.1 million adult women have found employment.

The employment-population ratio, that is, the proportion of the working age population with jobs, reached 60 percent in June, only one-tenth of a point below the alltime high reached in 1979. Although the rate for adult men has rebounded sharply from its recession-induced low, the employment-population ratio for men has been on a slow long-term downward path as the trend toward early retirement continues. The ratio for adult women, which was much less affected by the recession than the rate for men, was 50.5 percent in June, the same as in May, and the highest level ever recorded.

The May-to-June employment gains in the household survey were confirmed by the business survey, which shows nonfarm payroll employment up by 300,000. The construction industry, which has rebounded strongly during the recovery period, posted another large increase in jobs in June—75,000. Factory employment continued to advance.

The number of jobs in durable manufacturing rose by 70,000 in June with most of the gain concentrated in machinery, electrical equipment, fabricated metals, and transportation equipment. Although the pace of employment gains in manufacturing has slowed somewhat in the last few months, the number of factory jobs has risen by 1.3 million since June 1983. Employment in the services industry, which includes business and health as well as other services, continued its pattern of strong growth with a gain of 130,000 jobs in June. Over the last year, payroll jobs in the services industry have risen by 1 million.

In summary, the data for June show further improvement in the overall employment situation. Both the household and the business surveys posted sharp employment increases, and the unemployment rate fell to its lowest level in over 4 years.

Congressman Lungren, my colleagues and I will be glad to try to answer any questions you may have.

[The table attached to Ms. Norwood's statement, together with the press release referred to, follows:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF ALL CIVILIAN WORKERS BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Month and year	Unadjustment rate	X–11 ARIMA method					X–11 method (official method before 1980)	Range (cols. 2–7)
		Official procedure	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1983								
June	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8	10.0	10.0	0.2
July	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	.1
August	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	.1
September	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.3	.2
October	8.4	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.9	.2
November	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	.1
December	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	.2
1984								
January	8.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	.1
February	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.8	.2
March	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.7	.2
April	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	.....
May	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.5	.2
June	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.2	.2

Note.—Explanation of Column Heads:

(1) Unadjusted rate: Unemployment rate for all civilian workers, not seasonally adjusted.

(2) Official procedure (X–11 ARIMA method): The published seasonally adjusted rate for all civilian workers. Each of the 3 major civilian labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16–19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1974 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive, Integrated, Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X–11 portion of the X–11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January-June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July-

December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of Employment and Earnings.

(3) Concurrent (X–11 ARIMA method): The official procedure for computation of the rate for all civilian workers using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X–11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1984 would be based, during 1984, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1974 through January 1984.

(4) Stable (X–11 ARIMA method): Each of the 12 civilian labor force components is extended using ARIMA model is as in the official procedure and then run through the X–11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the offical procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-morth intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) Total (X–11 ARIMA method): This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and civilian labor force levels are extended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X–11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) Residual (X–11 ARIMA method): This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total civilian employment and civilian labor force levels using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) X–11 method (official method before 1980): The method for computation of the official procedure is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X–11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of Adjustment: The X–11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in the X–11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12–564E, February 1980.

The standard X–11 method is described in X–11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, by Julius Shiskin, Alan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 1984.

News

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information: (202) 523-1371
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USDL 84-299
TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS
EMBARGOED UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (EDT), FRIDAY,
JULY 6, 1984

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JUNE 1984

Employment rose in June and unemployment declined, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall unemployment rate, which includes the resident Armed Forces in the labor force base, was 7.0 percent, and the rate for civilian workers was 7.1 percent. Both of these measures dropped four-tenths of a percentage point over the month; they have decreased by a full percentage point thus far in 1984.

Total civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--rose by 460,000 to 105.7 million, following an even larger increase in May. The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--advanced by 300,000. Strong growth was registered in construction, durable goods manufacturing, and the services industry.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The civilian worker unemployment rate dropped by 0.4 percentage point to 7.1 percent in June. The number of unemployed persons was down by 385,000, after seasonal adjustment, to 8.1 million; a large part of this decline occurred among reentrants to the labor force. The jobless rate has fallen by 3.6 percentage points from its late 1982 high to the lowest level since April 1980. The number of unemployed has declined by 3.8 million since November 1982. (See tables A-2.) and A-8.)

Unemployment rates declined among most major worker groups in June. Decreases were largest for adult women and teenagers, whose rates dropped to 6.4 and 17.6 percent, respectively. The jobless rate for adult men edged down to 6.3 percent, continuing its sharp downward trend. The reduction among teenagers represented the first substantial change in their rate since November 1983. Unemployment rates for both whites and blacks were also lower in June. The rate for black teenagers, which tends to fluctuate quite widely, dropped sharply, to 34.3 percent. There was also a decrease in the unemployment rate for full-time workers. (See tables A-2, A-3, and A-6.)

The decline in unemployment over the month was concentrated among those unemployed from 5 to 26 weeks. The median duration of unemployment also dropped--from 8.7 to 7.2 weeks--while the mean duration was little changed at 18.8 weeks. (See table A-7.)

Civilian Labor Force and Employment (Household Survey Data)

The civilian labor force typically swells in June with the summertime entrance of students and graduates. This June, the labor force increased by 2.1 million, with teenagers accounting for most of the gain. This was essentially in line with seasonal expectations, and thus, after seasonal adjustment, the labor force showed little change over the month. (See table A-2.)

Civilian employment continued to show strong growth in June, rising by 460,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis to 105.7 million. Adult men accounted for nearly two-thirds of this increase and teenagers for most of the remainder.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

At 1.3 million, the number of discouraged workers--persons who report that they want to work but are not looking for jobs because they believe they cannot find any--was about unchanged between the first and second quarters of 1984 but was down by more than half a million from the

fourth quarter 1982 recession high. Almost 3 out of 4 discouraged workers reported job-market factors as their reason for not looking for jobs. (See table A-13.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 300,000 in June to 94.0 million, seasonally adjusted, continuing the strong job gains evident since early 1983. Employment growth was widespread, as more than three-fifths of the 185 industries in the BLS diffusion index registered over-the-month increases. Construction, durable goods manufacturing, and the services industry showed the largest employment gains. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

Construction employment, which has rebounded strongly during the current recovery period, rose by 75,000 in June to 4.4 million, its highest level since the spring of 1980. Durable goods manufacturing recorded a 70,000 job gain, with most of the strength occurring in fabricated metals, machinery, electrical equipment, and transportation equipment. There was

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			May-June change
	1983	1984		1984			
	II	I	II	Apr.	May	June	
HOUSEHOLD DATA							
	Thousands of persons						
Labor force 1/	112,946	114,292	115,333	114,938	115,493	115,567	74
Total employment 1/	101,706	105,426	106,837	106,095	106,978	107,438	460
Civilian labor force	111,277	112,607	113,642	113,245	113,803	113,877	74
Civilian employment	100,037	103,740	105,146	104,402	105,288	105,748	460
Unemployment	11,240	8,866	8,496	8,843	8,514	8,130	-384
Not in labor force	62,680	63,072	62,494	62,724	62,320	62,407	87
Discouraged workers	1,726	1,339	1,295	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers 1/	10.0	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.0	-0.4
All civilian workers	10.1	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.1	-0.4
Adult men	9.4	7.0	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.3	-0.2
Adult women	8.5	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.4	-0.4
Teenagers	23.3	19.6	18.7	19.4	19.0	17.6	-1.4
White	8.8	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.1	-0.3
Black	20.4	16.5	15.9	16.8	15.8	15.0	-0.8
Hispanic origin	14.2	10.8	10.7	11.5	10.5	10.0	-0.5
ESTABLISHMENT DATA							
	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment	89,588	92,765	93,729p	93,449	93,718p	94,019p	301p
Goods-producing industries	23,092	24,518	24,867p	24,760	24,850p	24,990p	140p
Service-producing industries	66,496	68,247	68,862p	68,689	68,868p	69,029p	161p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm	34.9	35.3	35.3p	35.4	35.3p	35.3p	0p
Manufacturing	40.0	40.8	40.8p	41.1	40.6p	40.6p	0p
Manufacturing overtime	2.8	3.5	3.4p	3.7	3.3p	3.3p	0p

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces.
p=preliminary.
N.A.=not available.

little change in nondurable goods employment for the second month in a row. While manufacturing has continued to grow, job gains in the last 3 months have been considerably less than the average growth earlier in the recovery.

The largest over-the-month increase occurred in services, where employment rose by 130,000. Elsewhere in the service-producing sector, job gains also occurred in both wholesale and retail trade and in transportation and public utilities.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was unchanged in June at 35.3 hours, seasonally adjusted, and has fluctuated around this level since the beginning of the year. Weekly hours and overtime in manufacturing, at 40.6 and 3.3 hours, respectively, were also unchanged in June at levels close to the very high points that prevailed in the January-April period. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.6 percent in June to 112.6 (1977=100), reflecting the increase in employment. The manufacturing index increased 0.3 percent over the month to 96.3 but was still somewhat below the April level. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly and weekly earnings both increased 0.4 percent in June, seasonally adjusted. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings rose 2 cents to $8.29, and weekly earnings increased $3.19 to $295.12. Over the past year, hourly earnings rose by 31 cents, and weekly earnings were up by $14.22. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 160.0 (1977=100) in June, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 0.3 percent from May. For the 12 months ended in June, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 3.2 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 0.1 percent during the 12-month period ended in May. (See table B-4.)

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 195,000 establishments employing over 35 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The *labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-5 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1, and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The overall unemployment rate is U-5a, while U-5b represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

—The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces;

—The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

—The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

—The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over a course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all

employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components, plus the resident Armed Forces total (not adjusted for seasonality), and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the overall unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 328,000; for total unemployment it is 220,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .26 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.25 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $6.00 per issue or $39.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the population, including Armed Forces in the United States, by sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and sex	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	June 1983	May 1984	June 1984	June 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population[2]	175,793	177,813	177,974	175,793	177,363	177,540	177,662	177,813	177,974
Labor force[3]	115,051	118,961	117,083	113,573	116,377	116,598	116,930	115,493	115,567
Participation rate[4]	65.4	66.9	65.8	64.6	65.6	65.6	65.7	65.0	64.9
Total employed[5]	103,401	106,786	108,502	102,611	105,576	105,826	106,095	106,978	107,438
Employment-population ratio[6]	58.9	60.1	61.0	58.3	59.5	59.6	59.7	60.2	60.4
Resident Armed Forces	1,668	1,690	1,690	1,668	1,684	1,686	1,693	1,690	1,690
Civilian employed	101,813	105,096	106,812	100,743	103,892	104,140	104,402	105,288	105,748
Agriculture	3,977	3,529	3,879	3,879	3,395	3,281	3,393	3,389	3,403
Nonagricultural industries	97,836	101,567	102,932	97,264	100,496	100,859	101,009	101,899	102,344
Unemployed	11,570	8,158	8,582	11,162	8,801	8,772	8,843	8,516	8,130
Unemployment rate[7]	10.1	7.4	7.3	9.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.0
Not in labor force	60,742	62,873	60,891	62,220	60,986	60,942	60,724	62,320	60,407
Men, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[2]	84,014	85,029	85,101	84,014	84,811	84,880	84,953	85,029	85,101
Labor force[3]	66,078	65,079	66,002	64,778	65,093	65,156	65,212	65,307	65,052
Participation rate[4]	78.7	76.5	78.5	77.1	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.9
Total employed[5]	59,581	60,606	62,138	58,369	60,147	60,290	60,293	60,629	60,923
Employment-population ratio[6]	70.9	71.3	73.0	69.5	70.9	71.0	71.0	71.3	71.6
Resident Armed Forces	1,525	1,545	1,545	1,525	1,540	1,542	1,548	1,545	1,545
Civilian employed	58,056	59,061	60,593	56,844	58,607	58,748	58,745	59,084	59,378
Unemployed	6,498	4,472	4,864	6,409	4,946	4,867	4,919	4,678	4,529
Unemployment rate[7]	9.8	6.9	7.4	9.9	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.9
Women, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[2]	91,779	92,789	92,873	91,779	92,552	92,630	92,709	92,789	92,873
Labor force[3]	48,973	49,882	50,281	48,795	49,283	49,442	49,725	50,186	50,115
Participation rate[4]	53.4	53.7	54.1	53.2	53.2	53.4	53.6	54.1	54.0
Total employed[5]	43,900	46,180	46,364	44,042	45,429	45,536	45,802	46,350	46,515
Employment-population ratio[6]	47.8	49.8	49.9	48.0	49.1	49.2	49.4	50.0	50.1
Resident Armed Forces	143	145	145	143	144	144	145	145	145
Civilian employed	43,757	46,035	46,219	43,899	45,285	45,392	45,657	46,205	46,370
Unemployed	5,072	3,682	3,917	4,753	3,855	3,905	3,924	3,836	3,600
Unemployment rate[7]	10.4	7.4	7.8	9.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.2

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

[3] Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[4] Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[5] Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	June 1983	May 1984	June 1984	June 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	174,125	176,123	176,284	174,125	175,679	175,824	175,969	176,123	176,284
Civilian labor force	113,383	113,251	115,393	111,905	112,693	112,912	113,245	113,803	113,677
Participation rate	65.1	64.3	65.5	64.3	64.1	64.2	64.4	64.6	64.6
Employed	101,813	105,096	106,812	100,743	103,892	104,140	104,402	105,288	105,798
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.5	59.7	60.6	57.9	59.1	59.2	59.3	59.8	60.0
Unemployed	11,570	8,154	8,582	11,162	8,801	8,772	8,843	8,514	8,130
Unemployment rate	10.2	7.2	7.4	10.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	76,814	76,073	76,176	76,814	75,736	75,880	75,973	76,073	76,176
Civilian labor force	59,267	59,543	60,224	58,849	59,394	59,388	59,480	59,546	59,726
Participation rate	79.2	78.2	79.1	78.7	78.4	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.4
Employed	56,078	55,760	56,585	53,492	55,256	55,368	55,365	55,685	55,970
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.3	73.3	74.3	71.5	72.9	73.0	72.9	73.2	73.5
Agriculture	2,683	2,527	2,657	2,497	2,409	2,364	2,453	2,451	2,469
Nonagricultural industries	51,395	53,234	53,929	50,995	52,857	53,004	52,932	53,234	53,501
Unemployed	3,188	3,783	3,639	5,352	4,128	4,020	4,095	3,861	3,755
Unemployment rate	8.8	6.3	6.0	9.1	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.5	6.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	84,008	85,272	85,380	84,008	84,962	85,064	85,168	85,272	85,380
Civilian labor force	44,249	46,087	45,649	44,684	45,258	45,459	45,703	46,222	46,101
Participation rate	52.7	54.0	53.5	53.2	53.3	53.4	53.7	54.2	54.0
Employed	40,394	43,097	42,678	40,847	42,138	42,315	42,517	43,098	43,146
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.1	50.5	50.0	48.6	49.6	49.7	49.9	50.5	50.5
Agriculture	763	652	750	634	640	574	619	610	623
Nonagricultural industries	39,631	42,445	41,928	40,213	41,498	41,741	41,898	42,487	42,523
Unemployed	3,855	2,990	2,970	3,837	3,120	3,144	3,186	3,124	2,955
Unemployment rate	8.7	6.5	6.5	8.6	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,303	14,778	14,728	15,303	14,931	14,880	14,828	14,778	14,728
Civilian labor force	9,867	7,650	9,520	8,377	8,041	8,065	8,062	8,034	8,050
Participation rate	64.5	51.8	64.6	54.7	53.9	54.2	54.4	54.4	54.7
Employed	7,341	6,238	7,548	6,404	6,488	6,457	6,580	6,505	6,631
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.0	42.2	51.2	41.8	43.5	43.4	43.8	44.0	45.0
Agriculture	530	350	473	348	346	343	321	327	311
Nonagricultural industries	6,811	5,889	7,075	6,056	6,142	6,114	6,259	6,178	6,320
Unemployed	2,527	1,412	1,972	1,973	1,553	1,608	1,562	1,529	1,419
Unemployment rate	25.6	18.5	20.7	23.6	19.3	19.9	19.4	19.0	17.6

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	June 1983	May 1984	June 1984	June 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	150,810	152,229	152,295	150,810	152,079	152,285	152,178	152,229	152,295
Civilian labor force	98,488	99,484	100,090	97,235	98,167	98,424	98,495	98,853	99,770
Participation rate	65.3	64.6	65.7	64.5	64.6	64.6	64.7	64.9	64.9
Employed	89,890	92,287	93,772	88,836	91,504	91,845	91,933	92,505	92,887
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.6	60.6	61.6	58.9	60.2	60.3	60.4	60.8	60.9
Unemployed	8,598	6,197	6,319	8,399	6,623	6,580	6,562	6,348	6,872
Unemployment rate	8.7	6.2	6.3	8.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	52,202	52,339	52,990	51,820	52,335	52,398	52,486	52,357	52,948
Participation rate	79.5	78.6	79.5	79.0	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.7	79.9
Employed	48,235	49,489	50,291	47,704	49,149	49,343	49,329	49,440	49,784
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.5	74.4	75.5	72.7	74.0	74.2	74.2	74.3	74.7
Unemployed	3,967	2,850	2,700	4,116	3,186	3,055	3,077	2,917	2,804
Unemployment rate	7.6	5.4	5.1	7.9	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	37,794	39,306	38,867	38,129	38,726	38,673	38,632	39,439	39,226
Participation rate	52.0	53.5	52.8	52.6	52.8	52.9	53.1	53.7	53.3
Employed	34,934	37,113	36,672	35,309	36,465	36,570	36,688	37,150	37,042
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.2	50.5	49.9	48.7	49.7	49.8	49.9	50.5	50.4
Unemployed	2,806	2,193	2,175	2,820	2,261	2,302	2,344	2,289	2,184
Unemployment rate	7.4	5.6	5.6	7.4	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	8,545	8,759	8,253	7,286	7,106	7,153	7,057	7,057	6,996
Participation rate	67.6	55.6	68.0	57.6	57.7	58.3	57.7	58.0	57.7
Employed	6,720	5,686	6,009	5,823	5,930	5,932	5,916	5,915	5,911
Employment-population ratio[2]	53.2	46.7	56.1	46.1	48.1	48.3	48.4	48.6	48.7
Unemployed	1,825	1,076	1,444	1,463	1,176	1,221	1,141	1,142	1,085
Unemployment rate	21.4	15.9	17.5	20.1	16.5	17.1	16.2	16.2	15.5
Men	20.5	15.4	17.1	20.4	16.6	17.3	16.6	16.8	16.5
Women	22.4	16.4	17.9	19.7	16.7	16.8	15.7	15.5	14.5
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,914	19,302	19,330	18,911	19,222	19,268	19,274	19,302	19,330
Civilian labor force	11,986	11,895	12,230	11,718	11,881	11,867	11,936	12,008	11,962
Participation rate	63.4	61.6	63.3	62.0	61.8	61.7	61.9	62.2	61.9
Employed	9,389	10,060	10,222	9,339	9,958	9,896	9,923	10,105	10,168
Employment-population ratio[2]	49.6	52.1	52.9	49.4	51.8	51.4	51.5	52.4	52.6
Unemployed	2,599	1,835	2,009	2,379	1,923	1,972	2,011	1,903	1,795
Unemployment rate	21.7	15.4	16.4	20.3	16.2	16.6	16.8	15.8	15.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,614	5,666	5,703	5,562	5,677	5,660	5,607	5,673	5,696
Participation rate	76.4	74.8	75.4	75.7	75.4	75.0	74.2	74.9	74.4
Employed	4,558	4,872	4,864	4,512	4,877	4,788	4,712	4,872	4,811
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.0	64.3	64.1	61.4	64.8	63.5	62.4	64.3	63.4
Unemployed	1,055	795	839	1,050	800	871	894	801	885
Unemployment rate	18.8	14.0	14.7	18.9	14.1	15.4	16.0	14.1	14.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,284	5,504	5,485	5,287	5,408	5,425	5,469	5,547	5,496
Participation rate	56.6	57.6	57.3	56.7	56.9	57.0	57.3	58.0	57.4
Employed	4,353	4,769	4,779	4,391	4,630	4,690	4,737	4,793	4,810
Employment-population ratio[2]	46.7	49.9	49.9	47.1	48.7	49.2	49.6	50.1	50.3
Unemployed	931	734	706	896	777	735	731	754	679
Unemployment rate	17.6	13.3	12.9	16.9	14.4	13.5	13.4	13.6	12.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,090	726	1,042	869	796	783	859	787	820
Participation rate	48.9	33.5	48.2	39.0	36.4	35.9	39.5	36.3	37.9
Employed	678	439	579	636	650	617	676	640	639
Employment-population ratio[2]	31.4	19.3	26.8	29.6	29.6	28.4	31.0	29.3	29.9
Unemployed	412	287	464	433	346	366	383	347	381
Unemployment rate	36.2	39.3	44.5	49.8	43.5	46.7	44.8	44.1	46.3
Men	36.5	39.6	43.2	50.7	44.7	44.4	43.8	46.9	45.3
Women	36.2	45.8	46.0	48.7	38.9	49.6	47.1	48.2	33.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,738	10,026	9,824	9,738	9,906	10,000	10,072	10,026	9,824
Civilian labor force	6,318	6,363	6,410	6,202	6,292	6,484	6,378	6,332	6,298
Participation rate	64.9	63.5	65.2	63.7	63.5	64.3	63.3	63.2	64.1
Employed	5,422	5,717	5,760	5,336	5,651	5,751	5,643	5,666	5,669
Employment-population ratio[2]	55.7	57.0	58.6	54.8	57.1	57.1	56.0	56.5	57.7
Unemployed	896	647	651	866	639	733	735	666	629
Unemployment rate	14.2	10.2	10.2	14.0	10.2	11.3	11.5	10.5	10.0

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

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Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	June 1983	May 1984	June 1984	June 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	101,813	105,096	105,812	104,743	103,892	104,440	104,403	105,288	105,748
Married men, spouse present	38,115	39,159	39,306	37,911	38,911	38,927	39,063	39,159	39,072
Married women, spouse present	23,921	25,799	25,270	24,446	25,212	25,239	25,457	25,722	25,786
Women who maintain families	4,991	5,674	5,642	5,029	5,346	5,444	5,491	5,648	5,688
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,911	1,691	1,886	1,629	1,560	1,515	1,661	1,610	1,606
Self-employed workers	1,716	1,585	1,699	1,591	1,609	1,580	1,536	1,537	1,570
Unpaid family workers	349	253	295	252	232	198	207	246	212
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	89,938	93,619	94,718	89,345	92,379	92,819	92,931	93,928	94,040
Government	15,442	15,982	15,389	15,584	15,822	15,813	15,784	15,764	15,685
Private industries	74,796	77,636	79,408	73,831	76,557	77,006	77,147	78,167	78,355
Private households	1,375	1,300	1,413	1,295	1,219	1,155	1,296	1,347	1,329
Other industries	73,421	76,336	77,995	72,536	75,338	75,851	75,858	76,820	77,026
Self-employed workers	7,530	7,815	7,851	7,510	7,849	7,755	7,836	7,707	7,828
Unpaid family workers	368	334	384	352	330	326	338	311	348
PERSONS AT WORK[1]									
Nonagricultural industries	90,398	97,799	95,860	90,983	95,067	94,982	96,918	96,523	96,500
Full-time schedules	73,270	78,985	78,731	73,971	78,715	77,006	78,276	78,280	78,496
Part time for economic reasons	6,593	5,076	6,817	5,886	5,808	5,463	5,593	5,353	5,491
Usually work full time	1,886	1,506	1,743	1,777	1,611	1,472	1,530	1,589	1,554
Usually work part time	4,707	3,568	4,376	4,109	4,197	3,991	4,063	3,804	3,837
Part time for noneconomic reasons	10,534	13,740	11,812	11,956	12,545	12,513	13,049	12,889	12,514

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-6. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1983			1984		1984		
	II	III	IV	I	II	Apr.	May	June
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.0	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.8	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	7.9	7.3	6.6	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.6
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	10.0	9.3	8.3	7.6	7.2	7.6	7.2	6.7
U-4a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	10.0	9.3	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.0
U-4b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	10.1	9.4	8.5	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.1
U-5 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	12.9	12.2	10.2	10.5	9.9	10.4	9.9	9.5
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	14.4	13.5	12.4	11.6	11.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

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Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	June 1983	May 1984	June 1984	June 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	11,162	8,514	8,130	10.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.1
Men, 16 years and over	6,409	4,678	4,529	10.1	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.1
Men, 20 years and over	5,352	3,861	3,755	9.1	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.5	6.3
Women, 16 years and over	4,753	3,836	3,600	9.8	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.2
Women, 20 years and over	3,837	3,124	2,955	8.6	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,973	1,529	1,419	23.6	19.3	19.9	19.4	19.0	17.6
Married men, spouse present	2,705	1,859	1,854	6.7	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5
Married women, spouse present	2,022	1,574	1,516	7.6	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6
Women who maintain families	718	616	602	12.5	11.0	11.0	10.5	9.8	9.6
Full-time workers	9,332	7,058	6,524	9.7	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.2	6.7
Part-time workers	1,842	1,495	1,649	11.8	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.3	10.3
Labor force time lost[2]	—	—	—	11.1	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.3
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	8,265	6,055	5,865	10.1	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.0
Mining	198	89	75	17.9	12.2	11.2	10.3	8.9	7.1
Construction	999	830	820	18.4	15.1	13.3	14.3	16.8	14.8
Manufacturing	2,537	1,568	1,588	11.6	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.1	7.2
Durable goods	1,633	920	949	12.5	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.0	7.2
Nondurable goods	904	628	639	10.2	7.8	7.2	8.0	7.4	7.3
Transportation and public utilities	462	332	312	7.8	5.9	5.0	5.8	5.6	5.2
Wholesale and retail trade	2,152	1,690	1,562	10.2	8.3	8.3	8.7	7.9	7.2
Finance and service industries	1,937	1,567	1,508	7.2	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.4
Government workers	835	781	663	5.1	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.1
Agricultural wage and salary workers	322	261	214	16.5	14.0	14.6	12.2	13.9	11.8

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

[2] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	June 1983	May 1984	June 1984	June 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	4,587	3,050	4,005	3,630	3,359	3,386	3,438	3,238	3,179
5 to 14 weeks	2,536	1,978	1,973	2,950	2,686	2,539	2,493	2,433	2,296
15 weeks and over	4,447	3,127	2,603	4,486	2,994	2,873	2,855	2,851	2,619
15 to 26 weeks	1,605	1,318	1,018	1,593	1,173	1,118	1,111	1,186	1,008
27 weeks and over	2,842	1,809	1,585	2,893	1,810	1,759	1,744	1,664	1,611
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	19.8	19.9	17.3	21.4	18.3	18.8	18.5	18.4	18.6
Median duration, in weeks	8.8	9.3	5.9	10.8	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.7	7.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	39.6	37.4	46.7	32.8	38.1	36.5	39.1	38.0	39.2
5 to 14 weeks	21.9	24.3	23.0	26.7	28.1	28.9	28.4	28.6	28.4
15 weeks and over	38.4	38.3	30.3	40.5	33.8	32.7	32.5	33.5	32.4
15 to 26 weeks	13.9	16.2	11.9	14.4	13.3	12.7	12.6	13.9	12.5
27 weeks and over	24.6	22.2	18.5	26.1	20.5	20.0	19.8	19.5	19.9

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Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	June 1983	May 1984	June 1984	June 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	6,135	4,119	3,963	6,525	4,737	4,614	4,527	4,327	4,230
On layoff	1,625	1,066	1,026	1,861	1,272	1,254	1,108	1,192	1,166
Other job losers	4,510	3,053	2,937	4,664	3,465	3,360	3,419	3,134	3,055
Job leavers	748	752	745	799	772	756	781	804	800
Reentrants	2,799	2,141	2,259	2,436	2,153	2,208	2,308	2,178	1,968
New entrants	1,887	1,142	1,646	1,412	1,092	1,213	1,216	1,186	1,136
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	53.0	50.5	46.2	58.4	54.1	52.5	51.3	50.9	51.9
On layoff	14.0	13.1	12.0	16.5	14.5	14.3	12.5	14.0	14.4
Other job losers	39.0	37.4	34.2	41.9	39.6	38.2	38.7	36.9	37.6
Job leavers	6.5	9.2	8.7	7.2	8.8	8.6	8.8	9.5	9.8
Reentrants	24.2	26.3	26.3	21.8	24.6	25.1	26.1	25.6	24.2
New entrants	16.3	14.0	18.8	12.6	12.5	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.0
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	5.4	3.6	3.4	5.8	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7
Job leavers	.7	.7	.6	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Reentrants	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7
New entrants	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	June 1983	May 1984	June 1984	June 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984
Total, 16 years and over	11,162	8,510	8,130	10.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.1
16 to 24 years	4,322	3,402	3,056	17.6	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.0	13.0
16 to 19 years	1,973	1,529	1,419	23.6	19.3	19.9	19.4	19.0	17.6
16 to 17 years	798	632	602	25.6	22.1	23.1	22.3	20.2	19.7
18 to 19 years	1,176	896	813	22.3	17.5	18.1	17.5	18.2	16.3
20 to 24 years	2,349	1,873	1,737	14.5	11.6	11.6	12.2	11.5	10.7
25 years and over	6,871	5,132	4,996	7.9	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.6
25 to 54 years	5,990	4,474	4,276	8.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.7
55 years and over	825	659	683	5.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.6
Men, 16 years and over	6,409	4,678	4,529	10.1	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.1
16 to 24 years	2,448	1,812	1,772	18.6	14.6	14.6	15.0	14.0	13.7
16 to 19 years	1,057	817	774	24.0	19.7	20.0	19.7	19.4	18.5
16 to 17 years	429	352	345	26.0	21.6	23.0	23.7	21.3	22.7
18 to 19 years	635	472	413	22.8	18.1	18.2	17.3	18.3	16.1
20 to 24 years	1,391	995	998	15.9	12.1	11.9	12.7	11.5	11.4
25 years and over	3,962	2,878	2,757	7.9	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.4
25 to 54 years	3,465	2,480	2,377	8.4	6.4	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.6
55 years and over	492	394	378	5.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.3
Women, 16 years and over	4,753	3,836	3,600	9.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.2
16 to 24 years	1,874	1,591	1,284	16.4	13.7	14.2	14.1	14.0	12.2
16 to 19 years	916	712	645	23.1	18.9	19.8	19.0	18.6	16.7
16 to 17 years	369	280	257	25.2	22.6	23.1	20.8	19.0	16.6
18 to 19 years	541	424	400	21.7	16.9	18.1	17.8	18.1	16.5
20 to 24 years	958	879	739	12.9	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.4	9.9
25 years and over	2,909	2,254	2,238	7.8	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8
25 to 54 years	2,525	1,994	1,897	8.1	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.8
55 years and over	333	266	305	5.5	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.3	5.0

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	June 1983	May 1984	June 1984	June 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,316	23,894	23,989	23,316	23,600	23,539	23,791	23,894	23,989
Civilian labor force	14,895	14,847	15,303	14,621	14,593	14,521	14,770	14,976	15,039
Participation rate	63.9	62.1	63.8	62.7	61.8	61.7	62.1	62.7	62.7
Employed	11,923	12,809	13,040	12,098	12,417	12,325	12,541	12,852	13,020
Employment-population ratio[2]	51.1	53.6	54.4	51.0	52.6	52.6	52.7	53.8	54.3
Unemployed	2,972	2,038	2,263	2,723	2,176	2,195	2,229	2,125	2,020
Unemployment rate	20.0	13.7	14.8	18.6	14.9	15.1	15.1	14.2	13.4
Not in labor force	8,420	9,048	8,686	8,695	9,007	9,018	9,021	8,918	8,950

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Civilian employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	June 1983	June 1984	June 1983	June 1984	June 1983	June 1984
Total, 16 years and over[1]	101,813	106,812	11,570	8,582	10.2	7.4
Managerial and professional specialty	23,201	24,589	834	598	3.5	2.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,725	11,538	392	284	3.5	2.4
Professional specialty	12,475	13,051	460	314	3.6	2.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	31,170	32,876	3,280	1,704	4.8	4.9
Technicians and related support	2,951	3,250	134	112	5.0	3.3
Sales occupations	11,847	12,848	937	703	7.3	5.2
Administrative support, including clerical	16,372	16,778	4,187	889	6.8	5.0
Service occupations	13,970	14,506	1,803	1,333	11.4	8.4
Private household	990	1,035	89	88	8.3	7.9
Protective service	1,757	1,667	127	95	6.7	5.4
Service, except private household and protective	11,223	11,804	1,587	1,149	12.4	8.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,420	13,193	1,493	987	10.7	7.0
Mechanics and repairers	4,198	4,365	372	229	8.3	5.0
Construction trades	3,861	4,692	669	506	13.0	9.7
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,861	4,136	451	252	10.5	5.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,526	17,191	2,797	2,011	14.5	10.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,776	8,093	1,371	864	15.0	9.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,255	4,491	520	375	10.9	7.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,495	4,617	906	773	16.8	14.3
Construction laborers	739	775	161	183	17.9	19.1
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,756	3,842	745	589	16.6	13.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4,526	4,458	406	278	8.2	5.9

[1] Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

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Table A-12. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	June 1983	June 1984	June 1983	June 1984	June 1983	June 1984	June 1983	June 1984	June 1983	June 1984
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	7,843	7,917	7,367	7,425	6,748	7,025	619	400	8.4	5.4
25 to 29 years	5,878	5,515	5,639	5,312	5,113	4,997	526	315	9.3	5.9
25 to 29 years	684	488	637	459	538	415	99	44	15.5	9.6
30 to 34 years	2,171	1,747	2,094	1,684	1,887	1,576	207	108	9.9	6.4
35 to 39 years	3,023	3,280	2,908	3,169	2,688	3,006	220	163	7.6	5.1
40 years and over	1,965	2,402	1,728	2,113	1,635	2,028	93	85	5.4	4.0
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	19,970	21,067	18,915	19,913	17,197	18,706	1,718	1,207	9.1	6.1
25 to 29 years	8,691	8,955	8,190	8,427	7,323	7,859	867	568	10.6	6.7
30 to 34 years	6,759	7,370	6,441	6,983	5,912	6,612	529	371	8.2	5.3
35 to 39 years	4,520	4,742	4,284	4,503	3,962	4,235	322	268	7.5	6.0

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

Table A-13. Persons not in labor force by reason, sex, and race, quarterly averages

(In thousands)

Reason, sex, and race	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted				
	1983	1984	1983			1984	
	II	II	II	III	IV	I	II
TOTAL							
Total not in labor force	62,768	62,527	62,680	62,392	62,938	63,072	62,484
Do not want a job now	55,887	56,212	55,986	55,690	56,526	56,957	56,474
Current activity: Going to school	5,952	5,840	6,389	6,462	6,540	6,713	6,379
Ill, disabled	4,126	4,206	4,064	3,804	3,814	4,096	4,145
Keeping house	28,609	28,144	28,281	28,267	28,539	28,484	27,464
Retired	13,025	13,725	13,003	12,892	13,196	13,466	13,705
Other	4,165	4,276	4,239	4,265	4,437	4,198	4,381
Want a job now	6,882	6,316	6,540	6,756	6,335	6,182	6,017
Reason not looking: School attendance	2,046	2,121	1,518	1,832	1,538	1,526	1,633
Ill health, disability	680	750	701	849	868	686	816
Home responsibilities	1,412	1,177	1,436	1,442	1,384	1,503	1,192
Think cannot get a job	1,646	1,226	1,726	1,610	1,457	1,339	1,295
Job-market factors[1]	1,290	918	1,316	1,197	1,046	938	935
Personal factors[2]	356	308	411	413	411	401	359
Other reasons[3]	1,098	1,003	1,159	1,032	1,089	1,128	1,082
Men							
Total not in labor force	19,319	19,341	19,455	19,337	19,526	19,752	19,702
Do not want a job now	16,869	17,248	17,187	16,968	17,473	17,753	17,591
Want a job now	2,460	2,292	2,203	2,409	2,173	2,013	2,068
Reason not looking: School attendance	1,073	1,068	775	1,079	826	806	798
Ill health, disability	301	358	308	379	380	337	354
Think cannot get a job	671	500	683	607	620	486	515
Other reasons[3]	414	375	436	345	346	385	401
Women							
Total not in labor force	43,449	42,986	43,226	43,056	43,311	43,320	42,781
Do not want a job now	39,027	38,963	38,799	38,723	39,053	39,204	38,883
Want a job now	4,422	4,023	4,338	4,347	4,162	4,168	3,949
Reason not looking: School attendance	972	1,053	743	753	711	720	835
Ill health, disability	379	440	393	462	488	349	462
Home responsibilities	1,412	1,177	1,436	1,442	1,384	1,503	1,192
Think cannot get a job	975	726	1,043	1,003	836	853	780
Other reasons	684	628	723	687	743	743	680
White							
Total not in labor force	53,957	53,528	53,947	53,574	53,786	53,966	53,528
Do not want a job now	48,838	49,040	49,132	48,845	49,099	49,702	49,333
Want a job now	5,120	4,488	4,775	4,730	4,605	4,447	4,202
Reason not looking: School attendance	1,597	1,540	1,109	1,144	1,105	1,082	1,108
Ill health, disability	505	547	510	634	615	534	556
Home responsibilities	975	805	1,003	1,061	1,039	1,100	826
Think cannot get a job	1,187	790	1,245	1,076	974	884	830
Other reasons	855	805	907	819	872	847	881
Black							
Total not in labor force	7,238	7,362	7,210	7,240	7,446	7,419	7,335
Do not want a job now	5,650	5,770	5,684	5,556	5,917	5,894	5,812
Want a job now	1,588	1,592	1,514	1,679	1,555	1,584	1,520
Reason not looking: School attendance	399	502	330	476	425	402	422
Ill health, disability	169	220	170	207	193	160	225
Home responsibilities	386	320	354	354	308	352	292
Think cannot get a job	413	379	431	473	458	407	403
Other reasons	224	174	230	169	171	263	176

[1] Job market factors include "could not find job" and "thinks no job available."
[2] Personal factors include "employers think too young or old," "ill health, education or training," and "other personal handicap."
[3] Includes small number of men not looking for work because of home responsibilities.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-14. Employment status of the civilian population for ten large States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	June 1983	May 1984	June 1984	June 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,791	19,088	19,116	18,791	19,009	19,035	19,061	19,088	19,116
Civilian labor force	12,448	12,434	12,699	12,437	12,363	12,451	12,458	12,490	12,683
Employed	11,195	11,535	11,759	11,169	11,380	11,425	11,504	11,524	11,726
Unemployed	1,253	898	941	1,268	983	1,026	954	966	957
Unemployment rate	10.1	7.2	7.4	10.2	8.0	8.2	7.7	7.7	7.5
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,329	8,528	8,547	8,329	8,473	8,491	8,509	8,528	8,547
Civilian labor force	4,948	5,032	5,067	4,899	5,065	5,105	5,004	5,058	5,020
Employed	4,515	4,728	4,731	4,465	4,760	4,826	4,694	4,735	4,682
Unemployed	434	305	336	434	305	279	310	323	338
Unemployment rate	8.8	6.1	6.6	8.9	6.0	5.5	6.2	6.4	6.7
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,576	8,594	8,596	8,576	8,590	8,591	8,592	8,594	8,596
Civilian labor force	5,659	5,581	5,736	5,581	5,599	5,625	5,579	5,617	5,658
Employed	4,938	5,092	5,230	4,900	5,067	5,036	5,021	5,108	5,192
Unemployed	721	489	506	681	532	589	558	509	466
Unemployment rate	12.7	8.8	8.8	12.2	9.5	10.5	10.0	9.1	8.2
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,485	4,507	4,509	4,485	4,501	4,503	4,505	4,507	4,509
Civilian labor force	3,008	3,019	3,084	2,986	3,033	3,026	3,099	3,057	3,061
Employed	2,783	2,899	2,946	2,780	2,860	2,865	2,932	2,933	2,943
Unemployed	225	120	138	206	173	161	167	124	118
Unemployment rate	7.5	4.0	4.5	6.9	5.7	5.3	5.4	4.1	3.9
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,747	6,727	6,726	6,747	6,733	6,731	6,729	6,727	6,726
Civilian labor force	4,435	4,395	4,451	4,349	4,305	4,385	4,377	4,356	4,365
Employed	3,785	3,899	3,949	3,698	3,815	3,891	3,911	3,845	3,860
Unemployed	650	497	503	651	490	494	466	511	505
Unemployment rate	14.6	11.3	11.3	15.0	11.4	11.3	10.6	11.7	11.6
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,749	5,790	5,794	5,749	5,779	5,783	5,786	5,790	5,794
Civilian labor force	3,699	3,886	3,825	3,650	3,811	3,822	3,928	3,861	3,777
Employed	3,384	3,643	3,623	3,347	3,575	3,565	3,661	3,639	3,585
Unemployed	315	243	202	303	236	257	267	222	192
Unemployment rate	8.5	6.3	5.3	8.3	6.2	6.7	6.8	5.7	5.1
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,566	13,622	13,628	13,566	13,609	13,613	13,618	13,622	13,628
Civilian labor force	8,197	7,990	8,070	8,101	8,024	8,061	7,996	8,074	7,972
Employed	7,448	7,481	7,487	7,366	7,432	7,501	7,461	7,532	7,403
Unemployed	749	509	583	735	592	560	533	542	569
Unemployment rate	9.1	6.4	7.2	9.1	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.7	7.1
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,050	8,050	8,050	8,050	8,050	8,050	8,049	8,050	8,050
Civilian labor force	5,253	5,086	5,183	5,145	5,082	5,025	5,050	5,081	5,072
Employed	4,583	4,593	4,715	4,489	4,607	4,513	4,543	4,562	4,616
Unemployed	670	493	469	656	475	512	507	519	456
Unemployment rate	12.8	9.7	9.0	12.8	9.3	10.2	10.0	10.2	9.0
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,184	9,205	9,208	9,184	9,200	9,202	9,203	9,205	9,208
Civilian labor force	5,624	5,429	5,640	5,567	5,421	5,365	5,396	5,497	5,581
Employed	4,901	4,956	5,122	4,882	4,888	4,887	4,900	4,995	5,102
Unemployed	723	473	518	685	533	478	496	502	479
Unemployment rate	12.9	8.7	9.2	12.3	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.1	8.6
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,250	11,532	11,559	11,250	11,455	11,480	11,506	11,532	11,559
Civilian labor force	7,702	7,925	8,050	7,625	7,632	7,817	7,854	7,988	8,011
Employed	7,045	7,482	7,646	7,031	7,199	7,307	7,322	7,531	7,629
Unemployed	657	442	445	594	433	510	532	457	382
Unemployment rate	8.5	5.6	5.5	7.8	5.7	6.5	6.8	5.7	4.8

[1] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	June 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984 p	June 1984 p	June 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984 p	June 1984 p
Total	90,738	93,229	94,094	94,886	89,927	92,846	93,038	93,449	93,718	94,019
Total private	74,765	77,013	77,870	78,914	74,091	76,971	77,185	77,546	77,822	78,183
Goods-producing	23,538	24,468	24,844	25,313	23,241	24,377	24,393	24,760	24,830	24,998
Mining	930	977	991	1,008	939	968	978	984	993	997
Oil and gas extraction	587.7	604.2	611.5	622.5	583	607	607	612	616	619
Construction	4,063	4,059	4,301	4,391	3,911	4,226	4,191	4,246	4,288	4,363
General building contractors	1,052.3	1,016.9	1,130.1	1,188.2	1,011	1,111	1,099	1,110	1,125	1,140
Manufacturing	18,513	19,432	19,552	19,768	18,391	19,373	19,464	19,530	19,569	19,639
Production workers	13,393	13,368	13,455	13,630	12,494	13,326	13,388	13,443	13,481	13,514
Durable goods	10,778	11,533	11,621	11,762	10,686	11,440	11,513	11,551	11,597	11,663
Production workers	7,152	7,794	7,861	7,969	7,078	7,718	7,769	7,799	7,837	7,882
Lumber and wood products	676.4	708.6	713.3	729.7	697	706	713	714	710	708
Furniture and fixtures	443.9	482.2	481.8	484.5	445	480	483	482	482	485
Stone, clay, and glass products	583.6	597.8	608.7	621.1	578	604	606	604	604	607
Primary metal industries	838.8	886.4	891.4	901.2	830	877	877	879	887	891
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	345.8	349.2	350.3	353.9	340	348	347	343	347	348
Fabricated metal products	1,369.1	1,436.8	1,467.8	1,487.7	1,362	1,447	1,456	1,459	1,467	1,479
Machinery, except electrical	2,026.9	2,193.8	2,207.8	2,226.2	2,020	2,131	2,166	2,189	2,203	2,226
Electrical and electronic equipment	2,017.2	2,205.8	2,224.9	2,257.2	2,006	2,173	2,201	2,213	2,229	2,244
Transportation equipment	1,747.7	1,984.9	1,981.8	1,937.6	1,736	1,898	1,905	1,905	1,907	1,922
Motor vehicles and equipment	753.6	856.2	863.9	873.9	741	865	863	857	848	858
Instruments and related products	692.9	717.2	720.9	738.7	689	713	718	719	722	724
Miscellaneous manufacturing	373.0	388.3	383.5	388.5	371	387	388	388	386	383
Nondurable goods	7,743	7,899	7,931	8,006	7,703	7,933	7,953	7,979	7,972	7,963
Production workers	5,443	5,574	5,594	5,661	5,416	5,608	5,619	5,644	5,634	5,632
Food and kindred products	1,618.2	1,583.8	1,599.4	1,631.3	1,623	1,637	1,636	1,648	1,644	1,638
Tobacco manufactures	64.4	62.4	61.9	63.7	69	63	66	67	67	67
Textile mill products	746.6	769.6	763.1	763.8	745	767	769	766	762	760
Apparel and other textile products	1,173.8	1,220.6	1,221.4	1,228.5	1,134	1,213	1,218	1,226	1,217	1,210
Paper and allied products	666.9	677.4	680.8	688.2	659	680	680	680	681	683
Printing and publishing	1,296.1	1,349.5	1,352.3	1,359.9	1,294	1,333	1,339	1,348	1,354	1,360
Chemicals and allied products	1,053.6	1,059.5	1,057.7	1,065.1	1,043	1,054	1,054	1,057	1,057	1,057
Petroleum and coal products	198.8	187.0	188.6	190.9	196	190	190	189	188	189
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	719.5	790.5	798.3	806.0	712	784	790	790	796	796
Leather and leather products	211.7	206.9	207.9	210.0	206	210	209	208	206	205
Service-producing	67,315	68,776	69,250	69,573	66,686	68,269	68,445	68,689	68,868	69,029
Transportation and public utilities	5,049	5,094	5,143	5,209	5,003	5,105	5,113	5,129	5,142	5,160
Transportation	2,765	2,836	2,873	2,914	2,733	2,828	2,839	2,862	2,869	2,879
Communication and public utilities	2,284	2,258	2,268	2,295	2,270	2,276	2,273	2,267	2,273	2,281
Wholesale trade	5,272	5,449	5,469	5,547	5,241	5,430	5,457	5,473	5,496	5,511
Durable goods	3,083	3,209	3,237	3,274	3,046	3,193	3,203	3,213	3,237	3,256
Nondurable goods	2,209	2,240	2,232	2,273	2,195	2,245	2,253	2,258	2,259	2,257
Retail trade	13,623	15,918	16,139	16,306	13,514	13,980	14,030	14,093	14,139	14,193
General merchandise stores	2,093.5	2,167.6	2,193.8	2,208.6	2,152	2,211	2,230	2,251	2,266	2,288
Food stores	2,568.6	2,609.0	2,619.4	2,642.0	2,553	2,626	2,636	2,635	2,630	2,637
Automotive dealers and service stations	1,676.8	1,733.8	1,734.9	1,770.1	1,659	1,760	1,748	1,743	1,751	1,751
Eating and drinking places	5,172.9	5,148.4	5,268.2	5,366.8	5,002	5,121	5,136	5,154	5,160	5,185
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,387	5,394	5,639	5,710	5,444	5,393	5,813	5,440	5,441	5,463
Finance	2,750	2,822	2,834	2,864	2,749	2,812	2,831	2,831	2,843	2,858
Insurance	1,723	1,740	1,748	1,755	1,717	1,741	1,741	1,742	1,744	1,738
Real estate	1,034	1,032	1,039	1,091	1,982	1,040	1,041	1,047	1,053	1,057
Services	19,786	20,490	20,616	20,829	19,626	20,278	20,378	20,449	20,534	20,664
Business services	3,537.1	3,880.6	3,948.9	4,001.7	3,529	3,843	3,875	3,912	3,969	3,990
Health services	5,987.8	6,043.6	6,031.9	6,085.6	5,963	6,040	6,052	6,038	6,070	6,065
Government	13,973	13,215	13,271	13,972	13,836	13,873	13,873	13,903	13,896	13,836
Federal	2,789	2,763	2,770	2,889	2,744	2,743	2,770	2,771	2,787	2,763
State	3,561	3,783	3,750	3,584	3,657	3,682	3,686	3,693	3,698	3,690
Local	9,613	9,886	9,704	9,579	9,435	9,430	9,417	9,439	9,431	9,391

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	June 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984 p	June 1984 p	June 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984 p	June 1984 p
Total private	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.4	35.0	35.3	35.3	35.4	35.3	35.3
Mining	43.5	43.0	43.3	44.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	37.9	37.5	38.1	38.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	40.3	40.9	40.7	40.9	40.1	40.9	40.7	41.1	40.6	40.6
Overtime hours	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.3
Durable goods	40.8	41.6	41.4	41.6	40.5	41.7	41.4	41.8	41.3	41.3
Overtime hours	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.5
Lumber and wood products	40.8	40.2	40.1	40.1	40.0	40.4	40.1	40.4	39.6	39.2
Furniture and fixtures	39.9	39.5	39.4	39.6	39.5	39.9	39.6	39.7	39.6	39.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.1	42.2	42.4	42.6	41.5	42.[illegible]	41.9	42.3	42.1	41.9
Primary metal industries	40.3	42.4	42.0	42.3	40.4	42.0	41.8	42.2	42.2	42.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	39.4	41.9	41.5	42.0	39.3	41.5	41.2	41.0	41.8	41.9
Fabricated metal products	40.7	41.5	41.4	41.8	40.4	41.8	41.3	41.8	41.4	41.5
Machinery, except electrical	40.3	42.1	41.8	41.9	40.3	41.9	41.9	42.3	41.9	41.9
Electrical and electronic equipment	40.6	41.0	40.8	40.9	40.5	41.2	41.0	41.3	40.9	40.7
Transportation equipment	42.3	43.4	42.7	43.1	41.8	43.1	42.9	43.3	42.6	42.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	44.0	44.9	43.8	44.4	43.2	44.3	44.4	44.8	43.0	43.4
Instruments and related products	40.2	41.1	40.9	41.3	40.1	41.2	41.1	41.4	40.9	41.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.8	39.5	39.3	39.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nondurable goods	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.9	39.5	39.9	39.8	40.1	39.7	39.7
Overtime hours	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2
Food and kindred products	39.8	39.5	39.7	40.1	39.7	39.7	39.8	40.1	39.8	39.9
Tobacco manufactures	38.4	39.3	40.1	40.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	41.1	40.5	40.1	40.2	40.7	40.8	40.6	41.2	40.8	39.8
Apparel and other textile products	36.6	36.8	36.5	36.9	36.2	36.9	36.7	37.4	36.5	36.5
Paper and allied products	42.9	43.0	42.9	43.0	42.8	43.2	43.0	43.2	43.1	42.8
Printing and publishing	37.4	38.0	37.8	37.7	37.5	37.9	37.9	38.2	38.0	37.8
Chemicals and allied products	41.9	42.0	41.9	42.2	41.8	42.1	42.0	42.0	41.9	42.1
Petroleum and coal products	44.0	43.9	43.7	44.4	43.6	44.5	44.7	43.7	43.6	44.0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	41.3	42.1	41.7	41.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Leather and leather products	37.6	37.0	36.9	37.4	36.8	37.2	36.7	37.5	36.5	36.4
Transportation and public utilities	39.1	39.3	39.2	39.5	38.9	39.3	39.2	39.5	39.4	39.3
Wholesale trade	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.7	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.6
Retail trade	30.1	29.8	30.0	30.3	29.9	30.0	30.1	30.0	30.1	30.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.1	36.5	36.3	36.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.9	32.7	32.6	33.0	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.8

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	June 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984 p	June 1984 p	June 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984 p	June 1984 p
Total private	$7.98	$8.29	$8.27	$8.29	$280.90	$292.64	$291.93	$293.12
Seasonally adjusted	8.01	8.31	8.28	8.31	280.35	294.17	292.28	293.34
Mining	11.22	11.62	11.55	11.61	476.85	499.66	500.12	512.00
Construction	11.77	11.93	11.97	11.94	446.98	448.13	456.06	460.88
Manufacturing	8.79	9.11	9.10	9.13	354.24	372.60	370.37	373.42
Durable goods	9.34	9.67	9.66	9.69	381.07	402.27	399.92	403.10
Lumber and wood products	7.84	7.89	7.90	7.96	319.87	317.18	316.79	319.20
Furniture and fixtures	6.60	6.76	6.79	6.84	263.34	267.02	267.53	270.86
Stone, clay, and glass products	9.27	9.51	9.53	9.56	390.27	401.32	404.07	407.26
Primary metal industries	11.24	11.51	11.49	11.51	455.22	488.02	482.58	486.87
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	12.69	13.12	13.09	13.08	499.99	549.73	543.24	549.36
Fabricated metal products	9.08	9.34	9.33	9.34	369.56	387.61	386.26	390.41
Machinery, except electrical	9.55	9.91	9.90	9.93	384.87	417.21	413.82	416.07
Electrical and electronic equipment	8.61	8.89	8.87	8.89	349.57	364.49	361.90	363.60
Transportation equipment	11.62	12.06	12.04	12.09	491.53	523.40	514.11	521.08
Motor vehicles and equipment	12.12	12.56	12.53	12.64	539.28	565.94	548.81	561.22
Instruments and related products	8.40	8.73	8.72	8.77	337.68	358.80	356.65	362.20
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6.79	6.97	7.00	7.08	263.45	275.32	275.10	276.50
Nondurable goods	8.05	8.29	8.29	8.32	319.59	329.94	328.28	331.97
Food and kindred products	8.20	8.43	8.41	8.42	326.36	332.99	333.88	337.64
Tobacco manufactures	10.98	11.43	11.57	11.89	421.63	451.49	463.96	486.30
Textile mill products	6.16	6.43	6.42	6.43	253.18	260.42	257.44	258.49
Apparel and other textile products	5.37	5.49	5.47	5.50	196.34	202.63	199.66	202.95
Paper and allied products	9.92	10.29	10.33	10.39	425.57	442.67	443.16	446.77
Printing and publishing	9.55	9.29	9.29	9.28	338.47	353.02	351.16	349.86
Chemicals and allied products	10.52	10.97	10.99	11.03	440.79	460.74	460.48	465.47
Petroleum and coal products	13.19	13.44	13.28	13.28	580.36	590.02	580.34	589.63
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	7.93	8.25	8.22	8.27	327.51	347.33	342.77	346.51
Leather and leather products	5.50	5.68	5.68	5.67	207.90	210.16	209.39	212.04
Transportation and public utilities	10.72	11.07	11.04	11.03	419.15	435.05	432.77	435.69
Wholesale trade	8.49	8.89	8.85	8.86	327.71	342.27	341.61	342.88
Retail trade	5.73	5.90	5.88	5.88	172.47	175.82	176.40	178.16
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.25	7.62	7.53	7.53	261.73	278.13	273.34	273.34
Services	7.24	7.60	7.54	7.53	238.20	248.52	245.80	248.49

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	June 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984p	June 1984p	Percent change from: June 1983–June 1984	June 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984p	June 1984p	Percent change from: May 1984–June 1984
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	154.6	159.8	159.5	159.6	3.2	155.1	158.5	159.1	159.9	159.6	160.0	0.3
Constant (1977) dollars	94.5	93.4	94.8	N.A.	(2)	94.9	94.8	95.1	95.4	94.9	N.A.	(3)
Mining	166.0	172.9	172.4	173.4	4.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	144.0	145.5	146.1	146.0	1.4	145.0	146.2	146.3	146.6	146.9	147.0	.1
Manufacturing	157.3	161.6	161.7	162.0	3.0	157.5	160.7	161.2	161.6	161.9	162.1	.2
Transportation and public utilities	155.2	160.9	160.5	160.2	3.2	156.6	159.8	160.9	161.3	161.1	161.6	.3
Wholesale trade	157.3	164.6	164.0	164.0	4.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Retail trade	150.3	154.2	154.0	154.0	2.4	150.2	152.9	153.2	153.7	153.4	153.8	.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	157.9	163.8	164.0	164.0	3.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Services	155.1	162.3	161.4	161.4	4.1	156.0	159.8	160.8	162.3	161.2	162.4	.7

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change is .1 percent from May 1983 to May 1984, the latest month available.
3 Percent change is -.6 percent from April 1984 to May 1984, the latest month available.
4 These series are not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
N.A. = Data not available.
p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	June 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984 p	June 1984 p	June 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984 p	June 1984 p
Total	107.2	110.6	111.9	114.3	105.5	110.9	110.9	112.0	111.9	112.6
Goods-producing	92.7	98.0	99.7	102.7	90.6	99.2	98.1	100.1	99.4	100.3
Mining	106.4	111.7	114.4	118.7	103.1	112.1	111.7	114.7	113.6	117.3
Construction	108.1	106.0	115.6	124.7	101.2	114.1	107.7	112.6	113.4	116.9
Manufacturing	89.1	95.8	95.9	97.7	87.9	95.7	95.7	97.0	96.0	96.3
Durable goods	83.7	95.3	95.5	97.3	84.2	96.4	96.5	95.8	95.0	95.6
Lumber and wood products	94.1	96.2	97.7	100.1	89.3	97.4	97.8	98.6	96.1	96.7
Furniture and fixtures	94.2	102.5	101.7	102.6	93.6	102.8	102.8	103.1	102.6	101.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	85.3	87.8	90.2	92.7	82.1	89.3	88.2	89.2	89.0	89.0
Primary metal industries	66.3	75.2	75.0	76.4	65.5	73.9	73.2	74.1	74.9	75.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	58.3	64.6	64.1	65.6	57.4	62.6	62.4	62.3	63.9	64.3
Fabricated metal products	82.5	90.6	91.3	93.5	81.1	90.4	89.9	91.5	91.2	92.2
Machinery, except electrical	81.2	93.2	95.1	96.6	80.8	92.3	93.3	95.2	95.0	96.2
Electrical and electronic equipment	99.5	112.7	113.1	115.0	98.6	111.2	112.2	113.6	113.3	113.6
Transportation equipment	84.8	97.0	96.4	97.9	82.8	93.9	93.5	96.8	94.2	93.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	77.4	91.6	90.5	92.7	74.3	92.3	91.8	91.8	86.5	88.2
Instruments and related products	102.2	108.3	108.2	110.4	101.4	108.8	108.8	109.3	108.3	109.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	80.9	85.6	85.2	86.8	80.1	86.5	85.8	86.5	85.3	85.8
Nondurable goods	94.2	96.6	96.6	98.4	93.2	97.5	97.4	98.8	97.6	97.3
Food and kindred products	95.4	92.2	93.8	97.4	93.9	96.9	97.1	98.7	97.8	97.8
Tobacco manufactures	85.9	84.1	84.2	87.3	90.8	86.1	87.6	93.4	93.1	92.9
Textile mill products	82.8	84.0	82.9	83.2	81.7	84.8	84.5	85.7	82.7	82.3
Apparel and other textile products	90.5	94.9	94.2	95.5	88.0	94.4	94.2	96.7	93.8	92.7
Paper and allied products	96.1	98.7	98.9	100.7	93.0	99.6	99.1	99.6	99.5	99.2
Printing and publishing	108.6	116.3	115.7	115.5	109.1	114.1	114.6	116.6	116.3	116.1
Chemicals and allied products	95.4	96.2	95.8	97.8	94.1	96.3	96.1	97.2	95.5	96.6
Petroleum and coal products	94.3	85.8	86.6	90.8	91.7	88.8	88.4	86.5	86.3	88.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	100.6	113.6	113.5	115.6	99.1	112.5	112.2	113.8	113.1	113.6
Leather and leather products	82.7	79.6	79.6	81.9	78.5	81.2	79.7	81.4	78.3	77.7
Service-producing	113.2	117.6	118.7	121.0	113.7	117.4	117.9	118.6	118.8	119.4
Transportation and public utilities	101.7	102.9	103.8	106.1	100.2	103.1	103.1	104.4	104.2	104.4
Wholesale trade	108.7	112.0	113.2	114.8	107.7	112.0	112.5	113.3	113.5	113.7
Retail trade	107.4	108.2	110.4	112.7	106.0	109.4	109.9	110.3	110.9	111.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	119.9	122.6	123.0	124.8	118.7	122.1	122.2	123.1	122.9	123.8
Services	127.6	131.4	131.9	134.4	125.9	129.9	130.9	131.4	131.6	132.5

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Time span	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over 1-month span	1982	27.6	47.6	35.7	31.1	41.1	33.5	34.6	33.6	37.3	38.9	32.4	45.7
	1983	34.3	46.5	60.8	68.9	69.3	64.6	74.9	68.6	69.5	75.4	69.7	73.8
	1984	71.1	73.2	67.0	63.8	63.5p	63.2p						
Over 3-month span	1982	33.1	27.8	27.8	27.3	27.6	28.6	23.9	24.1	26.5	25.9	27.8	41.6
	1983	46.8	57.3	64.1	75.1	75.7	77.8	76.1	81.6	80.0	78.9	79.5	77.6
	1984	82.2	80.5	76.5	71.4p	67.3p							
Over 6-month span	1982	19.2	22.2	21.9	24.6	20.3	21.4	21.4	18.6	23.2	27.3	29.5	33.4
	1983	30.8	45.0	69.2	75.1	80.0	82.4	84.1	82.4	84.6	85.9	86.8	83.8
	1984	81.9	82.2p	79.7p									
Over 12-month span	1983	21.6	21.4	17.6	18.1	16.7	18.1	21.1	21.1	25.1	31.6	34.1	40.3
	1984	49.3	54.3	61.9	71.1	77.3	79.3	83.8	88.1	86.8	87.3	85.4p	86.3p

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 185 private nonagricultural industries.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans.

Representative LUNGREN. Thank you, Ms. Norwood. I will yield myself 7 minutes to begin this round of questioning.

In my opening statement, Ms. Norwood, I referred to the fact that at the Bureau you have some difficult tasks. Senator Proxmire indicated that you have to deal with seasonal adjustments. As I understand it, there are several months out of the year in which you have to go through major seasonal adjustments as opposed to the other months out of the year. What are those months? And is there anything particularly difficult about making the adjustment this year over past years that would give us some pause to reconsider the figures that you bring us today?

Ms. NORWOOD. The most difficult months in the year to seasonally adjust are January and June, and that is because there are very large changes which occur after the Christmas season and at the start of the summer, in May and June when young people leave school.

This June we had approximately the increase in the labor force that we expected. After seasonal adjustment, the labor force for young people was about level.

There was a very large increase, as I said in my statement, in the number of young people who found jobs before seasonal adjustment, about 100,000 to 126,000 larger than would normally be expected for the month of June.

Most of the employment growth that we are reporting came from the adult men and, in particular, the 25- to 34-year-age group, which showed a very strong gain in the number of jobs.

It is true that we are having now, and will be having for the coming months and years, a smaller population of young people, while in the decade that we have just gone through we had a continually increasing size of our 16- to 19-year-age group.

So I think that is something, in terms of the employment and unemployment aspects, that is going to put the employment picture for the future in general in a little bit better position.

Representative LUNGREN. Last month you expressed concern, or "caution" maybe is a better word, that the tremendous May employment gains that we saw, somewhere around 890,000, in the household survey might be overstated. You cautioned us to look at this month to see in fact if we would see some diminution of that to suggest that it was sort of settling out to give us a better statement. But if you take the months of May and June together in an effort to allow for this, how would you characterize the labor market conditions?

Ms. NORWOOD. We have had 1,350,000 growth since April. That's in the household survey. It is somewhat less in the payroll survey.

I think it is quite clear that there is a lot of employment growth going on out there. One always has to recognize that the household survey tends to move in spurts, and I think in the month of May we had such a rather large spurt; we are having a smaller increase this month; and we will have to see what the future brings.

Representative LUNGREN. Has there been some sort of coming together, so to speak, of the household and the establishment survey? You've told us before they sort of balance against one another, they are checks on one another. Have you seen any coming together of that from the last months' figures?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, I think so. There is always some difference between them. Some of that is due to the differences in the definition. Over the last year we have had a sizable—in fact, over the recovery period—increase in the number of self-employed people, and they are excluded from the establishment survey, which is the payroll survey. Over the last year there is about 500,000 difference between the two surveys. So I think the two surveys are tracking reasonably well. They always do over a long period of time, of course. And this month it seems to me that the 460,000 growth in the household survey and the 300,000 growth in the payroll survey are relatively consistent.

Representative LUNGREN. One of the figures that you have had us look at every month virtually is the employment-population ratio. You indicate in your statement that it's 60.0 percent in June, just one-tenth of a point below the alltime figure reached in 1979. When we have looked at that before I've sometimes set it off against what the comparable unemployment figure is for that same period of time, and remarked that in the last several years the employment-population ratio that we see is higher than it was in the previous decades. Has that remained true when we look at the employment-population ratio for this month?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; the employment-population ratio for this month is higher than it has been since February 1980. We have had a great deal of employment growth in this country. We had a large employment growth during the decade of the 1970's, and even though we have had considerable cyclical declines during the recessions, the economy has in the 1970's and in the 1980's been able to create jobs. We have needed to do that, because we have a population that is increasing.

When we look behind the overall numbers, of course, there are some vast differences among the different groups of the population.

Representative LUNGREN. Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. Ms. Norwood, I would like you to comment on these figures. I realize that for a professional like you it is pretty obvious that the seasonal figures are necessary and perhaps are wholly justified. The not-seasonally adjusted figures do show an actual increase in the unemployment rate of two-tenths of 1 point and an increase in the number of unemployed workers by over 400,000. In fact, unemployment for black workers actually increased by 1 full percentage point. Would you comment on the not-seasonally adjusted figure?

Ms. NORWOOD. The not-seasonally adjusted figures—and you are quite right—show an increase in unemployment of 428,000; they also show an increase in employment of 1,716,000.

Senator PROXMIRE. Let me just pause at that point. You say they showed an increase in unemployment of 428,000. That is what actually occurred, right?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right.

Senator PROXMIRE. In other words, 428,000 more people out of work in June than in May?

Ms. NORWOOD. That is correct. And we also had 1,716,000 more people at work in June than in May. We always anticipate changes of this sort, as you well know, in the month of June. I think that one needs to look at seasonally adjusted data in order to look at

time trends. I happen to believe that not-seasonally adjusted data is extremely important because it is really the real world and we need to look at those data sometimes for policy purposes. But the trends suggest that unemployment is clearly going down.

Senator PROXMIRE. I notice you say, "The construction industry, which has rebounded strongly during the recovery period, posted another large increase in jobs in June—75,000." This morning's Wall Street Journal—that's this morning, Friday, July 6—says this:

> Both sales and starts of new housing have been hurt recently by the rising interest rates. New home sales fell an adjusted 4.4 percent in May, the third consecutive monthly decline. Housing starts dropped 10.5 percent to a 1.78 million-unit annual rate in May. Mark Reedy, the Executive Vice President of the Mortgage Bankers Association says, "The housing recovery? We can play taps for 1984." Mr. Reedy and some other economists contend fixed mortgage rates may level off sometime in the next few months but remain high enough to dampen housing industry activity. Timothy Howards, chief economist for the Federal National Mortgage Association, said the housing industry has not yet felt the full effect of the rapid rise in rates. "Even if rates level off around 15 percent," he said, "home sales and starts are likely to continue to sag the rest of the year."

Now this is the Wall Street Journal, which, of course, is not a Democratic periodical by any means, and in this up-to-date article, on the basis of talks with the most competent economists they can find, they say the construction outlook is not good, and your report here that construction rebounded during June by 75,000. On the basis of your best judgment as an economist, how do you square these two?

Mr. PLEWES. I think that the numbers we published today, sir, are not inconsistent with that. We did not see the growth in residential construction. In fact, residential construction figures we have underneath this larger figure were essentially flat. Where we saw the growth in construction this month was in highway and special trades, such as concrete work and so forth, that might indeed be working on highways or other kinds of nonresidential construction projects. We did not see it in residential. So I do not think there is an inconsistency.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, except isn't residential housing a very important segment of the construction industry?

Mr. PLEWES. Absolutely, and it is a very large employer, and I think we have to worry about the future. It is not inconsistent, however, with this month's data.

Representative MITCHELL. Would the gentleman yield?

Senator PROXMIRE. I would be happy to yield to Representative Mitchell.

Representative MITCHELL. I thank you for yielding.

You say most of it is in road construction and that kind of thing?

Mr. PLEWES. Yes, sir.

Representative MITCHELL. But that's due, then, to the Surface Transportation Act that was passed by the Congress last year, right? There is an enormous infusion of money into that program.

Ms. NORWOOD. It may or may not be. We can't give you any causal relationship.

Representative MITCHELL. I'm trying to give you one.

Ms. NORWOOD. I leave that to you, Congressman Mitchell. [Laughter.]

Representative MITCHELL. Thank you. I will pursue it a little later.

Senator PROXMIRE. Another reason you cite for the declining unemployment in June is the withdrawal of an unusually large number of adult women from the labor force, 338,000 before seasonal adjustment. You also report that a trend toward early retirement among older men is continuing. Why in a period of recovery are many adults withdrawing from the labor force? Does that indicate a continuing lack of opportunity for certain groups?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't think we can make that judgment on the basis of the data for the last few months, Senator. There seems to be still pretty healthy growth of employment of adult women. If we go beyond the groups that are generally either in school or in university, the 25- to 34-year-age group of women, for example, had 143,000 increase in employment.

I think we are perhaps experiencing a situation where there are a few more women who are able to take the summer off than previously. But I don't see any huge trend of any kind here.

Senator PROXMIRE. Usually in a period of recovery, the number of hours worked increases. They increased greatly a few months ago; they didn't increase, I notice, this month. Why is that?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think it is because they have been so high; they are extraordinarily high, particularly factory hours.

Senator PROXMIRE. You report for the second quarter of 1984, there were 1.34 million so-called discouraged workers, that is, people who want jobs but are not classified as unemployed because they have stopped looking for work. That is about the same as last quarter. Isn't that number of discouraged workers unusually high? Isn't that unusual in a period of recovery? Doesn't the number of discouraged workers usually drop?

Ms. NORWOOD. It has been higher. By historical standards, it is high. Of course, it was much higher in 1981, 1982, and 1983. It is down from that. But, yes, you are right, it is still high, much higher than we would like.

Senator PROXMIRE. And apparently not improving in spite of the general recovery.

Ms. NORWOOD. It has improved during the recovery by about a half million, but it has not improved in the last quarter.

Senator PROXMIRE. In June, nearly 5.5 million people were working part time involuntarily. That group increased by over 100,000 since May; that is, the number of people who would like to work full time but could only get part-time work. Why with employment growing strongly are so many people who want full-time work settling for part-time jobs?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't know. I think that number of 5.5 million is still quite high. One interesting aspect of it, though, is that when we compare that to the situation in other countries, we find that part-time employment expansion in other countries is greater than here. But that number has been high for some time.

Senator PROXMIRE. If you put these together, it's a disturbing combination: more women withdrawing from the work force; the number of discouraged workers not decreasing; and more people than before working part time because they couldn't get full-time work. It seems to me it's a little unusual for a recovery period.

Ms. NORWOOD. I would not say that it is unusual. I think there are still some patches there which we need to be concerned about. We can look, of course, at our seven unemployment rates, or eight now, I guess, now that we have the Armed Forces in one. U-7, which as you know, includes both the discouraged workers and takes account of the people working part time, has declined. It is still very high, but it has been declining steadily.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you, Congressman.

Representative LUNGREN. Congressman Mitchell.

Representative MITCHELL. Thank you. I always like to get good news from you, and it is exceedingly good news, particularly for blacks. I don't know what caused all of this. Did Jesse Jackson's quiet demeanor encourage the corporate world to hire folks? [Laughter.]

Or did the Republican Party get busy and say we have to clean up black unemployment?

But that's outside of your scope. I want to make sure I understand all of this nice new picture.

What is the unemployment rate for white male adults?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is 5.3 percent.

Representative MITCHELL. What is the unemployment rate for black male adults?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is 14.8 percent.

Representative MITCHELL. Oh; almost three times the rate of whites.

OK. Let's look at another category. What is the unemployment rate for white female adults?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is 5.6 percent.

Representative MITCHELL. What is the unemployment rate for black female adults?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is 12.4 percent.

Representative MITCHELL. More than twice.

A little cloud is beginning to hover over those statistics that you gave us.

What is the unemployment rate for white teenagers?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is 15.5 percent.

Representative MITCHELL. What is it for black teens?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is 34.3 percent.

Representative MITCHELL. Twice.

Ms. NORWOOD. More than twice.

Representative MITCHELL. Congressman Lungren, I really am not trying to cast gloom, but I just wanted to make sure I had the facts accurate.

I asked you about the little smurf that might have obtained some of the data—gremlin or whatever it is.

According to your report, the unemployment rate for black teenage women rose from 45.8 percent in May to 46 percent in June. That's not seasonally adjusted, according to your report. Yet your seasonally adjusted report, that figure drops by 15.1 percent, from 48.2 down to 33.3. I'm not questioning that; I'm trying to follow the logic of your seasonally adjusted gremlin, 15 percent. Does that mean that we can expect an increase of 15 percent after the seasonal adjustment period is over?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, sir. We always have an increase in the labor force of teenagers, both black and white. In the case of black teenagers, for example, we had abut a 320,000 increase in the labor force before seasonal adjustment, and that was roughly what would have been expected. We had an increase in the number of black teenagers who were employed by about 160,000, and that is more than we expected. So more black teenagers did find jobs. But as you will recall, I cautioned in my statement, the labor force of black teenagers is quite small. Part of the reason it is so small is because the labor force participation rate for black teenagers is quite low when you compare it to whites. But when you are dealing with a labor force that is 800,000, 900,000, or a million, and then you look at the numbers who are unemployed, you are dealing with a very small group for measurement purposes, and I would prefer to wait for several months before looking at something like a 10-percent decline in the rate for black teenagers.

But I am pleased that it is down, and I would point out that 34 percent is still rather high.

Representative MITCHELL. Extremely so when measured against 15 percent for whites, twice the rate. You say several months. Do you think we can get this before the November general elections?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't look at things that way, Congressman Mitchell. I leave that to you.

Representative MITCHELL. I was just curious about how many months you would take to get that.

Again, I am trying to get facts and dispel clouds, but the clouds keep coming. I wish they would go away.

In your prepared statement you indicate, "Women and blacks continue to be disproportionately represented among the discouraged total." One million three hundred thousand discouraged workers. What is the percent of black discouraged workers?

Ms. NORWOOD. It's about a third.

Representative MITCHELL. What is the percent of white female discouraged workers?

Ms. NORWOOD. We don't have the data here for white females, but we can supply it for the record.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

Second quarter 1984: 36.4 percent.

Representative MITCHELL. But suffice it to say, blacks make up one-third of the discouraged workers.

Ms. NORWOOD. Oh, yes. It's a very disproportionate share. There is no question about that.

Representative MITCHELL. Maybe I will get a chance to ask you some questions about this 15 percent seasonally adjusted figure. That worries me. Was that the percentage used across the board for all categories?

Ms. NORWOOD. No; they are done by age-sex categories and by black and white. We have a very comprehensive seasonal adjustment program. Clearly seasonal adjustment is an imperfect art, but we think we do a pretty good job of it.

Representative MITCHELL. Thank you. All I can say in summing up my line of questioning is we had this beautiful sunlit sky and

we have the black male adult unemployment rate twice the rate of whites; you have the black female adult unemployment rate twice the rate of white females; you have the black teenage rate twice the rate of white teenagers; and you have blacks making up one-third of the discouraged workers. That is not a very rosy picture for this particular Member of Congress, and I can't wax rhapsodic with my chairman until that improves.

Thank you very much for giving me some time, Congressman Lungren.

Representative LUNGREN. Thank you.

Madam Commissioner, I am just pleased that you gave us some good statistics here today. I would hate to see what it would be like if we had flat figures or we were going in the opposite direction. I had actually come prepared today assuming that we were going to see about the same figures we saw last month because of your cautionary statements about the large increase we had, 890,000, almost unprecedented, and on top of that we have 300-some thousand this month, which makes 2 months almost unprecedented growth for this period of time. So I guess I have to excuse myself if I am a little buoyant today, because I happen to think this is overall good news.

As I understand it, the last time black teenage unemployment was in this area was March 1979; is that correct? Seasonally adjusted, 34.3 percent?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Representative LUNGREN. I know you have warned us about the uncertainties of dealing with a relatively small category in terms of those surveyed and so forth in this black teenage category. But nonetheless, does this decline in unemployment among this group appear to be statistically significant or insignificant?

Ms. NORWOOD. A 10-point change is a statistically significant change. The error rate there is about a little over 5 percentage points for black teenagers. My concern, however, is to point out to you that we had a drop—we are talking about a number that is less than 300,000, and we had a drop of 66,000. We may or may not have that sustained next month.

Representative LUNGREN. There is no doubt that the unemployment rate among minority youth remains at unacceptably high levels. Some of us may try and reach that in different ways. I support the youth employment opportunity wage. I know my friend from Maryland does not. The National Black Mayors Association supports it as one effort to try and get at it. I know that my friend from Maryland has other programs he thinks would work better than that.

In viewing the statistical difference between black teenage unemployment and white teenage unemployment, is that a phenomenon unique to this recession and recovery? Or is that something that we have seen over a period of years?

Ms. NORWOOD. We have been seeing that for a very long time. As we have discussed many times before this committee, the situation of the blacks has really not kept up with the improvement for whites. For example, the employment-population ratio for blacks, at 52.6 percent in June, is still below the 54.1 percent recorded in several months of 1979. In contrast, the employment-population

ratio for whites, at 60.9 percent in June, matches its alltime high recorded in several months of 1979 and 1980. I would note, however, that blacks have experienced great percentage gains in employment during the current recovery.

Representative LUNGREN. Another area that we are concerned about here, of course, and it has been pointed out by my colleagues here, has to do with your statement that we saw women leaving the job force in this last month. But you also told us that the employment-population ratio for adult women, even given that fact, is 50.5 percent in June, the same as in May, and this is the highest level ever recorded. How do you put those two things together? How do you rationalize that figure? On the one hand, you have the highest employment-population ratio among women that we have ever recorded, but at the same time you tell us that women left the job market or job force at the very same time.

Ms. NORWOOD. I think the major reason is because the 1981–82 recession hit men harder than it hit women, and so we had more women continuing to work. Moreover, we have had during the last 19 months of recovery an increase in employment of adult women of 3 million. Although the labor force for adult women shrink from May to June, the number of employed women held steady, and so the employment-population ratio was unchanged.

Representative LUNGREN. The only reason I asked, is that Senator Proxmire suggested that this was one of the discouraging elements of the report you brought us, and yet you tell us that it is the alltime high for women, in terms of percentage employed. I wondered if we should be cautious about reading too much in the fact that we appeared to have women this 1 month leaving the job market.

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't think that we should read a great deal into that because their employment-population ratios are remaining high. Nevertheless, we are back to the situation where the umemployment rate for women is slightly higher than the unemployment rate for men. More importantly, the unemployment rate for wives is considerably higher than the unemployment rate for husbands. The rate for husbands and for adult men in general is much lower than is the rate for women who are maintaining households, which remains high.

Representative LUNGREN. Ms. Norwood, on any number of fronts, it appears that economists have been bewildered or, if not bewildered, at least surprised by this recovery. We have been told from month to month that we ought not to expect the unemployment rate to fall as fast as it did; that inflation this year couldn't possibly go at the rate that it has, it would be perhaps twice as much; that the strength of the economy, the GNP growth, couldn't be what it was without igniting inflation at the same time. In looking at this recovery, comparing it to past recoveries, one of the things that we have noted in the past is that in most of the post-World War II recoveries, we see a common phenomenon, which is inflation and unemployment coming out at the end of those recoveries at higher rates than they had the previous recoveries. In looking at the data you bring us today, I ran across something which perhaps you can clarify for me. It appears from my review of the records that this is the first time during all the post-World War II recover-

ies that the monthly unemployment rate was lower; that is, this last month's, than prior to the beginning of the recession. Is that true? Have we broken that barrier?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is true, but again it is only by a tenth, and I would like to wait until next month to see whether that is so. But you are right. Technically it is a tenth lower.

Representative LUNGREN. If that were to hold up for more than 1 month so you would believe that it actually was a firm figure, that would break the barrier that we have had since World War II.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Representative LUNGREN. Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. Ms. Norwood, I notice that there is quite a range of unemployment between the various States, particularly among the very large States, a range of unemployment. The unemployment, for example, in Michigan is still very high, 11.6 percent. That's certainly a recession level. The unemployment, on the other hand, in Massachusetts is down to 3.9 percent, which is about as close to full employment as you might expect. If we had a national situation that way, it might even be inflationary. In Ohio, it's 9 percent; in Pennsylvania, it's 8.9 percent; Illinois, it's 8.2 percent. These are the only figures I have here of the big States. What other States have unemployment at a level of 9 percent or higher?

Mr. PLEWES. Senator, the data we have for all States are for the month of April.

Senator PROXMIRE. You don't have anything more recent than that?

Mr. PLEWES. We will have May next week for all States.

Senator PROXMIRE. For May or for June?

Mr. PLEWES. For May. There is a 2-month lag on these data.

Senator PROXMIRE. Because the figures I have, if I read your data correctly, are for June.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, for the largest States that we are able to publish from the Current Population Survey. For the other 40 States we are still using a combination of administrative data and survey data, and those data have a lag of about a month.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is there any indication that these data are becoming more even? Or is the difference being exaggerated? It seems to me that's an extraordinary spread between Massachusetts, on the one hand, and Michigan, on the other, for instance. Isn't this unusual for a recovery to have a State with 11.6 percent unemployment, a major State like Michigan?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, as you know, Senator Proxmire, the recovery is occurring differently in different industries, and the reason for the differences in unemployment from one State to another is usually dependent on its industrial structure. Massachusetts, for example, has a lot of high technology; Ohio has a lot of machinery. These two industries are behaving very, very differently. And I think we are going to be seeing more and more of that in the decade ahead.

Senator PROXMIRE. Will you give us your best judgment on the significance of the diffusion index, the fact that a smaller percentage of firms seem to be reporting increased employment?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think that 63.2 percent is still very high.

Senator PROXMIRE. But it is lower than it was.

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I guess that this quarter is a bit lower than the 70-odd percent that was reported in the previous quarter. But I think we have been seeing a rapid increase during the quarter in the number of hours worked, which frequently are a replacement for an increase in employment.

I think the important thing is that more than 60 percent, 63 percent, is still quite high.

Senator PROXMIRE. I am concerned about the effect of the deficit on the economy, particularly about the effect of the deficit on foreign trade and on those industries that are affected by foreign trade. I notice that we have reports that today the dollar once again is stronger than it has been in the past. I think it has broken all records with respect to European currencies just in the last week or so. This indicates that the price of what we buy from abroad is less and the price of what we sell to them is higher. That would seem to have a perverse effect.

Do you have any judgment as to why this very adverse balance of trade we suffer now—we checked it at $130 billion for this year—has not had a more severe effect on employment than it has had? It seems extraordinary that we could have that perverse a balance of trade and yet have this kind of recovery that you are reporting.

Ms. NORWOOD. I think that there has been a great deal of consumer spending and there has been also a good deal of spending on the military buildup. I think those several things taken together have perhaps been responsible. But I don't have anything in particular to add.

Senator PROXMIRE. As a typical Democratic conservative, I just see this terrible deficit that the administration has inflicted on the country as one that is stimulating our economy and also pulling the whole world economy behind us. It is something that can't last. It's a beautiful thing while it lasts, perhaps, but it is likely to peter out in the next year or so and then we are going to be in real trouble. A $170 billion deficit this year, in the third year of recovery. An astonishing amount of pump priming. As you say, military spending is building up the States like California, where Congressman Lungren comes from, getting a stimulus from these areas, but I just wonder how long it can last.

Thank you very much.

Thank you, Congressman.

Representative LUNGREN. Representative Mitchell.

Representative MITCHELL. Congressman, as a typical Democratic liberal [laughter]——

First of all, I want to digress just for a moment. You made a reference to the subminimum wage for teenagers.

Representative LUNGREN. Youth employment opportunity wage, yes.

Representative MITCHELL. I just wanted to call to your attention that during the debate on the Water Resources Act Senator Pepper was opposing an amendment, and whoever was debating him said: "But, Senator, your senior citizens in Florida support this amendment." And Claude Pepper said: "For the very first time in their lives my senior citizens are wrong." And you said that the black mayors support this. Well, for the very first time in their lives the

black mayors are wrong on this issue. So let's put that on the side. [Laughter.]

I wish I could talk about Albanian unemployment or something, but that is not a pressing problem, so I will continue to deal with the black unemployment.

I don't want to be unfair to keep pointing out these glaring statistics in this report. But let's go back to last year. Maybe a perspective from last year might help us a little bit. There was a special report that was issued for unemployment in 1983 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics which showed 23.8 million people were out of work, or 19.6 percent of the labor force were unemployed at some time in 1983. That is the Bureau of Labor Statistics report. Just for comparative figures with what is going on in June of this year and looking back on 1983, I just want to question you a little bit about that.

What proportion of black workers experienced some unemployment in 1983? And how does that compare with whites?

Ms. NORWOOD. About one in five black workers experienced some unemployment.

Representative MITCHELL. Twenty percent.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Representative MITCHELL. How does that compare with whites?

Ms. NORWOOD. I'm sorry. It was 29 percent for blacks. For whites that number was 18 percent. So there is about a 10 percentage point difference.

Representative MITCHELL. Always higher.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, always.

Representative MITCHELL. Let's look at another factor, the frequency and duration of unemployment. Let's look at 1983. Was there a difference between the frequency and the duration of unemployment for black-white?

Ms. NORWOOD. I'm certain that there was.

Representative MITCHELL. I'm pretty sure, too.

Mr. PLEWES. We'll have to furnish those for the record. I do not see in this release the figure you are asking for.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

The median duration of unemployment was about the same for whites and blacks in 1983 at 9.9 weeks and 10.0 weeks, respectively. The mean duration for blacks, however, was about 15 percent longer than for whites, and 36 percent of blacks had 2 or more spells of unemployment compared with 32 percent of whites.

Representative MITCHELL. But you believe it might be at least one-third or 50 percent, which is the figures that seem to prevail all the time?

Ms. NORWOOD. Congressman Mitchell, I think there is no question but that black Americans have a much harder time in the labor force. They have improved during the recovery, but they still have significant labor market employment problems.

Representative MITCHELL. I hear you and I know of your sympathy. But whatever happens with the array of data that is presented to us each month which shows some improvement, I think you have to deal with that harsh reality that you talked about apart from the seasonally adjusted figure. The picture is grim, and the modicum of improvement does in no way at all suggest that blacks

ought to be very hopeful about their employment in this country in the future.

One last question, if I may.

Part-time work. Again, according to your data, about 5.5 million people are working part time involuntarily. That is an increase since May; that rate has gone up. I would ask the question, if we are in such a great period of economic recovery, employment growing so strongly, why are so many people who want full-time work settling for part-time work? Why has that number increased?

Ms. NORWOOD. Congressman Mitchell, I think the important point is that that number is still at 5.5 million. In terms of statistical sampling, the change from May to June was not statistically significant. That is not to say that that is not still a high number.

Representative MITCHELL. Sure. A hundred thousand more. OK. I'm going to be cheerful from this point on. The lark's on the wing, the hillsides do pearl, God's in his heaven, all is right with the world, except for blacks who are looking for work in this country.

Thank you, Congressman.

Representative LUNGREN. Ms. Norwood, in your statement you note that the mean duration of unemployment declined in June. By how much did it decline? What can we read out of that statistic?

Ms. NORWOOD. The mean duration was about unchanged but the median declined from 8.7 to 7.2 weeks.

Representative LUNGREN. Is that something we should expect at this point in the recovery? What does it tell us?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think the important thing that is happening, as we would expect at this stage of a recovery, is that these people who have been unemployed for short periods or even for as long as 3, 4, 5 months are having an improvement in their situation, and a matter of very real concern, which is what we would expect at this stage of a business cycle, is that the long-term unemployed number is still sticking at 1.6 million, and that is, of course, because the people who are rehired first, the people who get their jobs back, are generally the people who have been fired last or who have been unemployed for shorter periods of time.

Representative LUNGREN. When we talked a minute ago about the number of people who during the past year experienced unemployment at least once, can you tell us how this compares to the number who experienced unemployment in the previous year?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; it is of course, lower. If we compare it with the recession year of 1982, that was 26.5 million, and in the recovery year of 1983 it was 23.8 million.

Representative LUNGREN. Is that sort of irregular in terms of that difference compared to previous recoveries?

Ms. NORWOOD. We expect, of course, that it would be considerably lower, and then, of course, 1982 was a farily steep recession. This is a very strong recovery, so those numbers would reflect those two situations.

Representative LUNGREN. As we have discussed today in talking about seasonal adjustments we know that unemployment before adjustments tends to be higher among youths in the summer. Is this also the case with adults?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; it is.

Mr. PLEWES. Yes; of course, because included among the adults 20 years and over are persons who are 20 to 24 coming out of college.

Ms. NORWOOD. That is why we thought it was important in separating out the trends to look at the data for people 25 and over.

Representative LUNGREN. During the summer months do we generally expect the unemployment rate among adults to improve while that for youth worsens? Or is there any direction that the two go?

Ms. NORWOOD. We would be glad to supply a little statement for the record about the general expectations of seasonal adjustment of the labor force statistics.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

The process of seasonal adjustment involves separating the seasonal component of a time series—that is, the part of the time series which features a repetitive pattern of ups and downs caused by regular events such as changing seasons, holidays, and the school calendar—from the trend-cycle and irregular components. Twelve major labor force components, each with its own seasonal pattern, are individually seasonally adjusted before being summed to create the civilian labor force total. Hence, there do not exist monthly seasonal factors to directly adjust the unemployment rate. However, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is higher than the unadjusted rate in April, May, frequently in August, and in the months from September through December. The January, February, March, and June seasonally adjusted rates, on the other hand, are lower than the unadjusted rates, while the July adjusted rates is generally quite similar to the July unadjusted rate.

For adults, the seasonally adjusted jobless rate is quite a bit below the unadjusted rate in January, February, and March, while the seasonally adjusted rate hovers above the unadjusted rate for the remainder of the years. For teenagers, the seasonally adjusted rate also is lower than the unadjusted rate in January, February, and March, as well as in June, September, and November.

Representative LUNGREN. Based on the June data, what was the labor force participation rate among youths age 16 to 19?

Ms. NORWOOD. The participation rate was 54.7.

Representative LUNGREN. That rate is different than what you call the employment-population ratio, right?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Representative LUNGREN. What about the employment-population ratio?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's 45.

Representative LUNGREN. How does that measure up for the whole year? Are we seeing an improvement in that? Where does that put us?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is somewhat higher than it has been in earlier months, yes.

Representative LUNGREN. How does it compare with previous recoveries? What I am trying to figure out here is, because we have the seasonal adjustment question and we've all talked about it, I'd like to see how this compares with previous recoveries where we have had the same thing.

Ms. NORWOOD. There has been a change in the participation rates. Would you rather go to employment-population ratios?

Representative LUNGREN. Whichever you think is more appropriate.

Ms. NORWOOD. The employment-population ratios for teenagers have gone up 3.6 percentage points in this recovery period, and

that compares to less than 1 percentage point in the 1975–76 period, and if we go back to 1954, we have a somewhat higher rate. So the employment-population ratio for teenagers has been doing rather well in the recovery.

Representative LUNGREN. A minute ago Senator Proxmire talked about some of the larger States and their figures, and you have some but not all. I just thought, for the record, for whatever reason, perhaps some military contracts assist us; we also have nice weather out there, people visiting, a whole number of things. On a seasonally adjusted basis, according to the information I received from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment reached a new high of 11,726,000 in California; unemployment went to 957,000 in June, down from 966,000 in May; and the June seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 7.5 percent is the lowest since 1981. I knew you would be happy to hear those statistics. So in some parts of the country at least we are doing all right. Even in my own smaller area of Los Angeles-Long Beach we are down to 8.4 percent unemployment in June 1984, which is a drop of almost 2 percentage points from the previous year.

So maybe the military had something to do with that. Some other things did as well, I'm sure.

Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, at the same time, when you look at California, the actual number of unemployed—and it doesn't do an unemployed person much good to tell him seasonally he is not so bad off—went from 898,000 to 941,000; it went up by 43,000, or two-tenths of 1 percent, in California, in spite of the fact that they were showered by all these military contracts.

I would just like to make sure, Ms. Norwood, that you——

Representative LUNGREN. Would the gentleman yield for just a moment?

Senator PROXMIRE. Of course.

Representative LUNGREN. We are also showered with a lot of people from Wisconsin and Michigan when they turn on the television on the first of January and see that again we have sunshine for the Rose Bowl—they start moving. So we are oftentimes showered with people from those States as well. A lot of good people, though, that have helped us out.

Senator PROXMIRE. When you say Rose Bowl you really offend. [Laughter.]

It's all those ringers you get from Wisconsin to play on California football teams. [Laughter.]

You give us some very useful cautionary advice on the black teenage situation, which I think is probably the biggest and most conspicuous development perhaps that you report today. But you say the population of black teenagers is relatively small; their labor force is even smaller; the number of employed and unemployed in this group measured in the household survey can be quite volatile; accurate determination of trends for groups of this size requires several months of time series data. So you are cautioning in on three levels.

Furthermore, and most important of all, it seems that, as Congressman Mitchell brought out so skillfully in his questioning, they have gone really from a miserable situation, or a horrendous situa-

tion, I should say, to just a miserable situation. In other words, instead of just having 50 percent out of work, they have 30 or 34, something of that kind. So it is still a very, very bad situation. And you're telling us it will be August, September, October before we can get a really confident feeling as to whether or not this does report genuine improvements in unemployment for black teenagers; is that right?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't know how many months. I should emphasize that this is, in terms of sampling variance, statistically significant, a 10-point drop. I feel that we ought to see a couple of months since this is such a large change, and I think the numbers are extraordinarily small. As you are, I'm sure, well aware, the employment-population ratio of black teenagers is extraordinarily low.

Senator PROXMIRE. As an expert statistician, can you tell us what the margin of error involved here is? You say it was a 10-point drop. Could it have been instead a 3-point drop?

Ms. NORWOOD. The margin of error is plus or minus 5.33.

Senator PROXMIRE. So it could be less than 5 percent improvement?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; but 10 is clearly statistically significant. But we need to look at a little more, when we are looking at time series data and at trend, than just plain sampling variance.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you.

Thank you, Congressman.

Representative LUNGREN. Congressman Mitchell.

Representative MITCHELL. I'm going to leave. Everybody in the Congress knows that I'm a quiet, peaceful sort of guy, and my colleagues are sparring here, and I never get mixed up in anything like that. So I'm going to say goodbye to you.

Before I leave, 7.1 percent is the unemployment rate now?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Representative MITCHELL. What does that translate into in terms of human beings? How many?

Ms. NORWOOD. 8.1 million.

Representative MITCHELL. 8.1 million people still unemployed in this Nation.

Thanks. It's good to see you again.

Ms. NORWOOD. Thanks for coming.

Representative LUNGREN. Madam Commissioner, we want to thank you for bringing us the news that 106 million Americans are working today, the highest in the history of the United States. I want to tell you that I've received a lot of information about being cautious about 1 month's statistics, so I am going to remember that when you bring us bad statistics so I can caution everybody not to read too much into that.

Again, we want to thank you for being as professional and objective as you are despite the onslaught from all sides of the three of us here, and we appreciate your patience and your diligence.

This committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:45 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1984

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-106, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Daniel E. Lungren (member of the committee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Lungren, Hawkins, and Obey; and Senator Proxmire.

Also present: Charles H. Bradford, assistant director; and Deborah Clay-Mendez, professional staff member.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE LUNGREN, PRESIDING

Representative LUNGREN. Good morning, Commissioner Norwood and your colleagues.

Four days ago Americans paused to celebrate Labor Day, and in this year 1984 there was much to celebrate. During the last 12 months alone, civilian employment, according to the figures, has increased by more than 3 million, and during the same year the civilian unemployment rate has fallen by a full 2 percentage points. It is a record that I think we can be proud of.

Ms. Norwood, the problems associated with seasonal adjustments for the summer months, together with the late August survey week, make recent month-to-month changes in employment and unemployment statistics difficult to interpret, at least for me. I am nonetheless pleased to see that in August employment, measured by the establishment survey, continued to increase, albeit moderately.

During August, apparently there was a significant decline in unemployment for black men. The employment-to-population ratio remains at a high level, and the average weekly hours in manufacturing, a harbinger of future employment growth, also remained high.

Overall, labor market conditions continued to improve gradually during the summer of 1984. Since April, the civilian unemployment rate has fallen by 0.3 of a percentage point.

The current economic environment is one that allows Americans to be somewhat optimistic about the future. Productivity growth is still high, inflation is still low, and real incomes are still rising.

In the first quarter of this year the economy grew at an outstanding 10.1-percent annual rate. During the second quarter it

surprised virtually all of us with the rate at a still incredible 7.6 percent.

This rapid economic growth has been accompanied by impressive gains in labor productivity. Business investment in plant and equipment, fostered by, I believe, the administration's tax policies, is beginning to pay off in terms of greater work productivity.

During the second quarter of 1984, nonfarm business productivity rose by 4.7 percent

Productivity increases that hold down production costs help to explain why our economy is enjoying economic growth without rapid inflation, and together increased labor productivity and economic growth mean a better standard of living for the American worker.

According to the Census Bureau, the real income of the median or typical American family increased significantly in 1983, the most recent year for which data are available, and that is the first significant increase in real family income in America since 1978.

Ms. Norwood, during the past six quarters the economy has grown more rapidly than at any other time since 1949. Now after 21 months of recovery there is evidence, including, I suspect, the information you bring us today and brought us last month, that the economy is making a transition from a period of rapid economic recovery to a period of slower but sustained growth.

Under such conditions, I doubt we can expect to hear of the dramatic labor market improvements on a month-to-month basis that we apparently were getting used to in your monthly statements; however, we do look forward to continued gradual declines in unemployment and further increases in employment.

Once again we welcome your testimony, Madam Commissioner, and before I ask you to begin with your statement, I would ask Senator Proxmire for his comments.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR PROXMIRE

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you Congressman.

Well, I disagree with Representative Lungren, as is usual. It seems to me this has not been a very reassuring summer as far as employment or the economic outlook is concerned.

In the first place, the leading indicators were down, as you know, in June by 1.3 percent, the first drop in 21 months. The leading indicators had forecast improvement consistently. They went down in June. They went down again in July 0.8 of 1 percent, both significant and substantial drops, and the two successive back-to-back drops.

Frankly, I fully expected that unemployment would go down in August. Unemployment, as we know, went up in July. There was a seasonal situation with respect to June, when it went down sharply, and went up just as much in July, flat in August.

That means that during the summer, since May, there has been no improvement at all. We have leveled off at an unemployment figure of 8.5 million people, which is a very, very high level to have the recovery stall.

I am hopeful, as Congressman Lungren indicated, that the recovery can resume, and perhaps it will but it seems to me that on the

basis of the figures we have now it has not only slowed down but it seems to have stopped recovering. There is no indication of a recession certainly, but there is an indication that we don't have the kind of recovery that we need when we have unemployment this high.

I notice also, Madam Commissioner, that in the figures you give us today there was no improvement in average hours worked, the manufacturing overtime declined, and no improvement in real wages for the month. So that it is hard for me to see that there is anything very bright in this situation.

It is one thing for the recovery to slow down—it was moving very rapidly—it is something else for the leading indicators, the unemployment figures, the overtime figures, and so forth to indicate that we may not be improving very much at all and that the summer has not been a period of real gains.

Representative LUNGREN. Congressman Obey.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE OBEY

Representative OBEY. Thank you. I hadn't intended to comment at this time, but all I can do is echo the comments of Senator Proxmire.

First of all, I welcome you here, Ms. Norwood, always happy to see you.

I represent the kind of district that is so tied to high interest rates because of its association with wood products and small manufacturing and housing related jobs that when the country sneezes we get pneumonia, and when the unemployment numbers stop going down they start going up in my area, and these numbers aren't especially good news, certainly for the people I represent.

All I can say is that I agree with Senator Proxmire that a 4-months stall, while it may be pleasing to those who are looking at the stock market isn't going to be very pleasing to the people in my district who are looking at the job market.

Representative LUNGREN. Congressman Hawkins.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE HAWKINS

Representative HAWKINS. All I can say is to echo the other statements that have been made. To me, even 7 percent unemployment, were we there, would mean that we are not back to where we were in January 1981. So it seems we have traveled in a circle, although we haven't completed the circle.

In the meantime, millions of Americans have dropped off, businesses have failed. There will be no recovery for those individuals.

I think this is disgraceful, it is distressing, and I think that it calls for prompt action. This is not the time for a lot of rhetoric. What we need is to look at the actual number of individuals unemployed.

I think we should dismiss this official rate as not being accurate and begin to talk in terms of almost 15 million Americans who are unemployed, that something needs to be done about them.

The human aspect of it, I think, is being totally ignored. We are looking only at the material part of it, of individuals who all they want to do is to have a stable dollar, and what they are doing, they

are deliberately contriving to keep unemployment at these high levels. To me that is a moral tragedy that as a nation we should be ashamed of, and I just think it calls for immediate action.

I think this committee, since it was created by the full employment bill of 1946 and it was given a new mandate in 1978 to review the President's policy and to make modifications in it, to at least recommend modifications in it, I think this committee should take action to do that to get unemployment down.

I just think to go on from month to month with irrational explanations—we were told a month ago that it was a quirk, that school teachers went back to teaching, kids went back to—that is, teachers went on vacation, the kids were on vacation, now they are going back to school and we will get further explanations that won't make any sense. To me, this is—in terms of economic planning and management, it is insanity, and I think that we should take some action.

Representative LUNGREN. Commissioner Norwood, we welcome your testimony. You may proceed as you wish.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY KENNETH V. DALTON, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS; AND THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you, Congressman.

We are happy to be here. Mr. Plewes, on my left, our labor force expert, and Mr. Dalton, on my right, the BLS price expert.

The August data show a moderation in the pace of the labor market improvement that we have experienced for more than a year and a half. Gains in payroll employment, as measured in the business survey, were small, and unemployment in August was unchanged from July. The overall jobless rate remained at 7.4 percent, and the civilian worker rate held at 7.5 percent. The level of unemployment, at 8.5 million after seasonal adjustment, has held steady for 3 of the last 4 months.

According to the business survey, the number of nonfarm jobs reached 94.5 million in August. Employment in manufacturing, at 19.7 million in August, was about the same as in July, but some changes did occur in individual manufacturing industries. Over the month, 25,000 jobs were added in the machinery and electrical manufacturing industries, and the number of jobs in the auto industry grew by 30,000. The automobile industry, which lost 160,000 jobs during the 1981–82 recession, has gained 250,000 jobs during the recovery. Nevertheless, the August employment level for this industry remains 160,000 below the peak reached in 1979.

In August, small employment declines continued to occur in three of the nondurable manufacturing industries which have been experiencing long-term structural problems—tobacco manufacturers, textile manufacturing, and leather products. Overall, in manufacturing employment has increased by 1.7 million since the end of 1982; manufacturing now has regained about three-quarters of the number of jobs lost during the 1981–82 recession.

The services industry, which has had strong job increases in almost every month of the recovery, had an employment rise of 45,000 in August. The increase would have been 50,000 larger had it not been for a hospital strike in New York City, which has now been settled, that reduced the payroll count during the survey period. Employment in business services continued to expand. Indeed, the business service industry has been responsible for one in every eight of the new jobs created during the current recovery period.

Little change occurred in the average workweek, and the index of aggregate weekly hours, which includes the effects of both employment and hours, has held steady for the last 3 months. Aggregate hours in August were 10 percent above the November 1982 recession trough. Over this recovery period employment has risen by nearly 6 million.

The household survey shows a decline in employment in August, all of which occurred among young people. The labor force for this group; that is, the 16-to-24-year age group, also has declined over the month. The survey week in August was quite late this year since the 12th, which is the date that defines the survey week, fell on a Sunday. It is possible that more youth than usual had already left summertime jobs in anticipation of the return to school.

Little change occurred in August in the labor force and employment status of adult white men, but employment among adult black men rose by about 100,000. And the jobless rate for black men returned to 14.2 percent, the same as it was in May. This over-the-month decline was the only significant movement in unemployment among the major labor force groups.

Over the past year, the labor force has risen by 1.5 million, with strong gains among both adult men and adult women and with continued declines among teenagers. The black labor force has increased by nearly one-half million over the year. In August, employment among black Americans was 825,000 higher than a year ago.

In summary, the unemployment rate was unchanged from July to August. The employment data for August, when taken together with those for July, suggest that employment growth has moderated from the rapid pace registered earlier in the recovery.

My colleagues and I would be glad to try to answer any questions you may have.

[The table attached to Ms. Norwood's statement, together with the press release referred to, follows:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF ALL CIVILIAN WORKERS BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X-11 ARIMA method						X-11 method (official method before 1980)	Range (cols. 2-8)
		Official procedure	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual	12-month extrapolation		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1983									
August	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	0.1

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF ALL CIVILIAN WORKERS BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS—Continued

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X–11 ARIMA method						X–11 method (official method before 1980)	Range (cols. 2–8)
		Official procedure	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual	12-month extrapolation		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
September	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.3	0.2
October	8.4	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	.2
November	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	.1
December	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	.2
1984									
January	8.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	.1
February	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	.2
March	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.7	.2
April	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	.....
May	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.5	.2
June	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.2	.2
July	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	.1
August	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	.1

Note—Explanation of columns reads:

(1) Unadjusted rate: Unemployment rate for all civilian workers, not seasonally adjusted.

(2) Official procedure (X–11 ARIMA method): The published adjusted rate for all civilian workers. Each of the 3 major civilian labor force components—agricultural employment nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16–19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1974 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive, Integrated, Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X–11 portion of the X–11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total drived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January-June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July-December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of Employment and Earnings.

(3) Concurrent (X–11 ARIMA method): The official procedure of computation of the rate for all civilian workers using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with X–11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1984 would be based, during 1984, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1974 through January 1984.

(4) Stable (X–11 ARIMA method): Each of the 12 civilian labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X–11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) Total (X–11 ARIMA method): This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and civilian labor force levels are extended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X–11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) Residual (X–11 ARIMA method): This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total civilian employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) 12-month extrapolation (X–11 ARIMA method): This approach is the same as the official procedure except that the factors are extrapolated in 12-month intervals. The factors for January-December of the current year are computed at the beginning of the year based on data through the preceding year. The values for January through June of the current year are the same as the official values since they reflect the same factors.

(8) X–11 method (official method before 1980): The method for computation of the official procedure is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The Standard X–11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of adjustment: The X–11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in the X–11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12–564E, February 1980.

The standard X–11 method is described in X–11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, by Julius Shiskin, Allan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1984.

News

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USDL 84-396
TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (EDT), FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1984

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: AUGUST 1984

Unemployment was unchanged in August, and there were contrasting movements in the two major employment series, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall jobless rate, which includes the resident Armed Forces in the labor force base, was 7.4 percent, and the rate for civilian workers was 7.5 percent. These rates were the same as in May and July.

The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--edged up by 160,000 in August. On the other hand, the household survey recorded a drop of 425,000 in total civilian employment. Both surveys show roughly the same gain in employment since the November 1982 recession trough--5.8 million for the establishment survey and 5.9 million for the household survey.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons and the civilian worker unemployment rate both were unchanged in August. A total of 8.5 million persons were unemployed; the unemployment rate was 7.5 percent, the same as had prevailed in 2 of the 3 prior months. Jobless rates for most major worker groups, including those for adult men (6.4 percent), adult women (7.1 percent), and teenagers (18.4 percent), were essentially unchanged over the month. Jobless rates for whites (6.4 percent) and Hispanics (10.7 percent) also held steady from July to August. Unemployment among blacks, however, edged down to 16.0 percent, as the rate for black adult men fell, returning to the May level. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The number of unemployed job losers declined by nearly 300,000, whereas the number of reentrants to the labor force rose by 230,000. Job losers accounted for 49.8 percent of the total unemployed in August, well below the recessionary high of 63.0 percent. The mean duration of unemployment fell from 18.1 weeks in July to 17.3 weeks in August; the median duration was about unchanged at 7.5 weeks. (See tables A-7 and A-8.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Civilian employment fell more than usual from July to August and, after seasonal adjustment, was down by 425,000 to 105.0 million. All of this

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			July–Aug. change
	1983	1984		1984			
	II	I	II	June	July	Aug.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA							
	Thousands of persons						
Labor force 1/	112,946	114,292	115,333	115,567	115,636	115,206	-430
Total employment 1/	101,706	105,426	106,837	107,438	107,093	106,681	-412
Civilian labor force	111,277	112,607	113,642	113,877	113,938	113,494	-444
Civilian employment	100,037	103,740	105,146	105,748	105,395	104,969	-426
Unemployment	11,240	8,866	8,496	8,130	8,543	8,526	-17
Not in labor force	62,680	63,072	62,484	62,407	62,503	63,089	586
Discouraged workers	1,726	1,339	1,295	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers 1/	10.0	7.8	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.4	0
All civilian workers	10.1	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.5	0
Adult men	9.4	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	-0.1
Adult women	8.5	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.9	7.1	0.2
Teenagers	23.3	19.6	18.7	17.6	18.3	18.4	0.1
White	8.8	6.8	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.4	0
Black	20.4	16.5	15.9	15.0	16.9	16.0	-0.9
Hispanic origin	14.2	10.9	10.7	10.0	10.6	10.7	0.1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA							
	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment	89,588	92,765	93,784	94,135	94,351p	94,510p	159p
Goods-producing industries	23,092	24,518	24,862	24,974	25,068p	25,112p	44p
Service-producing industries	66,496	68,247	68,922	69,161	69,283p	69,398p	115p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm	34.9	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.2p	35.2p	0p
Manufacturing	40.0	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.5p	40.4p	-0.1p
Manufacturing overtime	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3p	3.2p	-0.1p

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces. N.A.=not available.
p=preliminary.

decline, however, occurred among youth under the age of 25. This disproportionately large drop may be the result of a later than usual survey reference week (August 12-18) during which many young people already may have left summer jobs in anticipation of returning to school for the fall term.

The civilian labor force declined by 445,000 over the month to 113.5 million after seasonal adjustment. Youth under 25 accounted for this decline.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls, at 94.5 million, was up 160,000 in August, seasonally adjusted. The increases in both July and August were less than in the first half of the year. About 57 percent of the industries in the BLS diffusion index registered over-the-month employment increases, also a somewhat smaller fraction than in earlier months this year. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

In manufacturing, employment increased in some durable goods industries, particularly in machinery, electrical and electronic equipment, and motor vehicles and equipment. In autos, the more scattered timing in the production of 1985 model cars reduced the extent of usual August plant shutdowns for retooling, resulting in a seasonally adjusted employment increase. There was little change in most other manufacturing industries. Employment in construction was about unchanged in both July and August, following large increases in the spring. Employment in mining continued to edge upward.

Within the service-producing sector, employment rose substantially in wholesale trade and business services. A decline in health services reflected a since-settled strike of hospital workers, which removed about 50,000 persons from the payrolls during the survey reference week.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls in August was 35.2 hours, seasonally adjusted--unchanged from the revised figure for July. Weekly and overtime hours in manufacturing both edged down 0.1 hour, despite a full hour increase in the average workweek in motor vehicles and equipment. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private nonagricultural production or nonsupervisory workers was 112.7 (1977=100) in August, about the same as in both June and July. The manufacturing index has been at about the same level for 4 months. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Seasonally adjusted average hourly and weekly earnings both were unchanged in August. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings declined 2 cents to $8.30, and weekly earnings declined $1.54 to $294.65. Over the past year, hourly earnings have risen 35 cents and weekly earnings $14.01. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 160.6 (1977=100) in August, seasonally adjusted, a decrease of 0.2 percent from July. For the 12 months ended in August, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 3.3 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 0.2 percent during the 12-month period ended in July. (See table B-4.)

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 195,000 establishments employing over 35 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The *labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-5 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1 and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The overall unemployment rate is U-5a, while U-5b represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

— The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces;

— The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

— The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

— The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components plus the resident Armed Forces total (not adjusted for seasonality), and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the overall unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are approximately 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At approximately the 90-percent level of confidence—the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses—the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 328,000; for total unemployment it is 220,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .26 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.25 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $6.00 per issue or $39.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the population, including Armed Forces in the United States, by sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and sex	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Aug. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population[2]	176,122	178,138	174,295	176,122	177,662	177,813	177,974	178,138	178,295
Labor force[3]	115,260	117,896	116,788	113,799	116,938	115,493	115,567	115,636	115,206
Participation rate[4]	65.4	66.2	65.5	64.6	66.7	65.0	64.9	64.9	64.6
Total employed[5]	104,949	109,182	108,606	103,166	106,095	106,978	107,438	107,093	106,681
Employment-population ratio[6]	59.5	61.3	60.8	58.6	59.7	60.2	60.4	60.1	59.8
Resident Armed Forces	1,682	1,696	1,712	1,682	1,693	1,690	1,690	1,698	1,712
Civilian employed	103,167	107,484	106,894	101,484	104,402	105,288	105,748	105,395	104,969
Agriculture	3,988	3,948	3,713	3,449	3,393	3,389	3,403	3,345	3,224
Nonagricultural industries	99,179	103,536	102,982	98,035	101,009	101,899	102,344	102,050	101,744
Unemployed	10,411	8,714	8,182	10,633	8,843	8,514	8,130	8,543	8,526
Unemployment rate[7]	9.0	7.4	7.2	9.3	7.7	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.4
Not in labor force	60,862	60,242	61,507	62,323	62,724	62,320	62,407	62,503	63,089
Men, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[2]	84,173	85,179	85,257	84,173	84,953	85,024	85,101	85,179	85,257
Labor force[3]	65,973	67,206	66,508	64,807	65,212	65,307	65,452	65,362	65,294
Participation rate[4]	78.4	78.9	78.0	77.0	76.8	76.8	76.9	76.7	76.5
Total employed[5]	60,983	62,533	62,336	58,607	60,393	60,829	60,923	60,687	60,661
Employment-population ratio[6]	71.5	73.4	73.0	69.6	71.0	71.3	71.6	71.2	71.2
Resident Armed Forces	1,538	1,551	1,563	1,538	1,548	1,545	1,545	1,551	1,563
Civilian employed	58,645	60,982	60,673	57,069	58,745	59,084	59,378	59,056	59,098
Unemployed	5,790	4,674	4,273	6,200	4,819	4,478	4,529	4,756	4,583
Unemployment rate[7]	8.8	7.0	6.4	9.6	7.5	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.0
Women, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[2]	91,949	92,958	93,039	91,949	92,709	92,789	92,873	92,958	93,039
Labor force[3]	49,287	50,689	50,280	48,992	49,725	50,186	50,115	50,273	49,963
Participation rate[4]	53.6	54.5	54.0	53.3	53.6	54.1	54.0	54.1	53.7
Total employed[5]	44,666	46,649	46,270	44,559	45,702	46,150	46,515	46,406	46,020
Employment-population ratio[6]	48.6	50.2	49.6	48.5	49.4	50.0	50.1	50.0	49.5
Resident Armed Forces	144	147	149	144	145	145	145	147	149
Civilian employed	44,522	46,502	46,121	44,415	45,557	46,005	46,370	46,259	45,871
Unemployed	4,621	4,040	4,110	4,433	3,924	3,836	3,600	3,767	3,943
Unemployment rate[7]	9.4	8.0	8.2	9.0	7.9	7.6	7.2	7.5	7.9

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

[3] Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[4] Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[5] Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Aug. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	176,440	176,840	176,583	176,440	175,969	176,123	176,284	176,440	176,583
Civilian labor force	113,578	116,198	115,076	112,117	113,285	113,803	113,877	113,938	113,498
Participation rate	65.1	65.9	65.2	64.3	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.3
Employed	103,167	107,484	106,694	101,484	104,402	105,280	105,748	105,395	104,969
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.1	60.9	60.4	58.2	59.3	59.8	60.0	59.7	59.4
Unemployed	10,411	8,714	8,382	10,633	8,883	8,514	8,130	8,543	8,526
Unemployment rate	9.2	7.5	7.3	9.5	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	75,012	76,269	76,350	75,012	75,973	76,073	76,176	76,269	76,350
Civilian labor force	59,351	60,361	60,270	58,954	59,480	59,546	59,726	59,694	59,752
Participation rate	79.1	79.1	78.9	78.6	78.3	78.3	78.4	78.3	78.3
Employed	56,586	56,662	56,710	53,804	55,385	55,685	55,970	55,789	55,899
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.8	74.3	74.3	71.7	72.9	73.2	73.5	73.1	73.2
Agriculture	2,696	2,688	2,614	2,675	2,453	2,451	2,469	2,455	2,392
Nonagricultural industries	51,890	53,974	54,096	51,329	52,932	53,234	53,501	53,334	53,507
Unemployed	4,765	3,679	3,560	5,150	4,095	3,861	3,755	3,906	3,853
Unemployment rate	8.0	6.1	5.9	8.7	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	84,224	85,488	85,581	84,224	85,168	85,272	85,380	85,488	85,581
Civilian labor force	44,582	45,786	45,783	44,896	45,703	46,222	46,101	46,261	46,082
Participation rate	52.9	53.5	53.5	53.3	53.7	54.2	54.0	54.1	53.8
Employed	40,843	42,499	42,405	41,298	42,517	43,098	43,146	43,098	42,819
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.5	49.7	49.5	49.0	49.9	50.5	50.5	50.4	50.0
Agriculture	731	707	657	827	619	610	623	573	563
Nonagricultural industries	40,112	41,792	41,748	40,471	41,898	42,487	42,523	42,515	42,255
Unemployed	3,739	3,286	3,378	3,598	3,186	3,124	2,955	3,173	3,264
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.1	7.4	8.0	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.9	7.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,204	14,683	14,653	15,204	14,328	14,778	14,728	14,683	14,653
Civilian labor force	9,644	10,111	9,024	8,267	8,062	8,034	8,050	7,982	7,660
Participation rate	63.4	68.9	61.6	54.4	56.4	54.4	54.7	54.4	52.3
Employed	7,737	8,323	7,579	6,382	6,500	6,505	6,631	6,518	6,251
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.9	56.7	51.7	42.0	43.8	44.0	45.0	44.4	42.7
Agriculture	561	553	492	367	321	327	311	317	269
Nonagricultural industries	7,177	7,770	7,137	6,035	6,179	6,178	6,320	6,201	5,982
Unemployed	1,907	1,788	1,445	1,885	1,562	1,529	1,419	1,464	1,409
Unemployment rate	19.8	17.7	16.0	22.8	19.4	19.0	17.6	18.3	18.4

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Aug. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	151,003	152,286	152,402	151,003	152,178	152,229	152,295	152,286	152,402
Civilian labor force	98,649	100,488	99,016	97,498	98,895	98,853	98,770	98,710	98,156
Participation rate	65.3	66.0	65.2	64.6	64.7	64.9	64.9	64.8	64.6
Employed	90,908	94,257	93,299	89,503	91,933	92,505	92,697	92,430	91,850
Employment-population ratio[2]	60.2	61.9	61.2	59.3	60.4	60.8	60.9	60.7	60.3
Unemployed	7,742	6,231	6,117	7,995	6,962	6,348	6,072	6,280	6,306
Unemployment rate	7.8	6.2	6.2	8.2	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	52,248	52,967	52,849	51,878	52,456	52,357	52,548	52,366	52,371
Participation rate	79.5	79.5	79.3	78.9	78.8	78.7	78.9	78.6	78.6
Employed	48,610	50,311	50,213	47,886	49,329	49,440	49,744	49,470	49,471
Employment-population ratio[2]	74.0	75.5	75.3	72.9	74.2	74.3	74.7	74.3	74.2
Unemployed	3,627	2,656	2,636	3,992	3,077	2,917	2,804	2,896	2,900
Unemployment rate	7.0	5.0	5.0	7.7	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	38,822	38,865	38,794	38,356	39,032	39,439	39,226	39,396	39,137
Participation rate	52.3	52.0	52.7	52.7	53.1	53.7	53.3	53.5	53.1
Employed	35,305	36,518	36,383	35,767	36,688	37,150	37,042	37,074	36,784
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.5	49.6	49.3	49.2	49.9	50.5	50.4	50.4	49.9
Unemployed	2,717	2,347	2,451	2,589	2,344	2,289	2,184	2,321	2,352
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.0	6.3	6.7	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	8,379	8,655	7,773	7,264	7,057	7,057	6,996	6,948	6,649
Participation rate	66.8	71.6	64.4	57.9	57.7	58.0	57.7	57.5	55.1
Employed	6,992	7,428	6,763	5,850	5,916	5,915	5,911	5,886	5,595
Employment-population ratio[2]	55.7	61.4	55.9	46.6	48.4	48.6	48.7	48.7	46.4
Unemployed	1,387	1,228	1,010	1,414	1,141	1,142	1,085	1,062	1,054
Unemployment rate	16.6	14.2	13.2	19.5	16.2	16.2	15.5	15.3	15.9
Men	16.7	15.4	12.6	20.7	16.6	16.8	16.5	17.8	16.2
Women	16.4	12.9	13.9	18.2	15.7	15.5	14.5	12.6	15.5
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,966	19,360	19,386	18,966	19,274	19,302	19,330	19,360	19,386
Civilian labor force	11,997	12,536	12,465	11,726	11,934	12,008	11,962	12,076	12,176
Participation rate	63.3	64.8	64.3	61.8	61.9	62.2	61.9	62.4	62.8
Employed	9,633	10,334	10,456	9,408	9,923	10,105	10,168	10,041	10,226
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.8	53.4	53.9	49.6	51.5	52.4	52.6	51.9	52.8
Unemployed	2,364	2,202	2,009	2,316	2,011	1,903	1,795	2,035	1,950
Unemployment rate	19.7	17.6	16.1	19.8	16.8	15.8	15.0	16.9	16.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,609	5,769	5,769	5,578	5,607	5,673	5,646	5,700	5,735
Participation rate	76.0	75.8	75.7	75.6	74.2	74.9	74.6	74.9	75.3
Employed	4,620	4,880	4,976	4,543	4,712	4,872	4,811	4,802	4,922
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.6	63.9	65.3	61.8	62.4	64.3	63.6	63.1	64.6
Unemployed	989	889	793	1,015	894	801	835	897	813
Unemployment rate	17.6	15.8	13.7	18.2	16.0	14.1	14.8	15.7	14.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,347	5,539	5,643	5,312	5,469	5,547	5,496	5,522	5,604
Participation rate	57.1	57.7	58.7	56.7	57.3	58.0	57.4	57.5	58.3
Employed	4,493	4,751	4,826	4,440	4,737	4,793	4,818	4,766	4,816
Employment-population ratio[2]	47.4	49.5	50.2	47.4	49.6	50.1	50.3	49.5	50.1
Unemployed	905	788	817	872	731	754	679	776	788
Unemployment rate	16.9	14.2	14.5	16.4	13.4	13.6	12.4	14.0	14.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,981	1,228	1,853	834	859	787	820	856	837
Participation rate	46.9	57.0	49.0	37.6	39.5	36.3	37.9	39.6	38.9
Employed	570	723	655	405	474	440	539	492	488
Employment-population ratio[2]	25.7	33.5	30.5	18.3	21.8	20.3	24.9	22.8	22.7
Unemployed	471	505	398	429	385	347	281	362	349
Unemployment rate	45.2	41.1	37.8	51.4	44.8	44.1	34.3	42.4	41.7
Men	46.6	40.3	36.2	53.7	42.8	40.9	35.3	42.6	40.6
Women	43.7	42.0	39.5	48.8	47.1	48.2	33.1	42.1	42.9
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,690	9,738	9,785	9,690	10,072	10,026	9,824	9,738	9,785
Civilian labor force	6,316	6,432	6,448	6,145	6,378	6,332	6,298	6,293	6,271
Participation rate	65.2	66.1	65.9	63.4	63.3	63.2	64.1	64.6	64.1
Employed	5,520	5,733	5,779	5,350	5,693	5,666	5,659	5,626	5,600
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.0	58.9	59.1	55.2	56.0	56.5	57.7	57.8	57.2
Unemployed	795	700	669	795	684	666	639	667	672
Unemployment rate	12.6	10.9	10.4	12.9	11.5	10.5	10.0	10.6	10.7

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	103,167	107,484	106,694	101,484	104,402	105,288	105,748	105,395	104,969
Married men, spouse present	38,653	39,395	39,419	38,281	39,062	39,159	39,072	39,121	39,029
Married women, spouse present	24,323	25,022	25,197	24,905	25,457	25,722	25,786	25,716	25,764
Women who maintain families	5,053	5,628	5,474	5,096	5,491	5,668	5,688	5,662	5,507
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,998	1,924	1,759	1,628	1,661	1,610	1,604	1,513	1,425
Self-employed workers	1,691	1,704	1,692	1,564	1,534	1,537	1,570	1,559	1,568
Unpaid family workers	299	320	262	240	207	246	212	230	208
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	91,108	95,389	94,773	90,032	92,931	93,918	94,040	93,841	93,554
Government	15,006	15,105	15,119	15,671	15,784	15,761	15,685	15,604	15,782
Private industries	76,101	80,284	79,654	74,361	77,147	78,157	78,355	78,236	77,772
Private households	1,365	1,367	1,274	1,278	1,296	1,347	1,329	1,239	1,181
Other industries	74,736	78,917	78,380	73,091	75,851	76,820	77,026	76,997	76,591
Self-employed workers	7,704	7,810	7,892	7,641	7,834	7,707	7,828	7,717	7,829
Unpaid family workers	367	337	317	375	330	311	348	306	329
PERSONS AT WORK[1]									
Nonagricultural industries	87,513	92,251	92,208	91,953	96,910	96,523	96,500	96,848	96,921
Full-time schedules	73,637	75,906	76,593	73,499	78,276	78,280	78,496	78,659	78,799
Part time for economic reasons	6,423	6,201	5,774	5,866	5,593	5,353	5,491	5,300	5,324
Usually work full time	1,782	1,581	1,780	1,742	1,530	1,549	1,654	1,589	1,749
Usually work part time	4,641	4,620	3,994	4,124	4,063	3,804	3,837	3,711	3,576
Part time for noneconomic reasons	9,453	10,144	9,841	12,588	13,049	12,889	12,514	12,889	12,797

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-5. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1983			1984		1984		
	II	III	IV	I	II	June	July	Aug.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.0	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.0	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.7
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	7.9	7.3	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.8
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	10.0	9.3	8.3	7.6	7.2	6.7	7.2	7.2
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	10.0	9.3	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.4
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	10.1	9.4	8.5	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.5
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	12.9	12.2	11.2	10.5	9.9	9.5	9.9	9.9
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	14.4	13.5	12.4	11.6	11.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Aug. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	10,633	8,543	8,526	9.5	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.5
Men, 16 years and over	6,200	4,756	4,583	9.8	7.7	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.2
Men, 20 years and over	5,150	3,906	3,853	8.7	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.4
Women, 16 years and over	4,433	3,787	3,943	9.1	7.9	7.7	7.2	7.6	7.9
Women, 20 years and over	3,598	3,173	3,266	8.0	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.9	7.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,885	1,664	1,489	22.8	19.4	19.0	17.6	18.3	18.4
Married men, spouse present	2,561	1,867	1,810	6.3	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4
Married women, spouse present	1,853	1,615	1,637	6.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.0
Women who maintain families	683	602	594	11.8	10.9	9.8	9.6	9.6	10.5
Full-time workers	8,964	7,061	6,980	9.3	7.6	7.2	6.7	7.2	7.2
Part-time workers	1,631	1,550	1,545	10.2	9.1	9.3	10.3	9.6	9.8
Labor force time loss[2]	--	--	--	10.7	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.7	8.9
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	8,055	6,289	6,306	9.8	7.7	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.5
Mining	154	77	114	14.5	10.3	8.9	7.1	7.5	10.3
Construction	981	839	798	17.9	14.3	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.0
Manufacturing	2,437	1,550	1,652	11.2	7.7	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.5
Durable goods	1,499	883	920	11.7	7.5	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.9
Nondurable goods	938	767	733	10.5	8.0	7.1	7.3	8.6	8.3
Transportation and public utilities	638	361	375	7.7	5.4	5.5	5.2	6.1	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	2,094	1,693	1,669	9.8	8.7	7.9	7.2	7.8	7.8
Finance and service industries	1,951	1,669	1,699	7.2	6.1	5.5	5.4	5.9	6.1
Government workers	840	732	711	5.1	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.5	4.3
Agricultural wage and salary workers	290	259	209	15.1	12.2	13.9	11.8	14.6	12.8

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
[2] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,531	3,642	3,466	3,633	3,838	3,238	3,178	3,662	3,555
5 to 14 weeks	3,265	2,649	2,599	2,951	2,693	2,633	2,294	2,690	2,333
15 weeks and over	3,626	2,623	2,317	4,078	2,855	2,851	2,619	2,689	2,606
15 to 26 weeks	1,133	815	834	1,597	1,111	1,186	1,009	1,100	1,113
27 weeks and over	2,493	1,808	1,483	2,481	1,744	1,664	1,611	1,589	1,493
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	19.5	17.0	16.9	19.9	18.5	18.4	18.6	18.1	17.3
Median duration, in weeks	9.2	8.7	7.2	9.4	8.1	8.7	7.2	7.6	7.5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	33.8	41.8	41.4	36.1	39.1	38.0	39.2	40.1	41.9
5 to 14 weeks	31.4	30.4	31.0	27.7	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.8	27.5
15 weeks and over	34.8	27.8	27.6	38.2	32.5	33.5	32.4	31.1	30.7
15 to 26 weeks	10.9	9.4	9.9	15.0	12.6	13.9	12.5	12.7	13.1
27 weeks and over	23.9	18.5	17.7	23.3	19.8	19.5	19.9	18.4	17.6

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	5,793	4,258	3,986	6,133	4,527	4,327	4,220	4,511	4,218
On layoff	1,492	1,081	1,047	1,660	1,108	1,192	1,166	1,164	1,152
Other job losers	4,301	3,167	2,939	4,473	3,419	3,134	3,055	3,348	3,066
Job leavers	863	880	901	799	781	804	800	865	835
Reentrants	2,631	2,154	2,283	2,679	2,308	2,178	1,968	2,091	2,322
New entrants	1,323	1,021	1,211	1,216	1,216	1,186	1,136	1,092	1,093
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	55.6	48.8	47.6	57.7	51.3	50.9	51.9	52.7	49.8
On layoff	14.3	12.5	12.5	15.6	12.5	14.0	14.4	13.6	13.6
Other job losers	41.3	36.3	35.1	42.1	38.7	36.9	37.6	39.1	36.2
Job leavers	8.3	10.1	10.7	7.5	8.8	9.5	9.8	10.1	9.9
Reentrants	23.4	24.7	27.2	23.3	26.1	25.6	24.2	24.4	27.4
New entrants	12.7	16.3	14.5	11.4	13.8	14.0	14.0	12.8	12.9
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	5.1	3.6	3.5	5.5	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.7
Job leavers	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.7
Reentrants	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0
New entrants	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Aug. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984
Total, 16 years and over	10,633	8,543	8,526	9.5	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.5
16 to 24 years	4,197	3,276	3,287	17.2	14.6	14.0	13.0	13.6	14.0
16 to 19 years	1,885	1,464	1,409	22.8	19.4	19.0	17.6	18.3	18.4
16 to 17 years	767	626	631	26.8	22.3	20.2	19.7	20.5	21.0
18 to 19 years	1,107	817	775	21.6	17.5	18.2	16.3	16.7	16.7
20 to 24 years	2,312	1,812	1,878	14.4	12.2	11.5	10.7	11.3	11.8
25 years and over	6,424	5,257	5,237	7.3	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.8
25 to 54 years	5,668	4,619	4,566	7.8	6.3	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.1
55 years and over	765	660	677	5.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.6
Men, 16 years and over	6,200	4,756	4,583	9.8	7.7	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.2
16 to 24 years	2,408	1,844	1,772	18.6	15.0	14.0	13.7	14.4	14.3
16 to 19 years	1,050	850	730	24.3	19.7	19.4	18.5	20.6	18.6
16 to 17 years	423	358	330	26.0	23.7	21.3	22.7	23.0	22.1
18 to 19 years	619	478	396	23.2	17.3	18.3	16.1	18.8	16.5
20 to 24 years	1,358	996	1,042	15.7	12.7	11.5	11.4	11.7	12.3
25 years and over	3,791	2,896	2,813	7.5	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.5
25 to 54 years	3,311	2,496	2,411	8.0	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.7
55 years and over	482	401	408	5.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.6
Women, 16 years and over	4,433	3,787	3,943	9.1	7.9	7.7	7.2	7.6	7.9
16 to 24 years	1,789	1,430	1,514	15.7	14.1	14.0	12.2	12.5	13.7
16 to 19 years	835	614	679	21.1	19.0	18.6	16.7	15.9	18.2
16 to 17 years	344	268	301	23.4	20.8	19.0	16.4	17.9	20.6
18 to 19 years	488	339	379	19.9	17.8	18.1	16.5	14.4	16.9
20 to 24 years	954	816	835	12.8	11.6	11.6	9.9	10.8	11.4
25 years and over	2,633	2,361	2,424	7.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.3
25 to 54 years	2,357	2,123	2,156	7.5	6.4	6.1	5.8	6.5	6.6
55 years and over	283	259	269	4.7	3.9	4.3	5.0	4.2	4.4

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Aug. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,437	24,154	24,181	23,437	23,791	23,844	23,989	24,154	24,181
Civilian labor force	14,929	15,710	15,660	14,603	14,770	14,976	15,039	15,196	15,291
Participation rate	63.7	65.0	64.8	62.3	62.1	62.7	62.7	62.9	63.2
Employed	12,259	13,227	13,395	11,989	12,541	12,852	13,020	12,907	13,092
Employment-population ratio[2]	52.3	54.8	55.4	51.2	52.7	53.8	54.3	53.4	54.1
Unemployed	2,669	2,483	2,265	2,614	2,229	2,125	2,020	2,290	2,199
Unemployment rate	17.9	15.8	14.5	17.9	15.1	14.2	13.4	15.1	14.4
Not in labor force	8,509	8,444	8,521	8,834	9,021	8,918	8,950	8,958	8,890

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Civilian employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	Aug. 1983	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Aug. 1984
Total, 16 years and over[1]	103,167	106,694	10,411	8,382	9.2	7.3
Managerial and professional specialty	23,888	24,460	819	792	3.4	3.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,814	11,789	319	312	2.9	2.6
Professional specialty	12,230	12,671	500	480	3.9	3.7
Technical, sales, and administrative support	31,840	32,928	2,169	1,716	6.4	5.0
Technicians and related support	3,091	3,175	171	83	5.2	2.6
Sales occupations	12,180	12,891	659	704	6.6	5.2
Administrative support, including clerical	16,608	16,858	1,140	929	6.4	5.2
Service occupations	14,510	14,291	1,660	1,457	10.3	9.3
Private household	1,015	1,080	91	92	8.2	8.5
Protective service	1,927	1,757	111	130	5.7	6.9
Service, except private household and protective	11,667	11,535	1,458	1,235	11.1	9.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,794	13,641	1,305	870	9.3	6.0
Mechanics and repairers	4,230	4,477	336	188	7.2	4.0
Construction trades	4,602	5,023	534	453	10.7	8.3
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,963	4,141	421	228	9.6	5.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,498	17,193	2,650	2,025	13.8	10.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,905	8,105	1,313	907	14.2	10.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,198	4,480	468	404	10.0	8.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,396	4,608	868	714	16.5	13.4
Construction laborers	674	732	181	157	21.2	17.7
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,721	3,875	687	557	15.6	12.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4,681	4,185	408	280	8.3	5.8

[1] Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

Table A-12. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Aug. 1983	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Aug. 1984
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	7,850	7,921	7,353	7,459	6,799	7,042	554	417	7.5	5.6
25 to 39 years	5,814	5,448	5,565	5,259	5,118	4,941	447	318	8.0	6.0
25 to 29 years	652	451	618	421	546	380	72	41	11.7	9.7
30 to 34 years	2,099	1,675	2,007	1,622	1,813	1,519	194	103	9.7	6.4
35 to 39 years	3,063	3,322	2,940	3,216	2,759	3,042	181	176	6.2	5.4
40 years and over	2,036	2,473	1,788	2,200	1,681	2,101	107	99	6.0	4.5
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	20,133	21,237	18,984	20,154	17,416	19,029	1,568	1,130	8.3	5.6
25 to 29 years	8,729	8,990	8,198	8,488	7,421	7,959	777	529	9.5	6.2
30 to 34 years	6,854	7,468	6,494	7,145	6,011	6,789	483	356	7.4	5.0
35 to 39 years	4,550	4,779	4,292	4,521	3,984	4,276	308	245	7.2	5.4

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-13. Employment status of the civilian population for ten large States

[Numbers in thousands]

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted[2]					
	Aug. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,849	19,143	19,169	18,849	19,061	19,088	19,116	19,143	19,169
Civilian labor force	12,508	12,800	12,820	12,379	12,658	12,690	12,683	12,646	12,665
Employed	11,319	11,728	11,854	11,191	11,304	11,324	11,726	11,610	11,697
Unemployed	1,189	1,072	966	1,188	934	966	957	1,036	968
Unemployment rate	9.5	8.4	7.5	9.6	7.7	7.7	7.5	8.2	7.6
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,362	8,366	8,384	8,362	8,309	8,328	8,347	8,366	8,384
Civilian labor force	5,084	5,162	5,166	5,009	5,004	5,038	5,020	5,080	5,084
Employed	4,666	4,811	4,846	4,588	4,694	4,735	4,682	4,723	4,765
Unemployed	418	351	320	421	310	323	338	357	319
Unemployment rate	8.2	6.8	6.2	8.4	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.3
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,581	8,597	8,598	8,581	8,592	8,594	8,596	8,597	8,598
Civilian labor force	5,626	5,666	5,658	5,579	5,579	5,617	5,638	5,538	5,497
Employed	4,991	5,176	5,081	4,933	5,021	5,108	5,192	5,080	5,018
Unemployed	635	489	477	646	558	509	446	458	479
Unemployment rate	11.3	8.6	8.6	11.6	10.0	9.1	8.2	8.3	8.7
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,490	4,511	4,513	4,490	4,503	4,507	4,509	4,511	4,513
Civilian labor force	3,047	3,094	3,098	2,993	3,099	3,057	3,061	3,041	3,038
Employed	2,865	2,959	2,931	2,807	2,932	2,933	2,943	2,912	2,883
Unemployed	182	134	167	188	167	124	118	129	155
Unemployment rate	6.0	4.3	4.7	6.3	5.4	4.1	3.9	4.2	5.1
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,745	6,724	6,722	6,745	6,729	6,727	6,726	6,724	6,722
Civilian labor force	4,386	4,480	4,418	4,305	4,377	4,356	4,365	4,338	4,334
Employed	3,798	3,975	3,962	3,698	3,911	3,843	3,860	3,836	3,862
Unemployed	588	506	456	607	466	511	505	502	472
Unemployment rate	13.4	11.3	10.3	14.1	10.6	11.7	11.6	11.5	10.9
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,758	5,798	5,801	5,758	5,786	5,790	5,794	5,798	5,801
Civilian labor force	3,729	3,880	3,829	3,701	3,928	3,841	3,777	3,812	3,807
Employed	3,409	3,635	3,596	3,378	3,661	3,639	3,585	3,584	3,573
Unemployed	320	245	233	323	267	232	192	228	234
Unemployment rate	8.6	6.3	6.1	8.7	6.8	5.7	5.1	6.5	6.1
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,382	13,633	13,637	13,382	13,618	13,622	13,628	13,633	13,637
Civilian labor force	8,413	8,341	8,237	8,246	7,994	8,074	7,972	8,107	8,062
Employed	7,719	7,661	7,619	7,542	7,461	7,532	7,403	7,460	7,438
Unemployed	694	680	618	702	533	542	569	647	624
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.2	7.5	8.5	6.7	6.7	7.1	8.0	7.7
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,051	8,050	8,050	8,051	8,049	8,050	8,050	8,050	8,050
Civilian labor force	5,229	5,292	5,215	5,113	5,050	5,081	5,072	5,141	5,100
Employed	4,666	4,845	4,733	4,536	4,543	4,562	4,616	4,695	4,598
Unemployed	563	447	482	577	507	519	456	446	502
Unemployment rate	10.8	8.4	9.2	11.3	10.0	10.2	9.0	8.7	9.8
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,189	9,210	9,212	9,189	9,203	9,205	9,208	9,210	9,212
Civilian labor force	5,662	5,678	5,583	5,537	5,396	5,497	5,581	5,542	5,451
Employed	5,051	5,138	5,045	4,913	4,900	4,995	5,102	4,995	4,885
Unemployed	612	540	538	642	496	502	479	547	566
Unemployment rate	10.8	9.5	9.6	11.6	9.2	9.1	8.6	9.9	10.4
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,300	11,585	11,610	11,300	11,506	11,532	11,559	11,585	11,610
Civilian labor force	7,636	8,186	8,072	7,652	7,854	7,988	8,011	8,097	8,036
Employed	7,075	7,670	7,622	7,074	7,322	7,531	7,629	7,602	7,581
Unemployed	580	516	450	578	532	457	382	495	455
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.3	5.6	7.6	6.8	5.7	4.8	6.1	5.7

[1] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

[2] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1983	June 1984	July 1984 p	Aug. 1984 p	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984 p	Aug. 1984 p
Total	89,842	95,003	94,236	94,486	89,918	93,449	93,786c	94,135	94,351	94,510
Total private	74,878	78,973	79,018	79,407	74,110	77,546	77,864	78,241	78,411	78,573
Goods-producing	23,944	25,298	25,296	25,559	23,532	24,760	24,831	24,974	25,068	25,113
Mining	960	1,013	1,021	1,026	950	984	995	1,002	1,007	1,015
Oil and gas extraction	595.6	627.2	634.4	634.9	590	612	619	623	629	629
Construction	4,269	4,517	4,615	4,671	3,985	4,246	4,286	4,343	4,350	4,357
General building contractors	1,111.1	1,182.9	1,208.8	1,216.1	1,037	1,110	1,126	1,135	1,130	1,133
Manufacturing	18,715	19,768	19,658	19,862	18,597	19,530	19,570	19,629	19,711	19,740
Production workers	12,762	13,610	13,475	13,657	12,679	13,443	13,465	13,492	13,555	13,572
Durable goods	10,842	11,749	11,693	11,763	10,846	11,551	11,598	11,652	11,709	11,763
Production workers	7,197	7,948	7,874	7,932	7,224	7,799	7,826	7,860	7,910	7,959
Lumber and wood products	702.5	733.4	730.3	735.8	675	714	711	712	708	705
Furniture and fixtures	452.3	484.1	475.0	488.5	453	482	482	485	487	489
Stone, clay, and glass products	594.3	619.5	619.2	622.0	578	604	605	605	605	604
Primary metal industries	841.3	894.1	879.8	881.6	840	879	887	884	882	880
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	346.9	351.1	344.9	339.4	344	345	347	345	341	336
Fabricated metal products	1,383.6	1,487.8	1,478.8	1,494.2	1,384	1,459	1,469	1,479	1,490	1,493
Machinery, except electrical	2,034.3	2,232.4	2,232.9	2,236.7	2,031	2,189	2,203	2,226	2,244	2,255
Electrical and electronic equipment	2,021.6	2,250.0	2,248.6	2,265.6	2,022	2,212	2,228	2,237	2,253	2,266
Transportation equipment	1,738.9	1,932.3	1,924.6	1,917.8	1,776	1,905	1,906	1,917	1,928	1,957
Motor vehicles and equipment	730.4	870.6	861.8	837.2	779	857	848	855	860	889
Instruments and related products	695.7	727.5	726.1	729.9	694	719	722	725	726	728
Miscellaneous manufacturing	377.5	388.2	380.1	390.8	373	388	385	384	386	386
Nondurable goods	7,873	8,019	7,965	8,099	7,751	7,979	7,972	7,977	8,002	7,977
Production workers	5,565	5,662	5,601	5,725	5,455	5,644	5,639	5,632	5,645	5,613
Food and kindred products	1,712.4	1,637.6	1,687.4	1,732.4	1,621	1,648	1,643	1,644	1,654	1,641
Tobacco manufactures	69.3	62.5	62.0	64.9	66	67	67	67	66	62
Textile mill products	754.9	762.7	741.7	753.8	751	766	762	759	755	750
Apparel and other textile products	1,177.1	1,226.9	1,171.0	1,232.3	1,170	1,226	1,217	1,209	1,212	1,215
Paper and allied products	666.6	690.7	687.9	690.2	663	680	681	685	687	686
Printing and publishing	1,297.3	1,362.2	1,363.1	1,366.6	1,302	1,348	1,356	1,362	1,369	1,371
Chemicals and allied products	1,050.3	1,070.4	1,070.2	1,070.2	1,046	1,057	1,057	1,062	1,064	1,066
Petroleum and coal products	197.7	190.3	190.7	190.5	194	189	188	189	187	187
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	734.3	806.2	798.9	803.0	730	790	795	797	803	800
Leather and leather products	213.0	209.0	194.3	203.1	208	208	206	204	205	199
Service-producing	65,898	69,705	68,942	68,927	66,386	68,689	68,935c	69,161	69,283	69,398
Transportation and public utilities	4,382	5,212	5,193	5,200	4,369	5,129	5,144	5,163	5,173	5,182
Transportation	2,751	2,918	2,896	2,902	2,751	2,862	2,871	2,883	2,896	2,902
Communication and public utilities	1,631	2,294	2,297	2,298	1,618	2,267	2,273	2,280	2,277	2,280
Wholesale trade	5,303	5,537	5,558	5,586	5,277	5,473	5,492	5,502	5,527	5,559
Durable goods	3,084	3,268	3,282	3,304	3,072	3,215	3,235	3,249	3,269	3,291
Nondurable goods	2,219	2,269	2,276	2,282	2,205	2,258	2,257	2,253	2,258	2,268
Retail trade	15,732	16,359	16,343	16,412	15,626	16,095	16,166	16,245	16,278	16,298
General merchandise stores	2,127.6	2,255.1	2,242.6	2,236.6	2,169	2,251	2,273	2,295	2,291	2,280
Food stores	2,565.9	2,645.9	2,658.6	2,667.5	2,563	2,635	2,630	2,641	2,653	2,665
Automotive dealers and service stations	1,698.5	1,770.4	1,782.7	1,781.8	1,679	1,743	1,751	1,751	1,763	1,761
Eating and drinking places	5,200.1	5,381.1	5,350.9	5,392.6	5,063	5,154	5,183	5,199	5,210	5,230
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,374	5,721	5,758	5,773	5,498	5,640	5,662	5,676	5,679	5,692
Finance	2,778	2,844	2,879	2,888	2,749	2,851	2,863	2,858	2,856	2,857
Insurance	1,730	1,757	1,769	1,771	1,724	1,742	1,746	1,752	1,760	1,766
Real estate	1,067	1,100	1,110	1,114	1,025	1,047	1,053	1,066	1,063	1,069
Services	19,943	20,846	20,872	20,877	19,808	20,449	20,549	20,681	20,686	20,732
Business services	3,829.2	4,026.2	4,051.3	4,094.9	3,599	3,912	3,979	4,014	4,031	4,058
Health services	6,014.4	6,088.0	6,108.8	6,069.2	5,988	6,062	6,073	6,064	6,078	6,045
Government	14,964	16,030	15,218	15,079	15,808	15,903	15,922c	15,894	15,940	15,935
Federal	2,779	2,821	2,832	2,813	2,747	2,771	2,785c	2,777	2,779	2,780
State	3,479	3,603	3,523	3,527	3,668	3,693	3,699	3,699	3,711	3,728
Local	8,714	9,606	8,864	8,739	9,393	9,439	9,438	9,418	9,450	9,427

c = corrected.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1983	June 1984	July 1984 p	Aug. 1984 p	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984 p	Aug. 1984 p
Total private	33.3	33.5	33.6	33.3	33.0	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.2
Mining	42.6	43.7	43.2	43.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	38.0	38.6	38.6	38.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	40.2	40.8	40.3	40.3	40.3	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.4
Overtime hours	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
Durable goods	40.6	41.5	40.9	40.9	40.8	41.8	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.1
Overtime hours	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Lumber and wood products	40.8	40.3	39.4	39.9	40.2	40.4	39.6	39.4	39.2	39.3
Furniture and fixtures	40.1	39.6	39.1	39.3	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.1	39.7	39.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.1	42.5	42.2	41.8	41.7	42.3	42.1	41.8	41.9	41.3
Primary metal industries	40.6	41.9	41.4	41.2	40.9	42.2	42.1	41.7	41.6	41.4
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	39.8	41.2	40.5	40.0	40.1	41.0	41.6	41.1	40.1	40.3
Fabricated metal products	40.7	41.6	40.9	41.1	40.8	41.8	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.2
Machinery, except electrical	40.2	42.0	41.3	41.4	40.6	42.3	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.9
Electrical and electronic equipment	40.5	41.0	40.3	40.5	40.7	41.3	41.0	40.8	40.7	40.7
Transportation equipment	41.2	43.8	41.9	41.7	41.9	43.5	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	43.2	44.0	43.8	43.6	43.1	44.8	42.9	43.1	43.6	43.6
Instruments and related products	40.3	41.3	40.7	40.5	40.4	41.4	40.7	41.3	41.1	40.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.0	39.2	38.9	39.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nondurable goods	39.7	39.8	39.4	39.5	39.6	40.2	39.6	39.6	39.5	39.4
Overtime hours	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0
Food and kindred products	40.0	40.0	39.7	40.0	39.6	40.1	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.6
Tobacco manufactures	37.6	40.5	37.3	39.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	41.1	40.4	39.3	39.5	40.9	41.2	40.0	40.0	39.8	39.2
Apparel and other textile products	36.6	36.5	36.1	36.1	36.3	37.4	36.3	36.4	35.9	35.8
Paper and allied products	42.8	43.1	43.2	43.2	42.9	43.2	43.1	42.9	43.3	43.3
Printing and publishing	37.7	37.6	37.6	37.8	37.6	38.2	38.0	37.7	37.7	37.7
Chemicals and allied products	41.4	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.7	42.0	41.8	41.9	41.9	42.0
Petroleum and coal products	43.3	43.3	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.7	43.5	43.1	42.9	43.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	41.2	41.9	41.3	41.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Leather and leather products	37.5	37.7	37.4	36.9	37.1	37.5	36.5	36.7	37.1	36.5
Transportation and public utilities	39.5	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.2	39.5	39.4	39.6	39.7	39.6
Wholesale trade	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6
Retail trade	30.5	30.4	30.7	30.6	29.8	30.0	30.1	30.2	29.9	29.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.1	36.3	36.7	36.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	33.0	32.9	33.1	33.0	32.6	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.6

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Aug. 1983	June 1984	July 1984 p	Aug. 1984 p	Aug. 1983	June 1984	July 1984 p	Aug. 1984 p
Total private	$7.93	$8.29	$8.32	$8.30	$280.64	$294.30	$296.19	$294.63
Seasonally adjusted	8.00	8.32	8.35	8.35	280.00	294.03	293.92	293.92
Mining	11.25	11.57	11.57	11.53	479.23	505.61	499.82	503.86
Construction	11.86	11.94	11.93	12.01	450.68	440.88	441.27	442.39
Manufacturing	8.78	9.14	9.17	9.14	352.76	372.91	369.55	368.34
Durable goods	9.32	9.69	9.71	9.68	378.39	402.14	397.14	395.91
Lumber and wood products	7.82	8.04	8.01	8.06	319.06	324.01	315.39	321.59
Furniture and fixtures	6.67	6.84	6.88	6.90	267.47	270.86	269.01	271.17
Stone, clay, and glass products	9.30	9.58	9.64	9.66	391.53	407.15	406.81	403.79
Primary metal industries	11.29	11.66	11.46	11.44	438.37	480.17	474.44	471.33
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	12.74	13.02	13.04	13.01	507.85	536.42	528.12	520.40
Fabricated metal products	9.09	9.33	9.32	9.30	349.96	388.13	381.19	382.23
Machinery, except electrical	9.54	9.93	9.93	9.93	383.51	417.06	410.94	411.10
Electrical and electronic equipment	8.62	8.91	8.95	8.99	349.11	365.31	360.69	364.10
Transportation equipment	11.52	12.14	12.15	12.11	474.62	519.59	509.09	504.99
Motor vehicles and equipment	11.92	12.67	12.64	12.60	503.02	597.48	540.99	536.76
Instruments and related products	8.45	8.78	8.83	8.79	340.34	362.61	359.38	356.00
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6.79	6.98	7.02	7.02	264.81	273.62	273.08	275.18
Nondurable goods	8.06	8.33	8.39	8.36	319.98	331.53	330.57	330.22
Food and kindred products	8.13	8.44	8.41	8.36	326.00	337.60	333.88	334.40
Tobacco manufactures	10.26	11.92	11.54	11.04	385.78	482.76	430.44	433.87
Textile mill products	6.19	6.43	6.43	6.46	254.41	259.77	252.70	255.17
Apparel and other textile products	5.35	5.50	5.51	5.54	195.81	202.40	198.91	199.99
Paper and allied products	10.03	10.42	10.34	10.50	429.28	449.10	455.33	453.60
Printing and publishing	9.12	9.30	9.35	9.40	343.82	349.68	351.36	355.32
Chemicals and allied products	10.62	11.03	11.10	11.10	439.67	463.26	462.87	462.87
Petroleum and coal products	13.17	13.33	13.28	13.28	572.90	579.86	576.35	577.68
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	8.00	8.23	8.29	8.22	329.60	344.84	342.38	339.49
Leather and leather products	5.52	5.67	5.72	5.67	207.90	213.76	213.93	209.22
Transportation and public utilities	10.69	11.07	11.18	11.21	422.26	440.59	446.08	447.28
Wholesale trade	8.54	8.90	8.97	8.93	329.64	344.43	348.04	346.37
Retail trade	5.73	5.88	5.87	5.84	174.77	178.73	180.21	178.70
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.24	7.58	7.63	7.59	261.36	275.15	280.82	276.28
Services	7.24	7.53	7.56	7.52	238.92	247.74	250.24	248.16

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	Aug. 1983	June 1984	July 1984p	Aug. 1984p	Percent change from Aug. 1983-Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984p	Aug. 1984p	Percent change from July 1984-Aug. 1984
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	134.9	139.8	140.3	140.1	3.9	135.4	139.9	139.4	140.3	140.8	140.6	-0.1
Constant (1977) dollars	93.9	94.7	94.7	N.A.	(2)	94.4	95.4	94.9	95.2	95.2	N.A.	(3)
Mining	166.9	173.4	174.3	172.7	3.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	145.1	146.1	146.2	146.9	1.2	144.8	146.6	147.0	147.1	146.4	146.6	.1
Manufacturing	157.3	162.1	162.7	162.5	3.3	158.0	161.6	161.0	162.3	162.8	163.2	.3
Transportation and public utilities	155.5	160.6	161.7	162.3	4.4	155.6	160.3	160.9	162.1	162.7	162.4	-.2
Wholesale trade	158.2	164.6	165.9	165.5	4.7	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Retail trade	150.3	154.0	153.9	153.1	1.7	150.9	153.7	153.4	153.8	154.0	153.6	-.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	158.0	164.9	164.1	165.3	4.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Services	153.3	161.6	162.4	161.4	3.9	158.6	162.3	161.4	162.5	163.6	162.5	-.6

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change is .2 percent from July 1983 to July 1984, the latest month available.
3 Percent change is less than .05 percent from June 1984 to July 1984, the latest month available.
4 These series are not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
N.A. = Data not available.
p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1983	June 1984	July 1984 p	Aug. 1984 p	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984 p	Aug. 1984 p
Total	107.6	114.6	114.7	115.1	105.3	112.0	112.0	112.7	112.6	112.7
Goods-producing	94.6	102.4	101.0	101.4	92.4	100.1	99.5	99.9	99.9	100.0
Mining	108.1	118.3	117.6	120.1	106.7	114.7	115.5	117.1	116.6	118.7
Construction	115.1	124.2	127.3	128.3	103.7	112.6	113.7	116.4	115.2	115.6
Manufacturing	90.1	97.4	95.2	96.6	89.5	97.0	96.0	96.0	96.2	96.1
Durable goods	85.9	96.9	94.5	95.3	86.5	95.8	95.0	95.1	95.6	96.0
Lumber and wood products	98.0	101.4	98.9	100.8	92.4	98.6	96.1	95.8	94.8	94.8
Furniture and fixtures	96.8	102.7	99.1	102.8	96.2	103.1	102.5	101.5	103.3	101.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	87.5	92.3	91.7	91.3	83.8	89.2	89.0	88.6	88.8	87.1
Primary metal industries	67.1	75.2	72.8	72.6	67.6	74.1	74.8	73.9	73.4	73.0
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	59.5	63.9	61.6	59.9	59.5	62.3	63.7	62.7	60.7	59.8
Fabricated metal products	83.4	93.2	90.7	92.5	83.6	91.5	91.3	91.8	92.9	92.7
Machinery, except electrical	81.4	96.9	95.1	95.3	83.5	95.2	95.3	96.5	97.1	98.1
Electrical and electronic equipment	99.2	114.4	112.0	113.9	100.2	113.6	113.2	112.8	113.9	114.9
Transportation equipment	81.1	96.5	93.5	92.2	85.7	96.8	94.1	94.4	95.0	97.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	73.1	91.4	87.3	85.9	78.9	91.8	86.3	87.4	87.3	92.8
Instruments and related products	102.9	110.2	107.9	108.1	103.0	109.3	107.7	109.6	109.3	108.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	82.2	85.7	82.7	86.4	80.8	86.5	85.3	84.8	85.4	85.1
Nondurable goods	96.2	98.3	96.2	98.5	94.0	98.8	97.4	97.2	97.1	96.3
Food and kindred products	103.7	97.5	100.8	105.5	95.3	98.7	97.7	97.9	98.2	97.1
Tobacco manufactures	92.7	86.6	75.5	79.4	86.9	93.4	92.0	92.0	84.8	74.3
Textile mill products	83.9	83.4	78.6	80.5	83.1	85.7	82.7	82.3	81.1	79.5
Apparel and other textile products	90.7	95.2	88.5	92.7	89.5	96.7	93.9	92.5	91.5	91.4
Paper and allied products	95.8	101.0	100.4	100.7	95.6	99.6	99.3	99.5	100.6	100.4
Printing and publishing	109.6	115.8	115.7	116.4	110.1	116.6	116.6	116.3	117.1	116.8
Chemicals and allied products	93.6	97.4	95.9	96.2	94.1	96.2	95.6	96.1	96.0	96.7
Petroleum and coal products	93.2	86.9	87.0	86.8	90.7	86.5	86.1	84.5	84.1	84.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	102.9	113.3	111.8	113.3	102.4	113.8	113.1	113.5	114.0	112.8
Leather and leather products	83.2	81.7	75.2	77.8	80.1	81.4	78.3	77.8	79.1	74.7
Service-producing	114.9	121.4	122.3	122.1	112.4	118.6	119.0	119.7	119.6	119.6
Transportation and public utilities	86.1	106.9	106.8	107.1	85.3	104.4	104.3	105.2	105.8	105.9
Wholesale trade	109.6	114.8	113.6	115.9	108.6	113.3	113.5	113.7	114.3	114.9
Retail trade	109.7	113.5	114.3	114.3	106.4	110.3	111.1	111.9	111.0	110.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	121.5	125.3	127.4	126.9	119.2	123.1	123.1	124.0	124.8	124.6
Services	129.2	134.6	135.3	134.8	126.6	131.4	131.7	132.6	132.3	132.9

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Time span	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over 1-month span	1982	27.6	47.6	35.7	31.1	41.1	33.5	34.6	32.4	37.3	38.9	32.4	43.7
	1983	54.3	46.5	60.8	68.9	69.5	64.6	74.3	68.0	69.5	75.4	69.7	73.8
	1984	71.1	73.2	67.0	63.8	64.1	63.0	60.8p	57.3p				
Over 3-month span	1982	25.1	27.8	27.8	27.3	27.6	28.6	25.5	24.1	26.5	25.9	27.8	41.6
	1983	46.8	57.3	64.1	75.1	75.7	77.8	74.1	81.6	80.8	78.9	79.5	77.6
	1984	82.2	80.5	76.5	71.1	68.4	69.5p	65.1p					
Over 6-month span	1982	19.2	22.2	21.9	24.6	20.3	21.4	21.4	18.6	23.2	27.3	29.5	35.4
	1983	50.8	63.0	69.2	75.1	80.0	82.4	84.1	82.4	84.6	85.9	86.8	83.p
	1984	81.9	82.7	79.7	75.4p	70.5p							
Over 12-month span	1982	21.6	21.4	17.6	18.1	16.2	18.1	21.1	21.1	23.1	31.6	34.1	40.3
	1983	49.5	54.3	61.9	71.1	77.3	79.5	83.8	88.1	86.8	87.3	85.4	87.3
	1984	86.2p	82.7p										

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 186 private nonagricultural industries.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans.

Representative LUNGREN. Thank you very much, Ms. Norwood, and we will go with, I guess, 7 minutes apiece in our questioning round.

Ms. Norwood, you stated several times in your statement that there has been a moderation in employment growth. I note you didn't say that there has been evidence that employment growth has stopped.

What are your reasons for suggesting that it has moderated as opposed to saying it has stopped?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I believe that in looking at employment growth we really need to focus our attention on our business survey, which comes from employers' payroll. We had an increase in August of 160,000. I did mention that these were people who were on strike. So the actual increase is somewhere between 160,000 and 200,000, which compares to much higher increases in previous months. We were having somewhere around 300,000 a month for several months before.

Representative LUNGREN. You have mentioned to us before over the period of this total recovery that we ought to expect a period of time in which there might be a plateauing of the improvement in the labor market conditions, even suggested to us that at some point in time it would not be surprising—not that you welcomed it—but it would not be surprising, given past history, that it would go up somewhat.

At this point in the economic recovery is this type of slowing in the rate of employment growth unexpected, and would it be one factor of interpretation in concluding that we are going through a transition to a period of sustained economic growth as opposed to the period of rapid unemployment growth in the beginnings of a recovery?

Ms. NORWOOD. Congressman, it is difficult to define what is happening to the recovery only by looking at labor force data. If you look at unemployment, we had in February, March, and April, unemployment rates of 7.8 percent for civilian workers and 7.7 percent of all workers for 3 months in a row. And, essentially, for May, July, and August, if you leave out June, we've had unemployment rates for 3 months in a row of 7.4 percent. I cannot suggest one way or the other what's going to happen next month.

In terms of employment, we have had very vigorous rates of employment growth. I believe we are still having, according to the business survey, some employment growth, but is clearly somewhat less than we've been having in previous months.

I think that's about all that I'll say right now.

Representative LUNGREN. You state that the number of unemployed remain approximately constant at about 8.5 million. Was there any significant change in the composition of that group for the month of August, in other words, among job losers, as we've defined them in the past? Is there a different composition in the reentrants into the job market?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, of course, during the recovery, generally, you would expect to find, as we have been having for many months now, a decline in the number of people who are unemployed because they lost their last job, and from time to time, increases in the numbers of people who are unemployed because they've reen-

tered or entered the labor force for the first time. The summer months, of course, are always complicated by the young people who are in school, then out of school, working, and then go back to school.

Representative LUNGREN. I know that we always comment on the seasonal adjustments and we try to understand what it is you're saying, and at times, depending on which way the figures go, we might say one thing about seasonal adjustments or other. But what happened to employment the last time we had a late survey week in August? Does that give us any guidance as to how we look at the figures that we have here?

Ms. NORWOOD. If we go back to 1979 and 1980, we did have this kind of situation in employment. If we look at employment, we had a drop from July to August and an increase from August to September in 1979 and 1980, a somewhat slower increase in 1980 from August to September. That was very much dominated by teenagers.

What we've had this August, in the household survey, is a decline both in employment and in the labor force of teenagers. In other words, teenagers withdrew from the labor force; they did not become unemployed.

Representative LUNGREN. Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. Ms. Norwood, about a week or two ago, the New York Times asked some outstanding economists there what they expected to happen in August to unemployment. They asked Charles Lieberman and Alan Sinai to address this issue. They said that unemployment for August will drop. They said the unemployment rate will drop in response to above potential growth in real GNP. Well, economists have been wrong in the past. They were wrong this time. It didn't drop. I certainly expected it to drop. When I came into work this morning, I thought, well, one thing I'm sure of, when I see those figures, they'll be down two or three tenths of a point, maybe more. I wouldn't be surprised if it went below 7 percent. It didn't drop at all.

Can you give me an answer, why it didn't?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, as I've said, if we look at teenagers, we've had a drop in the labor force and a drop in employment and they almost counterbalance. I think that probably at this time of year, we ought to be looking more at the adults in the labor force, and they seem to have fared somewhat better with some small employment gains. But the gains were small, smaller, at least, than they were in the past.

Senator PROXMIRE. Normally, there's some decline in employment expected to occur during August. Youths start leaving the labor force to return to school. I figure that's part of your seasonal adjustment. But the employment decline of 426,000 last month was evidently greater than expected.

Why is that?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, partly, it's because we had been in such a vigorous recovery last year and the year before, but particularly last year, with a good part of the employment increase occurring in the summer, whereas this year, the recovery was slower than it was last year. And another reason, of course, as we all know, is that seasonal adjustment is an imperfect art. Part of last year's

summertime cyclical increase was incorporated into the seasonal adjustment process as a seasonally expected increase. We think we do a good job of it, but it's not always perfect.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now you've reported that problems with the seasonal adjustment process produced a somewhat irregular pattern of changes in the unemployment rate over the last several months. In May and June, the civilian unemployment rate fell from 7.5 percent to 7.1. In July it went right up again to 7.5 percent and stayed there during August.

Doesn't that pattern indicate that there's been no real improvement since May overall, in the unemployment situation?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, it certainly suggests that the unemployment in this country has held steady through a good part of the summer.

Senator PROXMIRE. Held steady at a high level.

Ms. NORWOOD. At 7.5 percent.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now in the past, you have indicated to us that unemployment in successive recessions over the last 20 years or so has seemed to stall out at a higher and higher—unemployment improvement, stalled out at a higher and higher figure.

If it stays at this level or goes up, would that be consistent with the pattern that you'd observed over the last several recessions?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, that will depend, of course, on what happens to the business cycle. But you are quite right, that in the past, we have had a generally rising unemployment rate, for a lot of reasons. And we have ended each recession with a somewhat higher unemployment rate than we have had before. We have had, however, over the last 21 months, a rather strong, steep decline in unemployment.

You're quite right that it has moderated and there has been some stability in the summer months. I don't know what's going to happen in the fall.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now when Congressman Lungren graciously let me make a remark at the beginning, I pointed out that the leading indicators were suggesting that the economy might be moving into a period of, if not of recession, at least of some rather meager growth.

As I said, the leading indicators declined rather sharply in June. They went down again in July. All of us want to know what's coming. This is not some economist sucking his thumb, looking at the wall and then telling you what's going to happen to interest rates, and they're usually wrong. These are hard data, which as I indicated, for 21 successive months have been absolutely right, month after month after month. Now they're telling us the economy is going down.

Do you have any notion of the track record of these leading indicators, when they've successively predicted a direction, as they have in this case, substantial change in 2 successive months? Hasn't that record usually been borne out by subsequent developments?

Ms. NORWOOD. The index of leading indicators has been a reasonably good measure, but I would point out to you, Senator Proxmire, that the leading indicators index is subject to revision and is often revised quite a bit, after it has been published. I don't know that's going to happen this time at all, but there have been some periods

when it has been negative, and then has been revised to be positive.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, the 12 indicators only—there were 10 that were reported on, two weren't available, so that that might be one basis for revision. But it was a fairly substantial—it wasn't just a 0.1 percent. It was 1.3 and 0.8, which is fairly substantial; is it not?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now in August, 5.3 million people who wanted full-time work had to settle for only part-time jobs. Throughout the recovery, the number of people working part-time, involuntarily, has been unusually high.

Who are these workers on involuntary part-time schedules, and are they concentrated in the States with the highest unemployment rates?

Ms. NORWOOD. We don't have that information on a monthly basis for all States.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, why has the recovery left so many people underemployed? We know we still have 8.5 million people out of work, but there are millions more who want full-time work and all they can get are maybe 10, 15, or 20 hours a week.

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't know the answer to that, Senator Proxmire. I do know that the number of people employed part time for economic reasons, has declined considerably during the recovery period, but I also know that that 5.3 million is fairly high.

Senator PROXMIRE. It's high by comparison with what it's been with level of unemployment in the past.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; it is. That's right.

Senator PROXMIRE. My time's up.

Representative LUNGREN. Congressman Obey.

Representative OBEY. Thank you, Congressman.

Commissioner, as I look at these numbers, if I understand them correctly, they indicate that unemployment in Ohio was up 1 percent, in Pennsylvania it's up half a percent, in Illinois, up from 8.3 to 8.5, in Massachusetts up a full percent. And as I read them, it seems to me they indicate some other things.

You indicated that adults seem to fare somewhat better. But as I look at the situation comparing it to January 1981, we have almost half a million people unemployed today than we had in January of 1981. The rate for adult men in January 1981 was 6.1 percent, the rate for adult men today is 6.4 percent. The rate for adult women was 6.7 percent unemployment in January of 1981. It is 7.1 percent now. It is teenage unemployment which is down somewhat from 19.1 in January 1981 to 18.4 percent now. If we compare the condition in which people found themselves in January of 1981 versus today, we still have for adults an unemployment level higher for both men and women than it was at that time.

Can you tell me for which States unemployment is still above 8 percent?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; we can.

Mr. PLEWES. The most recent month for which we have figures for all the States is for the month of June 1984. States above 8 percent are Alabama, with a jobless rate of 10.8 percent in June; Alaska, 9.9 percent; Arkansas, 9.0 percent; District of Columbia, 8.9

percent; Illinois, 8.8 percent; Indiana, 8.5 percent; Kentucky, 8.9 percent; Louisiana, 9.4 percent; Michigan, 11.3 percent; Mississippi——

Representative OBEY. 11.3 percent?

Mr. PLEWES. 11.3 percent, Mississippi, 10.5 percent; Ohio, 9.0 percent; Oregon, 9.2 percent; Pennsylvania, 9.2 percent; Tennessee, 8.7 percent; Washington, 9.4 percent; West Virginia, 13.7 percent.

Representative OBEY. Thank you.

Can you tell me what percentage of the unemployed are covered by unemployment compensation today—29, 30 percent?

Ms. NORWOOD. 29.7 percent as of the week of August 18.

Representative OBEY. That is almost a historical low, isn't it?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is quite low; yes. In 1975, during the recession, it was as high as 67 percent. It then went down. In 1980, it reached a high of about 45 percent before dropping to about 40 percent. In early 1983 it reached almost 52 percent, but it has been below 40 percent since mid-1983.

Representative OBEY. One other question. The service economy—you mentioned this, but I simply didn't get it down. The service economy earlier in the recovery was providing a lot of kick to the recovery. You indicated that that had dropped off significantly.

What were those numbers?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I believe that I said that the services industry had increased by 46,000 in August, and there were 50,000 people on strike, who have since returned to work. So that's almost 100,000. And we have had increases from 70,000 to 100,000 each month for many months now. So that's about in line. That's the services industry itself.

Representative OBEY. OK. How about manufacturing?

Ms. NORWOOD. Manufacturing employment was fairly flat from July to August. We had an increase of only 29,000 in August, and we had had monthly gains averaging around 60,000 from March to July. Before that we had increases of 100,000 or more than 100,000 each month.

So there has been some slowdown in manufacturing.

Representative OBEY. So that is where the slowdown is in comparison to services?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; more so.

Representative OBEY. I thank you, Congressman Lungren.

Representative LUNGREN. Congressman Hawkins.

Representative HAWKINS. Ms. Norwood, I would just like to make a comment on the procedural question of these monthly meetings that we have with you. They seem to give the perception that we sometimes take our frustrations out on you, who really are only a professional who attempts to give us these reports on a monthly basis.

I would certainly hope that that is not really the situation, that while it may seem that we look with great anticipation to this monthly report, I think, as has been referred to that some expected a drop, others expected an increase. It would seem to me there is a great distinction to be made on which side of the table you happen to be, whether it is on your side or on this side, that we look certainly with great favor on the professional estimates of the professional statistics that you give us on a monthly basis.

But it seems to me that there is a defect in that, in that we seem to make great distinctions as to which group had a decrease, which group suffered a slight increase, and that overall we seem to forget the fact that this is not automatic. In other words, if we had anticipated, those of us who happen to be Members of Congress, that there might be a drop, but that we sit around here and listen to you give us sometimes very distressing news concerning an increase, that it is because the—whether or not we do that is a responsibility of others and not of you.

And it just amazes me that you have the Congress talking about a terrible increase, a high rate of unemployment—and it is distressingly high. There is no question about that—but it seems to me as Members of Congress we act as if we have nothing to do with it and that we are going to wait each month for you to give us the bad news or, hopefully, the good news, depending on our political allegiance, and so forth, when as a matter of fact it should be the responsibility, it seems to me, of the Congress to modify programs or to at least have programs in place and policies in place that do something about this situation.

We are not just banana peddlers on a street corner hoping that somebody is going to pass by. We are policymakers, and if at times it seems that we take the frustration out on you I hope that you will not take it personally.

Having said that, may I ask you a little further clarification of this paragraph, in which you said that little change occurred in the average workweek and the index of aggregate weekly hours?

It is my understanding that any improvement in the work force or any improvement in the economy with respect to unemployment usually means that employers will first employ longer and at least work on those that are already in their work force.

Now, does that not indicate that possibly any optimism about the statistics for the next month may be a little overstated and that this is an indication that this first tier or those who are going to be employed longer and with greater hours during the day are not now in place and that that is where the first attempt will be made to increase production?

Ms. NORWOOD. Congressman Hawkins, let me first thank you for the kind comments and to emphasize to you that I consider that my role here is merely to try to explain the data to you people who are quite properly the policymakers.

Insofar as the aggregate hours data are concerned, I think that what those data for August are showing is that there has been quite a bit of moderation. We have had over a period of many months now quite a vigorous increase in the number of hours worked in the average workweek. So our average workweek is at quite a high level by historical standards.

The manufacturing workweek declined by 0.1 hour in August, which is very small considering where it is. Employment edged up in the establishment survey, and the two taken together have not really moved the aggregate hours index.

I think that is all it is saying. We really will have to wait for another month to see whether this sort of movement will continue or not.

Representative HAWKINS. Well, you say, I guess from the viewpoint of a statistician, we have to wait for another month. What I am saying is that we don't have to wait for another month.

I am not trying to comment on what you said. What I am saying is that those of us on this side of the table should not be waiting for another month during a period in which we have boasted about a recovery, some 18 or 20 months later that is yet showing a 7-percent range unemployment. Now, this means that on a daily basis there are individuals who are suffering, there are businesses that are foreclosing that will never reopen, and to speak of this as a recovery to me is just—well, is just indefensible.

What do we do about those who are falling by the wayside during a so-called recovery?

You say in that same paragraph over this recovery period employment has risen by nearly 6 million. Well, all of the good things seem to indicate what seem to be good things only in comparison with the worst recession that we have had since the 1930's, and with that great and disastrous recession just 1½ years ago, why wouldn't individuals be going back?

The fact that an individual gets a job that he lost 1½ years ago may sound like good news, but we should be analyzing why did he lose the job 1½ years ago, and why was that necessary, and why is it necessary to deliberately maintain 7 percent unemployment when the Congress and the executive certainly have the ability, and I would hope the willingness, to enact job programs to assist the recovery in something more substantial; recovery which is fueled only by high deficits. And when these deficits come down, it is pretty obvious unemployment is going to increase because there is no other stimulus available that we have provided.

So when you speak of moderation, it seems to me that we are talking about good news only in the sense that it is better than what it was 1½ years ago, and that we are headed for the ninth recession. We have had eight recoveries, and we already have—this one we label a recovery, but we have had eight of them, and each one has been followed by stagnation and another recession.

I think you discussed this morning that each one has been worse than the previous one. At least the last three have been worse than the previous one, and that we have started at a much higher level of unemployment.

So it says to me at least, as one individual looking at it on a rational basis, that the next recession is going to be a lot worse than the previous one, and there are a lot of people, in my opinion, who are not going to be able to endure that next recession who possibly made it through the previous one.

I don't know. I just received an invitation. There is a group down the hall, the Full Employment Action Council, that intends to take action, that has meetings in some 25 cities today to alarm the public about it. Well, I hope that we can do that and not continue to engage in the optimistic rhetoric that there is nothing that we can do about this situation and somehow we, the policymakers, have to sit around this table and listen to you each month give us the bad news and that we can't do something about it.

I hope that we can do something so that you can come in the next month and report some good news.

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, Congressman Hawkins, I leave the policy decisions to you and your colleagues. I like to think about the reports that we provide you as almost the system of management information about the economy.

We have not just a few figures on employment and unemployment but a whole set of detailed information about different groups in the labor force and about different industries and about different areas of the country, and we try to explain those as best we can and leave the policy decisions to you and your colleagues, which I think is quite proper for people in our position.

Representative HAWKINS. We appreciate that, and I won't commend you further because my time is up, but only for that reason.

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you very much, Congressman Hawkins.

Representative LUNGREN. Madam Commissioner, we have gone into some figures comparing these statistics with that of January 1981.

Could you look through your figures and make a comparison between how many million Americans are employed now and how many were in January 1981? I think that might be some measure of where we are versus where we were.

Ms. NORWOOD. Seasonally adjusted, there are 105 million in the household survey. In January 1981, there were 100 million.

Representative LUNGREN. So 4.5 or 5 million we are talking about improvements since January of 1981?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Representative LUNGREN. We can cut it any way we want, but as far as I can read, that appears to be some progress. We have got 4.5 to 5 million people working now that weren't working in January 1981.

This past recession that we have talked about every time that you have appeared here, and rightly so, I think in many respects most would agree was an international one. We were obviously very much involved with it, but so were many other countries.

Do we have any measurement of the performance of the United States since the trough of our recession in November 1981, our performance in terms of unemployment declines and employment increases compared with that of other nations?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't have those data in that specific form. We could try to develop something for the record.

I do have information on the latest unemployment data for the United States compared to other countries when those are adjusted to our definitions, and what they show for the summer months is that Canada and France, as well as the United Kingdom, have had considerably higher unemployment rates than we have had in the United States, that Japan of course has had very much lower rates. Germany is in the 7-, 7.4-percent range, and Sweden of course has been much lower.

Representative LUNGREN. If you could supply that for the record?

Ms. NORWOOD. We will try.

Representative LUNGREN. Because one of the things that I noted is that in past years we looked at Canada and they were slightly above ours, and they seem to track us, going up and down as we went up and down. That has not necessarily been the case—at least as I understand it, that relationship hasn't held between the

United States and Canada over this recovery. That is, we have done far better with employment than have they. I would just like to be able to have those figures to track them.

Ms. NORWOOD. That is right because the Canadians were up around 12.5, 12.7 percent, and they are now down to 10.9. We were up—these are quarterly figures—we were up to 10.5 and we are down to 7.4.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

Civilian Employment, Unemployment, and Unemployment Rates, Approximating U.S. Concepts and Seasonally Adjusted, Fourth Quarter 1982 and Second Quarter 1984, Selected Countries
(Numbers in Thousands)

Period	United States	Canada	Japan	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Sweden
				Civilian employment				
IV Quarter 1982	99,054	10,499	56,060	21,013	24,870	22,792	20,337	4,218
II Quarter 1984	105,146	10,935	56,740	1/ 20,886	24,441	2/ 23,016	20,123	4,211
Percent change	+6.2	+4.2	+1.2	-.6	-1.7	+1.0	-1.0	-.2
				Unemployment				
IV Quarter 1982	11,775	1,534	1,410	2,025	1,770	3,283	976	134
II Quarter 1984	8,496	1,406	1,590	2,292	1,954	3,540	1,234	140
Percent change	-27.8	-8.3	+12.8	+13.2	+10.4	+7.8	+26.4	+4.5
				Unemployment rate				
IV Quarter 1982	10.6	12.7	2.5	8.8	6.6	12.6	4.6	3.1
II Quarter 1984	7.5	11.4	2.7	10.0	7.4	13.3	5.8	3.2

1/ Second Quarter 1983.
2/ First Quarter 1984.

Prepared by: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau Labor Statistics, September 1984.

Representative LUNGREN. You stated that the decline in employment shown in the household survey, but not the establishment survey, occurred entirely among young people.

Is this somewhat unusual?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, we don't find out from the establishment survey anything about the age of employees because the data are collected from payroll records, and we can only collect what is on those records.

We do know that in the summer months, in the household survey, we get very large movements of young people. Of course these are summertime increases in the number of young people included in the establishment survey. However, because the business survey obtains information for the entire pay period of the establishment—whether it is a week or longer—the specific timing of the reference period of the survey has less effect on that data than it has on the household data.

Representative LUNGREN. Last week, the conference board reported that its help wanted advertising index gained in July.

Now, according to the Daily Labor Report, conference board economist Kenneth Goldstein said that the increase in advertising suggests that employers will still be hiring new workers into the fall months, the pace of new hiring can be expected to be strong enough to pull the unemployment rate back down to 7 percent or even a little lower by the end of the year.

Is Mr. Goldstein's favorable forecast necessarily inconsistent with the August unemployment report that you bring us today?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is not necessarily inconsistent. I just don't know. Some of the theories surrounding the unemployment and employment data are quite favorable and some are not.

Automobile sales, for example, as you know, are doing quite well. On the other hand, housing starts and housing permits are down. And industrial production has been up in recent months, but some of the sales data and capital goods orders have been down.

So I think there are varying kinds of data. The help wanted ads are of course much more closely related to the labor market situation than are some of the other data.

Representative LUNGREN. According to the household survey, employment fell by 350,000 in July while according to the establishment survey it rose by 300,000 during that same month.

You have mentioned that the August figures bring these two surveys closer together.

Ms. NORWOOD. It is a very unusual situation.

Representative LUNGREN. That is right. My question is, How does the employment gain since April, from April to the present time, compare in the two surveys?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, from March to April the two surveys were fairly close, with the establishment survey having a little more. In May we had a massive increase in the household survey of close to 900,000 and about 350,000 in establishment survey.

In June we had a larger increase, by about 100,000, in the household survey than we had in the establishment survey, and then in July and August, as you know, we had a reverse pattern, with the household survey losing about 775,000 and the establishment survey gaining 375,000 over the 2-month period.

So that it is likely that the May and June figures in the household survey were probably somewhat overstated.

Representative LUNGREN. What happened to the mean duration of unemployment in August?

Ms. NORWOOD. The mean duration declined; the median stayed the same.

Representative LUNGREN. What do we take out of that, if anything? I mean, you always caution us on 1 month's statistics, but what might we be able to glean from that?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I think that in a period with the kinds of changes that we have been having, we ought to be recognizing that the median shows us, you know, where the middle is, and that is remaining fairly level. The mean is affected, of course, very much by the change in the economy, and you would expect that, as the recovery progresses, that the mean, which is just the simple average, would decline. And that is what is happening. So it is consistent, I think, generally, with what we would have expected, because as you move into the beginning of a recovery period, you rehire the people who have been unemployed for the least time—that is, the last out are usually the people who are the first rehired. And so you have the mean staying high and then gradually, as you have used up that pool and begin to hire some of those other people, the mean is reduced.

Representative LUNGREN. So that's consistent with the data that we've seen?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; I think so.

Representative LUNGREN. Congressman Hawkins.

Representative HAWKINS. I have no further questions. Thank you.

Representative LUNGREN. Ms. Norwood, you answered some questions earlier about certain States. I certainly don't want to suggest that anybody who's out of a job, that we ought not to be concerned about that person, whether we've got double digit inflation or low inflation—or low unemployment, but it is a little refreshing. A number of months ago, the question asked to you was how many States have double digit unemployment, now how many States have unemployment above 8 percent.

Let me ask you something about the States. Can you tell us how many States have experienced an improvement in their unemployment rates over the year ending in June? The reason I ask you for June is, as I understand it, that's the most recent month for which we have unemployment data for all the States.

Ms. NORWOOD. Every State has had an improvement in unemployment. Looking at the record, that's what it shows.

Representative LUNGREN. I asked you a couple of questions a minute ago about comparing ourselves with some other countries. I'd just like to get the context of today's hearings and the employment-unemployment situation over a number of years.

In a recent Washington Post article, Robert Samuelson stated that our economy created nearly 16 million jobs over the period of 1974 to 1983.

First of all, let me ask you, does this figure appear to be correct or approximately correct, as far as you——

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; I think it's approximately correct. Generally, I've been using a figure of roughly 20 million jobs over the decade of the 1970's.

Representative LUNGREN. As I understand it, that compares fairly well with past job growth. Is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. This country has had a very dynamic job growth situation, in spite of the difficulties we've had with several business cycles. We have generally done a reasonably good job of keeping up with the increase in the labor force. The problem that we have is that as the population expands and more people grow to labor force age, we have a continuing increase in the labor force, so that if we didn't create jobs, we would not be standing still, we would be having a higher rate of unemployment.

Representative LUNGREN. I understand. I just have noted your writings in the past comparing our labor force growth and our ability to keep up with that, compared with Europe and some of the other people with whom we compete, and with all due respect to all the members on this panel, I think some of us do look at the figures that you give us and try to extract some lessons out of that. And one of the lessons might be, how we improve upon the job our relatively free market economy, compared to other economies, the job it has done in creating jobs, and try and build on that, as opposed to perhaps looking initially to the Government.

Well, I appreciate your appearance with you and your colleagues here today. One of the indexes of economic indicators that we haven't mentioned, but I've mentioned occasionally here, is the number of television cameras here. [Laughter.]

If you'll recall, the month we had a drop of unemployment, or we thought we did, in that 1 month of four-tenths of 1 percent, we had fewer cameras. So when I walked in here, even if I hadn't heard the report that we had maintained stability in our unemployment rate, by the number of cameras here, I knew it wasn't the best news.

My hope is that we'll have an intimate meeting next month, where it'll just be you and me, your colleagues and perhaps one pool reporter and maybe unemployment will be down below 7 percent. [Laughter.]

That's my hope, anyway. Thank you very much.

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you very much, Congressman.

[Whereupon, at 10:35 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
COMMISSIONER FOR BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, DC, September 24, 1984.

Hon. WILLIAM PROXMIRE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR PROXMIRE: In response to your question at the most recent Joint Economic Committee hearing as to the performance of the BLS Indexes of Diffusion, I have enclosed several charts which present the recent history for these series.

The charts show that the 1-month diffusion index tends to exhibit much more erratic movement than the longer spans of 3, 6, and 12 months. For 1984, as you will recognize, each of the four indexes has portrayed a declining percentage of industries in which employment has increased. All of these indexes still remain substan-

tially above the 50-percent mark and represent continuing overall growth, though certainly at a declining rate.

The diffusion indexes are in quite close agreement with the changes in the establishment job counts registered during 1984. For example, the employment growth during July and August has moderated from the rapid pace experienced earlier in the recovery, and this is reflected in lower indexes of diffusion.

The historical record of diffusion index changes versus employment changes shows that the indexes typically lead the peaks and troughs of the business cycle (as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research). The enclosed table details the specific lead time for the past three business cycles. As evidenced in the charts, however, each series also has provided false signals of future employment movements.

I should leave to others an assessment of the predictive value of the current decline in the diffusion indexes. These series should not be taken singularly, but rather viewed as only a small portion of the labor market data needed to assess the current situation.

If I can furnish any further information, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

JANET L. NORWOOD,
Commissioner.

Enclosures.

Indexes of Diffusion

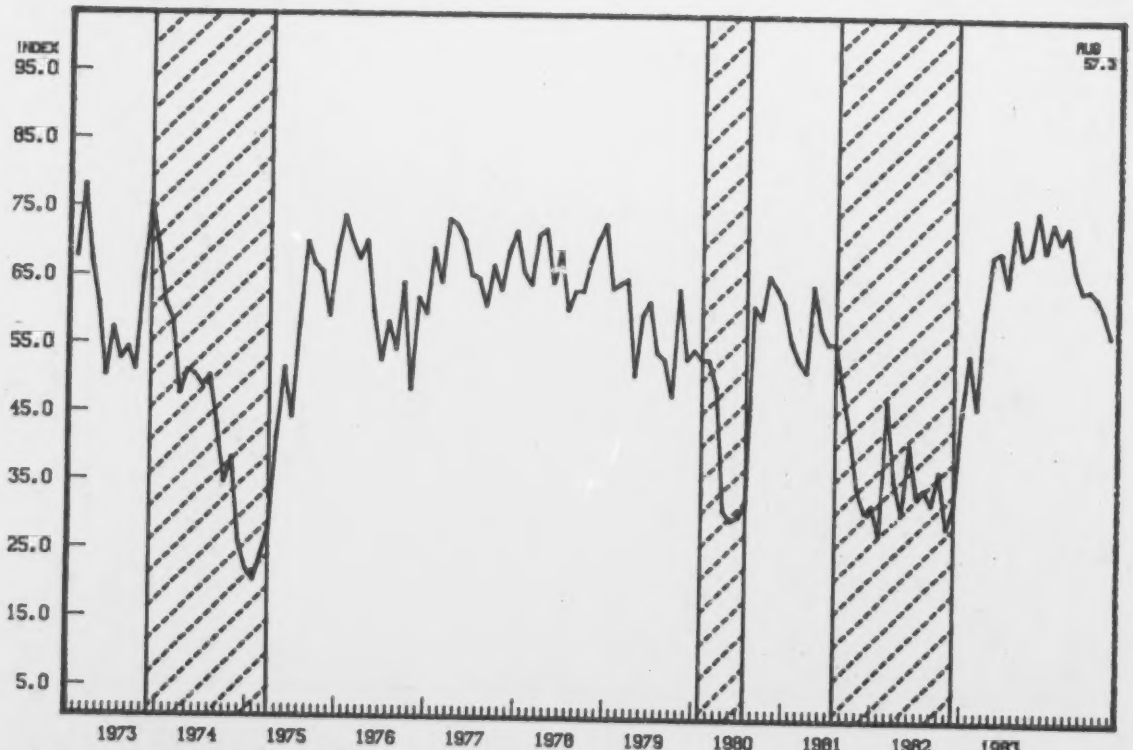
Number of Months Specific Cycle Turning Points Lead Reference Cycle Turning Points[1]

Time Span	Reference Cycle Turning Point					
	1973 P	1975 T	1980 P	1980 T	1981 P	1981 T
1-Month	0	2	48	2	9	10
3-Month	0	3	33	2	8	4
6-Month	0	2	35	3	9	3
12-Month	7	3	30	0	6	6

1/ Reference turning points are chosen by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Specific cycle turning points identified using NBER methodology.

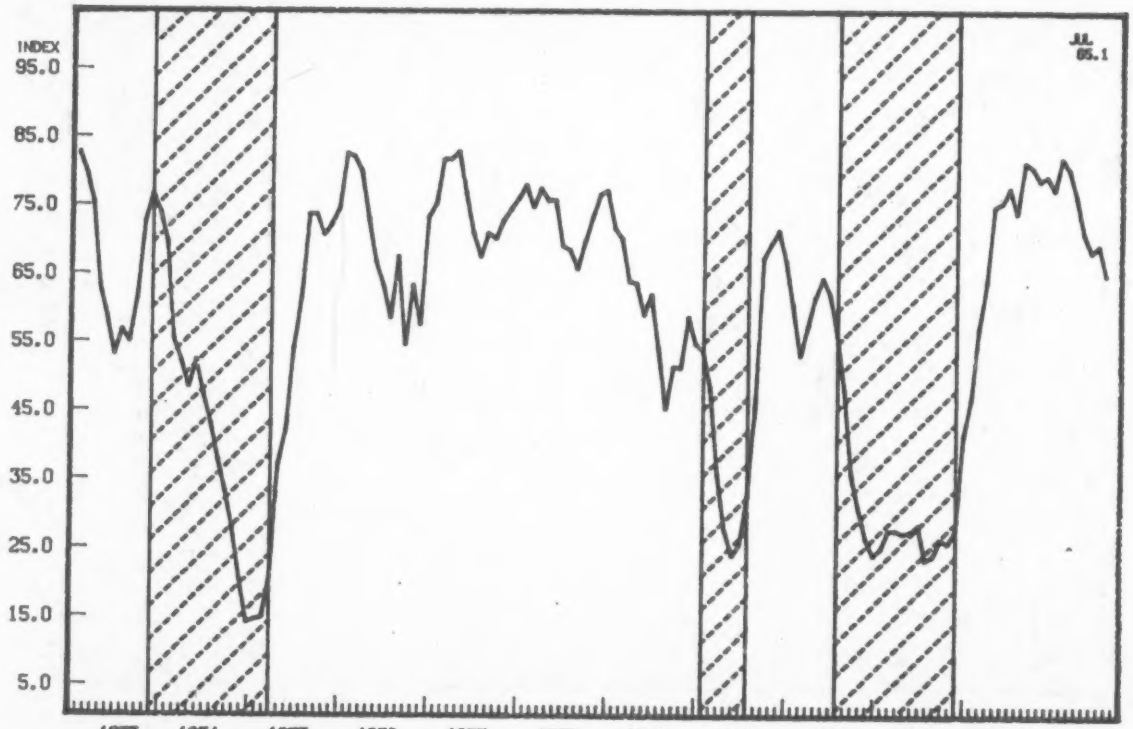
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
September 1984

DIFFUSION INDEX, 1 MONTH SPAN
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
1973–1984



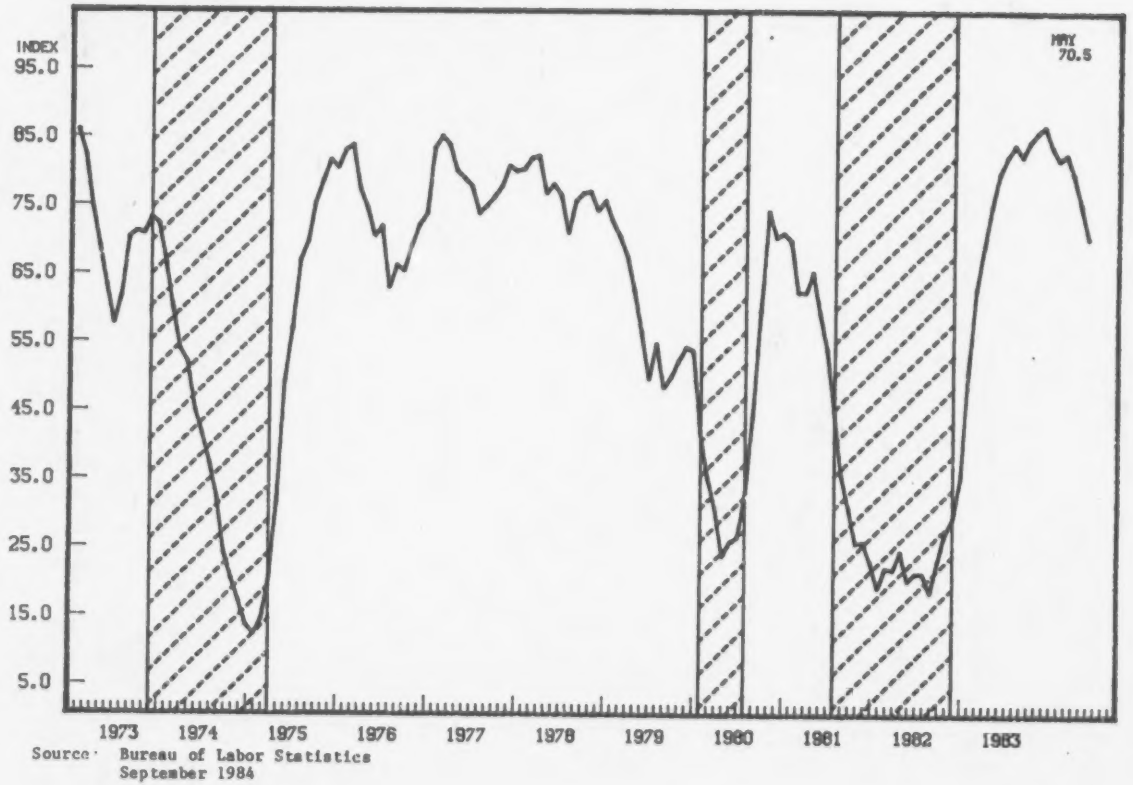
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
September 1984

DIFFUSION INDEX, 3 MONTH SPAN
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
1973–1984



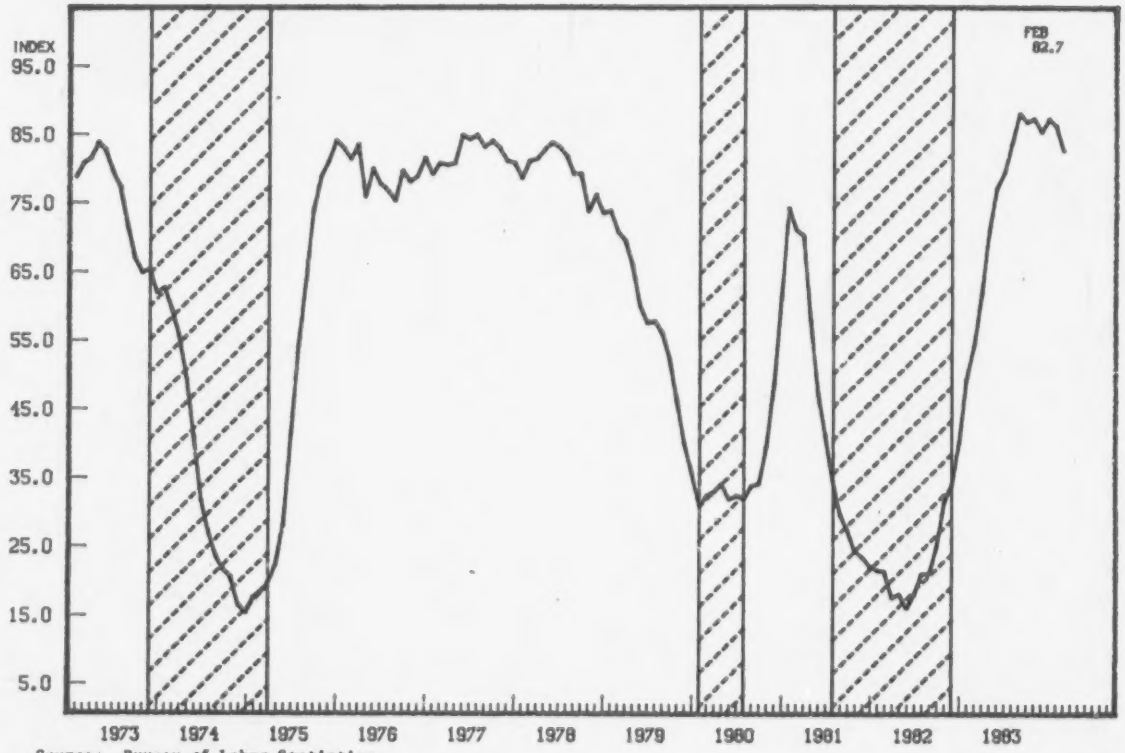
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
September 1984

DIFFUSION INDEX, 6 MONTH SPAN
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
1973–1984



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
September 1984

DIFFUSION INDEX, 12 MONTH SPAN
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
1973–1984



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
September 1984

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1984

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-106, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Daniel E. Lungren (member of the committee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Lungren, Mitchell, and Obey; and Senator Proxmire.

Also present: Dan C. Roberts, executive director; James K. Galbraith, deputy director; Charles H. Bradford, assistant director; and Deborah Clay-Mendez, Mary E. Eccles, and Paul B. Manchester, professional staff members.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE LUNGREN, PRESIDING

Representative LUNGREN. Madam Commissioner and your colleagues, welcome again to our monthly hearing on the unemployment situation.

I am pleased to see that in September the overall civilian unemployment rate declined from 7.5 to 7.4 percent. Although the number of civilians employed rose only modestly in September, I think there is reason to be confident now that the economy has entered a period of sustained economic growth and that the months to come will witness further gradual declines in the unemployment rate as new job creation outpaces increases in labor force participation. According to the most recent survey conducted by blue chip economic indicators, the consensus among private forecasters is that the unemployment rate will continue to fall throughout 1985.

The Commerce Department's recently released flash gross national product estimate indicates that output in the third quarter of 1984 is expected to increase at a 3.6 percent annual rate. Now after nearly 2 years of rapid economic recovery, the economy is successfully making the transition to a rate of economic growth that can be sustained throughout the years to come. This is a good time to stop and assess the labor market gains that we have made to date.

The record of the current expansion is not merely impressive: it is unprecedented in the postwar period. The number of American jobless has declined by an average of more that 150,000 per month for the past 22 months. Overall, private enterprise has created an average of more than 250,000 new jobs per month for the past 22 months.

Americans must understand that these gains were not inevitable. In the United States, current labor market conditions stand in stark contrast to those prevailing, for instance, in Western Europe, where the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development now predicts that the jobless rate will equal a record 11.5 percent of the labor force by the end of 1985. Job creation in the United States has been fostered by our relatively free market system, stimulated, I believe, by the program of tax and regulatory reform instituted by the Reagan administration.

Commissioner, a review of most BLS State-level data reveals the widespread nature of these labor market gains in the United States. Employment gains between July 1983 and July 1984 were spread across nearly all major industries, with the result that payroll employment expanded in every State and the District of Columbia. I was, of course, pleased to see that California headed that list with the largest gain in employment over the year. Over this same year, the unemployment rate declined in every State except Alaska. In 27 States, the unemployment rate fell by more than the national average of 1.9 percentage points, as shown in the chart to my right.

These gains—spread as they are across industries and States—have reached Americans in virtually all of the major population subgroups. According to the data you released today, during the past year the employment-to-population ratio has risen for blacks and whites, men and women. Inflation for the 12 months ended August 1984 was only 4.2 percent, and worker productivity is increasing sharply. Under the leadership of a strong President, we have achieved a strong economy. Americans can now look to the future with confidence and pride.

I might just say in passing that it must have been more good news this morning when I walked in because this is the lowest number of cameras we have ever had. It's now one. And I suppose good news has become ho-hum, but I'd rather have it ho-hum than have all the panoply of the media and the television that we had in bad times.

I'd also just say that I want to thank you especially for being here. I know that you, as part of the Federal Establishment, yesterday were affected by the inaction of our institution, the Congress. Perhaps you weren't up to full speed with all your employees and yet you made sure to be here today. So let me welcome you especially in that regard to the Joint Economic Committee. Before you proceed with your testimony, I might ask Congressman Obey if he has a statement he would like to make.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE OBEY

Representative OBEY. Thank you, Congressman. I, too, would like to welcome Commissioner Norwood here. She is a constant professional and I always appreciate that fact.

I do have to say that if we are cheering this morning, it would seem to me that we are cheering about gnats because as I look at the situation I fail to see the numbers which indicate any significant movement since May. I suppose, unfortunately, it's very difficult to expect either side of the political aisle to take a look at

things 1 month before an election in unbiased terms. So I suggest that people discount 80 percent of what's said on this side of the table by anybody. But the fact is that if you do look at the numbers, you have almost no change in nonfarm payroll employment, as your statement indicates this morning. We have civilian employment which is virtually unchanged. We appear to be struck at almost the same level that we have been since May in a wide variety of indicators. The diffusion index to which you refer in your statement which indicates percentage of industries in which employment has increased has declined from 64 percent in May to 63 percent in June to 62 percent in July to 57 percent in August to 38.9 percent in September, as I read it.

That message may be unclear, but it certainly to me doesn't indicate anything to cheer about. My concern, frankly, is that if this is the best the ecomomy can do in terms of getting the unemployment rate down, which has been virtually unchanged since May—if this is the best we can do when we have the most stimulative fiscal policy in the modern history of the country and at a time when we are living on foreign capital, I shudder to think what will happen if events occur which cause the plug to be pulled on that foreign capital because this plateau at which we appear to be struck right now in terms of unemployment could change very radically and very fast in a not very good direction.

I happen to represent one of the areas represented by the dot, one of those red dots this morning, and the question for people in territories like that is whether or not the economy is going to continue to expand long enough and solidly enough for this vaunted recovery to reach those parts of the country. I sincerely hope it does and I frankly wish this were after the election rather than before it so that we could talk about these numbers in a dispassionate way in terms of what they really mean for the future.

I don't see a lot to cheer about and when I compare table A-9 that you've distributed, for instance, I see a great many categories for which there has been virtually no change since May. And while I'm grateful that we haven't had the situation getting worse, I don't see a lot that makes me stand up and want to holler.

Representative LUNGREN. Thank you, Congressman. Commissioner, we invite your testimony now.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY KENNETH V. DALTON, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS; AND THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you very much, Congressman. I have with me Kenneth Dalton on my right and Tom Plewes on my left. We are indeed very pleased to be here this morning.

There was very little change in most labor market indicators from August to September. Employment, as measured by both the household and business surveys, remained near their August levels, although the average workweek edged up over the month and the index of aggregate hours increased. The number of unemployed

persons remained at 8.5 million. Both the overall and the civilian worker jobless rates—at 7.3 and 7.4 percent—were close to their August levels. Unemployment has changed very little throughout most of the summer months.

The survey of businesses indicates that nonfarm payroll employment was about unchanged from August to September, after seasonal adjustment. There were, however, some noteworthy movements among key industry divisions. Employment in manufacturing showed the first statistically significant over-the-month decline in nearly 2 years. Among durable goods industries, employment declines occurred especially in the metals, machinery, and automobile industries. Most of the drop in the auto industry occurred because much of the payroll expansion that usually takes place at this time of the year had already occurred in August, as auto manufacturers increased payrolls and built up inventories in anticipation of a strike by auto workers. The September payroll expansion in that industry, therefore, was less than usual, resulting in a return to the July level after seasonal adjustment. Over-the-month declines also occurred in a number of nondurable industries; the largest reductions took place in the food and apparel industries.

The BLS diffusion index, which represents the percent of industries that had employment increases over the month, showed that only about 40 percent of the 185 industries included in the index increased employment in September. This is the lowest percentage since the trough of the 1981–82 recession nearly 2 years ago. The September diffusion index was heavily influenced by the 1-month decline in factory jobs, however, and it is thus still too early to determine its significance.

After allowance is made for the return to work of the hospital workers in New York City who had been on strike during the August survey week—and hence, were not included in the August payroll job count—employment in the services industry, which had been showing strong employment advances throughout most of the recovery period, was little changed in September. Employment in business services, however, continued to expand. Jobs in the industry have advanced by 800,000 since the onset of the recovery. Elsewhere in the service-producing sector, employment rose in both wholesale and retail trade and in local government.

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, which has shown little movement over the past year, edged up by 0.1 hour in September. The index of aggregate weekly hours, which shows the combined effect of changes in employment as well as in hours, also rose in September—by 0.5 percent. Aggregate hours in manufacturing declined, despite the fact that the average factory workweek and factory overtime hours were a tenth of an hour higher in September than in August. Most of the increase in the overall aggregate hours index came from increases in employment and hours in the service-producing sector.

Civilian employment, as measured by the household survey, was little changed in September after seasonal adjustment. Over the 22 months of the recovery period, total civilian employment has risen by 6.2 million; employment as measured in the business survey has advanced by 6 million.

The jobless rate for adult women dropped from 7.1 to 6.7 percent from August to September, while the rate for adult men was about unchanged at 6.5 percent. The rate for adult women has been much more volatile than that for adult men over the summer months, but if one looks at developments since May, no changes are evident for either group.

The jobless rate for whites was unchanged in September—at 6.4 percent—while the rate for black workers fell by about 1 point—to 15.1 percent. The Hispanic jobless rate was 10.7 percent in September, unchanged over the month.

Each quarter, the Bureau reports on the number of discouraged workers—persons who report that they would like to work but are not seeking a job because they believe they cannot find one. At 1.2 million in the third quarter of 1984, the number of discouraged workers declined by 10,000 from the second quarter level and was down by about 600,000 since the recession high registered in the fourth quarter of 1982. Women and blacks continue to be disproportionately represented among the discouraged.

In summary, the statistics released today show that employment and unemployment changed very little in September. The number of jobless workers remained at about 8.5 million, and the unemployment rate has been on a plateau for several months. The overall employment figures, which had shown a moderation in the pace of labor market improvement in recent months, were little changed in September, but job declines occurred in several key manufacturing industries.

Congressman Lungren, my colleagues and I will be glad to answer any questions you may have.

[The table attached to Ms. Norwood's statement, together with the press release referred to, follows:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF ALL CIVILIAN WORKERS BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X–11 ARIMA method						X–11 method (official method before 1980)	Range (cols. 2–8)
		Official procedure	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual	12-month extrapolation		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1983									
September	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.3	0.2
October	8.4	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	.2
November	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	.1
December	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	.2
1984									
January	8.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	.1
February	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	.2
March	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.7	.2
April	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	.....
May	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.	7.6	7.5	7.5	.2
June	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.2	.2
July	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	.1
August	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	.1
September	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	.1

Note.—Explanation of column heads:

(1) Unadjusted rate: Unemployment rate for all civilian workers, not seasonally adjusted.

(2) Official procedure (X–11 ARIMA method): the published seasonally adjusted rate for all civilian workers. Each of the 3 major civilian labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16–19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1974 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive, Integrated, Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X–11 portion of the X–11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 43 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January–June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July–December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of Employment and Earnings.

(3) Concurrent (X–11 ARIMA method): The official procedure for computation of the rate for all civilian workers using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X–11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1984 would be based, during 1984, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1974 through January 1984.

(4) Stable (X–11 ARIMA method): Each of the 12 civilian labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X–11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irreguiar components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) Total (X–11 ARIMA Method): This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and civilian labor force levels are extended with ARIMA Models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the Z–11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) Residual (S–11 ARIMA method): This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total civilian employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at ihe end of each year.

(7) 12-month extrapolation (X–11 ARIMA Method): This approach is the same as the official procedure except that the factors are extrapolated in 12-month intervals. The factors for January–December of the current year are computed at the beginning of the year based on data through the preceding year. The values for January through June of the current year are the same as the official values since they reflect the same factors.

(8) X–11 method (official method before 1980): The method for computation of the official procedure is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA Models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X–11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of adjustment: the X–11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in The X–11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12–564E, February 1980.

The standard X–11 method is described in X–11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, by Julius Shiskin, Allan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 1984.

News

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USDL 84-426

TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (EDT), FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1984

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: SEPTEMBER 1984

Employment and unemployment were little changed in September, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall jobless rate was 7.3 percent; it had been 7.4 percent in the previous 2 months. The unemployment rate for civilian workers was 7.4 percent, compared with 7.5 percent in July and August.

Civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--totaled 105.2 million in September, seasonally adjusted. The number of persons on nonagricultural payrolls--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--totaled 94.7 million. Both employment series showed little over-the-month movement but were up about 6 million since the November 1982 recession trough.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The unemployment rate for civilian workers was 7.4 percent in September, not much different from the 7.5 percent of July and August. The number of unemployed persons was unchanged at 8.5 million, 3.4 million below the November 1982 recession trough. (See table A-2.)

Unemployment rates for adult men (6.5 percent), teenagers (19.3 percent), whites (6.4 percent), and Hispanics (10.7 percent) showed little, if any, change from August. The jobless rate for adult women, however, moved down to 6.7 percent, after rising in the prior 2 months. The unemployment rate for blacks edged down to 15.1 percent but continues to be more than twice that for whites. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The number of short-term (less than 5 weeks) unemployed declined, while medium-term (5 to 14 weeks) unemployment rose in September. The mean and median duration of unemployment were about unchanged but were down substantially over the past year. There was no over-the-month change among workers who had lost their jobs, had left their jobs voluntarily, or were entering or reentering the labor force. Job losers accounted for 50 percent of total unemployment, compared with 62 percent in November 1982. (See tables A-7 and A-8.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Civilian employment, at 105.2 million, seasonally adjusted, was little changed over the month. Teenage employment rose by 160,000 to 6.4 million, after declining in the prior 2 months. Civilian employment has risen by 3.4 million over the past year. The proportion of the civilian population with jobs has risen by 1.2 percentage points during this period; among adult men, the increase in the employment-population ratio was 1.5 percentage points. (See table A-2.)

At 113.7 million, the civilian labor force was about unchanged over the month after seasonal adjustment but has grown by 1.6 million since September 1983. This over-the-year increase was essentially the result of population growth, as the proportion of the population in the labor force

(the civilian labor force participation rate) was about unchanged over this period.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers--persons who report that they want to work but are not seeking jobs because they believe they cannot find any--continued to edge down, to a third quarter level of 1.2 million. This was about 600,000 below the recessionary high of 1.8 million reached in the fourth quarter of 1982. Nearly three-fourths of all discouraged workers cited job-market factors as their reason for not looking for employment. (See table A-13.)

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Aug.-Sept. change
	1984		1984			
	II	III	July	Aug.	Sept.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
	Thousands of persons					
Labor force 1/	115,333	115,420	115,636	115,206	115,419	213
Total employment 1/	106,837	106,911	107,093	106,681	106,959	278
Civilian labor force	113,642	113,710	113,938	113,494	113,699	205
Civilian employment	105,146	105,201	105,395	104,969	105,239	270
Unemployment	8,496	8,509	8,543	8,526	8,460	-66
Not in labor force	62,484	62,885	62,503	63,089	63,064	-25
Discouraged workers	1,295	1,197	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force					
Unemployment rates:						
All workers 1/	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	-0.1
All civilian workers	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	-0.1
Adult men	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	0.1
Adult women	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.7	-0.4
Teenagers	18.7	18.7	18.3	18.4	19.3	0.9
White	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	0
Black	15.9	16.0	16.9	16.0	15.1	-0.9
Hispanic origin	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.7	0
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
	Thousands of jobs					
Nonfarm payroll employment	93,790c	94,518p	94,350	94,532p	94,671p	139p
Goods-producing	24,862	25,047p	25,059	25,086p	24,996p	-90p
Service-producing	68,928c	69,471p	69,291	69,446p	69,675p	229p
	Hours of work					
Average weekly hours:						
Total private nonfarm	35.3	35.2p	35.2	35.2p	35.3p	0.1p
Manufacturing	40.8	40.5p	40.5	40.4p	40.5p	0.1p
Manufacturing overtime	3.4	3.3p	3.3	3.2p	3.3p	0.1p

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces.
p=preliminary.
N.A.=not available.
c=corrected.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonagricultural payroll employment, at 94.7 million in September, seasonally adjusted, was about unchanged from the August level. The September job count was 3.7 million above its year-earlier level, but the pace of growth has slowed in recent months. About 40 percent of the 185 industries in the BLS index of diffusion registered over-the-month gains--the smallest proportion in nearly 2 years. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

Employment in manufacturing dropped by 125,000, the first over-the-month decline since late 1982. Among durable goods industries, declines were concentrated in metals, machinery, and motor vehicles. In motor vehicles, employment decreased by 35,000, returning to levels prevailing earlier in the year. In nondurables, large decreases occurred in the food and apparel industries. There were also small declines in several other manufacturing industries. The rest of the goods-producing sector--mining and construction--showed little change over the month.

In the service-producing sector, job growth was strong in both wholesale and retail trade, with a total gain of 100,000. Employment in services grew by 85,000, but more than half of this stemmed from the return to work of hospital and nursing home employees following settlement of a strike. Employment also rose in local governments.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls and weekly and overtime hours in manufacturing all edged up 0.1 hour in September. Manufacturing hours, at 40.5, are quite high by historical standards. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls rose 0.5 percent in September to 113.2 (1977=100). The manufacturing index, however, fell 0.5 percent over the month. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings rose 0.7 percent, and weekly earnings were up 1.0 percent in September, seasonally adjusted. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings rose 13 cents to $8.43, and weekly earnings increased $4.62 to $299.27. Over the past year, hourly earnings have risen 31 cents and weekly earnings $12.63. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 161.7 (1977=100) in September, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 0.7 percent from August. For the 12 months ended in September, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 3.5 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI decreased 0.3 percent during the 12-month period ended in August. (See table B-4.)

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes over 200,000 establishments employing over 35 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The *labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-5 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1 and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The overall unemployment rate is U-5a, while U-5b represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

- The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces;

- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

- The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components, plus the resident Armed Forces total (not adjusted for seasonality), and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the overall unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are approximately 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At approximately the 90-percent level of confidence—the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses—the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 328,000; for total unemployment it is 220,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .26 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.25 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $6.00 per issue or $39.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the population, including Armed Forces in the United States, by sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and sex	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population[2]	176,297	178,295	178,483	176,297	177,813	177,974	178,138	178,295	178,483
Labor force[3]	113,892	116,788	115,563	113,924	115,493	115,567	115,636	115,206	115,419
Participation rate[4]	64.6	65.5	64.7	64.6	65.0	64.9	64.9	64.6	64.7
Total employed[5]	104,061	108,406	107,512	103,571	106,978	107,038	107,093	106,681	106,959
Employment-population ratio[6]	59.0	60.8	60.2	58.7	60.2	60.4	60.1	59.8	59.9
Resident Armed Forces	1,695	1,712	1,720	1,695	1,690	1,690	1,698	1,712	1,720
Civilian employed	102,366	106,694	105,792	101,876	105,288	105,348	105,395	104,969	105,239
Agriculture	3,582	3,713	3,545	3,308	3,389	3,403	3,345	3,224	3,315
Nonagricultural industries	98,825	102,982	102,247	98,568	101,899	102,344	102,050	101,744	101,923
Unemployed	9,830	8,382	8,051	10,353	8,514	8,130	8,543	8,526	8,460
Unemployment rate[7]	8.6	7.2	7.0	9.1	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.3
Not in labor force	62,405	61,507	62,920	62,373	62,320	62,407	62,503	63,089	63,064
Men, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[2]	84,261	85,257	85,352	84,261	85,024	85,101	85,179	85,257	85,352
Labor force[3]	64,566	66,508	65,482	64,877	65,307	65,452	65,362	65,244	65,614
Participation rate[4]	76.6	78.0	76.7	77.0	76.8	76.9	76.7	76.5	76.9
Total employed[5]	59,158	62,236	61,285	58,828	60,629	60,923	60,607	60,661	60,912
Employment-population ratio[6]	70.2	73.0	71.8	69.8	71.3	71.6	71.2	71.2	71.4
Resident Armed Forces	1,549	1,563	1,571	1,549	1,545	1,545	1,551	1,563	1,571
Civilian employed	57,609	60,673	59,714	57,279	59,084	59,378	59,056	59,098	59,341
Unemployed	5,408	4,273	4,197	6,049	4,678	4,529	4,756	4,583	4,702
Unemployment rate[7]	8.4	6.4	6.4	9.3	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.2
Women, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[2]	92,036	93,039	93,132	92,036	92,789	92,873	92,958	93,039	93,132
Labor force[3]	49,325	50,280	50,081	49,047	50,186	50,115	50,273	49,963	49,804
Participation rate[4]	53.6	54.0	53.8	53.3	54.1	54.0	54.1	53.7	53.5
Total employed[5]	44,904	46,170	46,227	44,743	46,350	46,115	46,486	46,020	46,047
Employment-population ratio[6]	48.8	49.6	49.6	48.6	50.0	50.9	50.0	49.5	49.4
Resident Armed Forces	146	149	149	146	145	145	147	149	149
Civilian employed	44,758	46,021	46,078	44,597	46,205	46,370	46,339	45,871	45,898
Unemployed	4,422	4,110	3,854	4,304	3,836	3,600	3,787	3,943	3,758
Unemployment rate[7]	9.0	8.2	7.7	8.8	7.6	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.5

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

[3] Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[4] Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[5] Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	174,602	176,583	176,763	174,602	176,123	176,284	176,440	176,583	176,763
Civilian labor force	112,197	115,076	113,843	112,229	113,803	113,877	113,936	113,494	113,699
Participation rate	64.3	65.2	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.3	64.3
Employed	102,366	106,694	105,742	101,876	105,288	105,748	105,395	104,969	105,239
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.6	60.4	59.8	58.3	59.8	60.0	59.7	59.4	59.5
Unemployed	9,830	8,382	8,051	10,353	8,514	8,130	8,543	8,526	8,460
Unemployment rate	8.8	7.3	7.1	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	75,115	76,350	76,451	75,115	76,073	76,176	76,269	76,350	76,451
Civilian labor force	58,954	60,270	60,003	59,012	59,546	59,726	59,694	59,752	59,698
Participation rate	78.5	78.9	78.5	78.6	78.3	78.4	78.3	78.3	78.3
Employed	54,444	56,710	56,534	53,947	55,685	55,970	55,789	55,899	56,022
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.5	74.3	74.0	71.8	73.2	73.5	73.1	73.2	73.3
Agriculture	2,587	2,614	2,559	2,431	2,451	2,469	2,455	2,382	2,403
Nonagricultural industries	51,857	54,096	53,995	51,516	53,234	53,501	53,334	53,507	53,620
Unemployed	4,510	3,560	3,469	5,065	3,861	3,755	3,906	3,853	3,675
Unemployment rate	7.6	5.9	5.7	8.6	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	84,333	85,581	85,688	84,333	85,272	85,380	85,488	85,581	85,688
Civilian labor force	45,967	45,783	46,255	45,062	46,222	46,101	46,261	46,082	45,859
Participation rate	53.9	53.5	54.0	53.4	54.2	54.0	54.1	53.8	53.5
Employed	41,847	42,405	43,120	41,550	43,098	43,146	43,088	42,819	42,807
Employment-population ratio[2]	49.6	49.5	50.3	49.3	50.5	50.5	50.4	50.0	50.0
Agriculture	643	657	655	581	610	623	573	563	595
Nonagricultural industries	41,204	41,748	42,465	40,969	42,487	42,523	42,515	42,255	42,212
Unemployed	3,620	3,378	3,135	3,512	3,124	2,955	3,173	3,264	3,053
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.4	6.8	7.8	6.8	6.4	6.9	7.1	6.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,154	14,653	14,624	15,154	14,778	14,728	14,683	14,653	14,624
Civilian labor force	7,776	9,024	7,586	8,155	8,034	8,050	7,982	7,660	7,942
Participation rate	51.3	61.6	51.9	53.8	54.4	54.7	54.4	52.3	54.3
Employed	6,075	7,579	6,118	6,379	6,505	6,631	6,518	6,251	6,480
Employment-population ratio[2]	40.1	51.7	41.8	42.1	44.0	45.0	44.4	42.7	43.8
Agriculture	312	442	330	296	327	311	317	269	318
Nonagricultural industries	5,764	7,137	5,788	6,083	6,178	6,320	6,201	5,982	6,092
Unemployed	1,700	1,445	1,467	1,776	1,529	1,419	1,464	1,409	1,532
Unemployment rate	21.9	16.0	19.3	21.8	19.0	17.6	18.3	18.4	19.3

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	151,021	152,402	152,471	151,021	152,229	152,295	152,286	152,402	152,471
Civilian labor force	97,485	99,416	98,529	97,507	98,853	98,770	98,710	98,156	98,388
Participation rate	64.6	65.2	64.6	64.6	64.9	64.9	64.8	64.4	64.5
Employed	90,158	93,299	92,573	89,693	92,505	92,697	92,430	91,850	92,074
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.7	61.2	60.7	59.4	60.8	60.9	60.7	60.3	60.4
Unemployed	7,327	6,117	5,956	7,814	6,348	6,072	6,280	6,306	6,314
Unemployment rate	7.5	6.2	6.0	8.0	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	51,829	52,849	52,624	51,881	52,357	52,548	52,366	52,371	52,516
Participation rate	78.9	79.3	78.9	79.0	78.7	78.9	78.6	78.6	78.7
Employed	48,383	50,213	50,046	47,908	49,480	49,784	49,470	49,471	49,600
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.6	75.3	75.0	72.9	74.3	74.7	74.3	74.2	74.4
Unemployed	3,486	2,636	2,578	3,973	2,917	2,804	2,896	2,900	2,916
Unemployment rate	6.7	5.0	4.9	7.7	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	38,816	38,796	39,292	38,868	39,439	39,226	39,396	39,137	38,944
Participation rate	53.3	52.7	53.3	52.8	53.7	53.3	53.5	53.1	52.8
Employed	36,203	36,343	36,988	35,928	37,150	37,042	37,074	36,784	36,694
Employment-population ratio[2]	49.7	49.3	50.2	49.3	50.5	50.4	50.4	49.9	49.8
Unemployed	2,612	2,451	2,304	2,540	2,289	2,184	2,321	2,352	2,250
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.3	5.9	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,840	7,773	6,613	7,158	7,057	6,996	6,948	6,649	6,928
Participation rate	56.7	64.4	54.8	57.3	58.0	57.7	57.5	55.1	57.4
Employed	5,611	6,743	5,539	5,857	5,915	5,911	5,886	5,595	5,780
Employment-population ratio[2]	46.9	55.9	45.9	46.9	48.6	48.7	48.7	46.4	47.9
Unemployed	1,229	1,030	1,074	1,301	1,142	1,085	1,062	1,054	1,148
Unemployment rate	18.0	13.2	16.2	18.2	16.2	15.5	15.3	15.9	16.6
Men	17.9	12.6	16.1	18.9	16.8	16.5	17.8	16.2	17.3
Women	18.0	13.9	16.3	17.4	15.5	14.5	12.6	15.5	15.8
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,994	19,386	19,416	18,994	19,302	19,330	19,360	19,386	19,416
Civilian labor force	11,754	12,485	12,126	11,720	12,008	11,962	12,076	12,176	12,079
Participation rate	61.9	64.3	62.4	61.7	62.2	61.9	62.4	62.8	62.2
Employed	9,553	10,456	10,110	9,504	10,105	10,168	10,041	10,226	10,259
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.3	53.9	53.1	50.0	52.4	52.6	51.9	52.8	52.8
Unemployed	2,201	2,029	1,816	2,216	1,903	1,795	2,035	1,950	1,820
Unemployment rate	18.7	16.1	15.0	18.9	15.8	15.0	16.9	16.0	15.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,565	5,769	5,703	5,553	5,673	5,646	5,700	5,735	5,684
Participation rate	75.2	75.7	74.7	75.1	74.9	74.6	74.9	75.3	74.4
Employed	4,677	4,976	4,983	4,613	4,872	4,811	4,802	4,922	4,919
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.2	65.3	65.3	62.4	64.3	63.4	63.1	64.6	64.4
Unemployed	888	793	719	940	801	835	897	813	765
Unemployment rate	16.0	13.7	12.6	16.9	14.1	14.8	15.7	14.2	13.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,436	5,643	5,614	5,358	5,547	5,496	5,522	5,604	5,538
Participation rate	57.9	58.7	58.3	57.1	58.0	57.4	57.5	58.3	57.5
Employed	4,541	4,826	4,888	4,495	4,793	4,818	4,746	4,816	4,840
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.4	50.2	50.7	47.9	50.1	50.3	49.5	50.1	50.2
Unemployed	895	817	726	863	754	679	776	788	698
Unemployment rate	16.5	14.5	12.9	16.1	13.6	12.4	14.0	14.1	12.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	753	1,053	810	809	787	820	854	837	857
Participation rate	34.4	49.0	37.7	36.6	36.3	37.9	39.6	38.9	39.9
Employed	335	655	439	396	440	539	492	488	500
Employment-population ratio[2]	15.2	30.5	20.5	17.9	20.3	24.9	22.8	22.7	23.3
Unemployed	419	398	371	413	347	281	362	349	357
Unemployment rate	55.6	37.8	45.8	51.1	44.1	34.3	42.4	41.7	41.7
Men	57.1	36.2	43.7	52.7	40.9	35.3	42.6	40.6	39.9
Women	53.9	39.5	48.2	49.2	48.2	33.1	42.1	42.9	43.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,700	9,785	9,713	9,700	10,026	9,824	9,738	9,785	9,713
Civilian labor force	6,207	6,448	6,331	6,202	6,332	6,298	6,293	6,271	6,328
Participation rate	64.0	65.9	65.2	63.9	63.2	64.1	64.6	64.1	65.2
Employed	5,449	5,779	5,701	5,392	5,666	5,669	5,626	5,600	5,650
Employment-population ratio[2]	56.2	59.1	58.7	55.6	56.5	57.7	57.8	57.2	58.2
Unemployed	758	669	630	810	666	629	667	672	678
Unemployment rate	12.2	10.4	10.0	13.1	10.5	10.0	10.6	10.7	10.7

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

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Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	102,366	106,694	105,792	101,876	105,288	105,748	105,395	104,969	105,239
Married men, spouse present	38,789	39,419	39,580	38,232	39,159	39,072	39,121	39,029	39,034
Married women, spouse present	25,296	25,197	26,051	24,921	25,722	25,786	25,716	25,764	25,641
Women who maintain families	5,139	5,674	5,428	5,124	5,668	5,688	5,662	5,507	5,612
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,710	1,759	1,708	1,572	1,610	1,604	1,513	1,425	1,569
Self-employed workers	1,580	1,697	1,640	1,515	1,537	1,570	1,559	1,548	1,569
Unpaid family workers	252	262	201	236	246	212	230	288	187
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	90,728	94,773	94,146	90,743	93,928	94,040	93,841	93,554	94,122
Government	15,409	15,119	15,799	15,560	15,761	15,685	15,604	15,782	15,959
Private industries	75,319	79,654	78,348	75,183	78,167	78,355	78,236	77,772	78,163
Private households	1,285	1,274	1,194	1,279	1,347	1,329	1,239	1,181	1,185
Other industries	74,034	78,380	77,154	73,904	76,820	77,026	76,997	76,591	76,979
Self-employed workers	7,714	7,892	7,783	7,656	7,707	7,828	7,717	7,829	7,729
Unpaid family workers	382	317	318	380	311	348	306	324	314
PERSONS AT WORK[1]									
Nonagricultural industries	96,252	92,208	97,487	93,322	96,523	96,500	96,848	96,921	96,448
Full-time schedules	75,856	76,593	79,465	76,666	78,280	78,496	78,659	78,799	78,291
Part time for economic reasons	5,594	5,774	5,132	6,027	5,353	5,491	5,300	5,324	5,496
Usually work full time	1,643	1,780	1,571	1,771	1,549	1,654	1,585	1,749	1,675
Usually work part time	3,951	3,994	3,561	4,256	3,804	3,837	3,711	3,576	3,821
Part time for noneconomic reasons	12,812	9,841	12,890	12,629	12,889	12,514	12,889	12,797	12,662

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-5. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1983		1984			1984		
	III	IV	I	II	III	July	Aug.	Sept.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	7.3	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	9.3	8.3	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	9.3	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	9.4	8.5	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	12.2	11.2	10.5	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	13.5	12.4	11.6	11.0	10.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

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Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	10,353	8,526	8,460	9.2	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4
Men, 16 years and over	6,049	4,583	4,702	9.6	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.3
Men, 20 years and over	5,065	3,853	3,875	8.6	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.5
Women, 16 years and over	4,304	3,943	3,758	8.8	7.7	7.2	7.6	7.9	7.6
Women, 20 years and over	3,512	3,240	3,053	7.8	6.8	6.4	6.9	7.1	6.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,776	1,489	1,532	21.8	19.0	17.6	18.3	18.4	19.3
Married men, spouse present	2,465	1,810	1,900	6.1	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.6
Married women, spouse present	1,805	1,637	1,575	6.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.8
Women who maintain families	697	644	603	12.0	9.8	9.6	9.6	10.5	10.0
Full-time workers	8,747	6,980	6,986	9.1	7.2	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.1
Part-time workers	1,615	1,545	1,480	10.1	9.3	10.3	9.6	9.6	9.4
Labor force time lost[2]	—	—	—	10.5	8.5	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.5
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,798	6,306	6,264	9.4	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.4
Mining	176	114	98	16.9	8.9	7.1	7.5	10.3	8.6
Construction	1,004	798	796	18.1	14.6	14.8	14.7	14.0	13.8
Manufacturing	2,223	1,652	1,681	10.2	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.6
Durable goods	1,389	920	934	10.9	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.9	7.0
Nondurable goods	834	733	748	9.3	7.1	7.3	8.6	8.3	8.4
Transportation and public utilities	422	375	375	7.4	5.5	5.2	6.1	6.2	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade	2,041	1,669	1,771	9.5	7.9	7.2	7.8	7.8	8.2
Finance and service industries	1,932	1,699	1,544	7.0	5.5	5.4	5.9	6.1	5.6
Government workers	821	711	761	5.0	4.7	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.5
Agricultural wage and salary workers	310	289	278	16.5	13.9	11.8	14.6	12.8	15.0

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

[2] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,936	3,466	3,493	3,740	3,238	3,174	3,462	3,555	3,286
5 to 14 weeks	2,537	2,599	2,318	2,784	2,433	2,294	2,490	2,333	2,539
15 weeks and over	3,357	2,317	2,239	3,889	2,851	2,619	2,689	2,606	2,600
15 to 26 weeks	1,118	834	883	1,383	1,186	1,008	1,100	1,113	1,085
27 weeks and over	2,240	1,483	1,356	2,506	1,664	1,611	1,589	1,493	1,515
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	19.4	16.9	16.4	20.2	18.4	18.6	18.1	17.3	17.1
Median duration, in weeks	8.2	7.2	6.6	9.4	8.7	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.6
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	40.0	41.4	43.4	35.9	38.0	39.2	40.1	41.9	39.0
5 to 14 weeks	25.8	31.0	28.8	26.7	28.6	28.4	28.8	27.5	30.1
15 weeks and over	34.2	27.6	27.8	37.3	33.5	32.4	31.1	30.7	30.9
15 to 26 weeks	11.4	9.9	11.0	13.3	13.9	12.5	12.7	13.1	12.9
27 weeks and over	22.8	17.7	16.8	24.1	19.5	19.9	18.4	17.6	18.0

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	5,270	3,986	3,744	5,939	4,327	4,220	4,511	4,298	4,211
On layoff	1,265	1,047	913	1,562	1,192	1,166	1,164	1,152	1,109
Other job losers	4,005	2,939	2,831	4,376	3,134	3,055	3,346	3,066	3,102
Job leavers	941	901	933	858	804	800	865	835	845
Reentrants	2,393	2,283	2,323	2,362	2,178	1,968	2,091	2,322	2,298
New entrants	1,226	1,211	1,051	1,234	1,186	1,136	1,092	1,093	1,052
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	53.6	47.6	46.5	57.1	50.9	51.9	52.7	49.8	50.1
On layoff	12.9	12.5	11.3	15.0	14.0	14.4	13.6	13.4	13.2
Other job losers	40.7	35.1	35.2	42.1	36.9	37.6	39.1	36.2	36.9
Job leavers	9.6	10.7	11.6	8.3	9.5	9.8	10.1	9.9	10.1
Reentrants	24.3	27.2	28.9	22.7	25.6	24.2	24.4	27.4	27.3
New entrants	12.5	14.5	13.1	11.9	14.0	14.0	12.8	12.9	12.5
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	4.7	3.5	3.3	5.3	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.7
Job leavers	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.8	.7	.7
Reentrants	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0
New entrants	1.1	1.1	.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984
Total, 16 years and over	10,353	8,526	8,460	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.4
16 to 24 years	3,994	3,287	3,359	16.5	14.0	13.0	13.6	14.0	14.1
16 to 19 years	1,776	1,409	1,532	21.8	19.0	17.6	18.3	18.4	19.3
16 to 17 years	731	631	669	24.0	20.2	19.7	20.5	21.4	21.3
18 to 19 years	1,046	775	862	20.5	18.2	16.3	16.7	16.7	17.9
20 to 24 years	2,218	1,878	1,827	13.8	11.5	10.7	11.3	11.8	11.5
25 years and over	6,370	5,237	5,109	7.2	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.7
25 to 54 years	5,610	4,566	4,441	7.7	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.1	5.9
55 years and over	785	677	675	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.5
Men, 16 years and over	6,049	4,583	4,702	9.6	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.3
16 to 24 years	2,271	1,772	1,887	17.6	14.0	13.7	14.6	14.3	14.8
16 to 19 years	984	730	827	22.8	19.4	18.5	20.6	18.6	19.9
16 to 17 years	383	330	354	23.9	21.3	22.7	23.0	22.1	21.1
18 to 19 years	605	396	473	22.2	18.3	16.1	18.8	16.5	19.1
20 to 24 years	1,287	1,042	1,060	15.0	11.5	11.4	11.7	12.3	12.3
25 years and over	3,794	2,813	2,824	7.5	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.5
25 to 54 years	3,315	2,411	2,398	8.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.6
55 years and over	507	408	442	5.8	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.0
Women, 16 years and over	4,304	3,943	3,758	8.8	7.7	7.2	7.6	7.9	7.6
16 to 24 years	1,723	1,514	1,472	15.2	14.0	12.2	12.5	13.7	13.2
16 to 19 years	792	679	705	20.6	18.6	16.7	15.9	18.2	18.6
16 to 17 years	348	301	315	24.0	19.0	16.4	17.9	20.6	21.4
18 to 19 years	441	379	389	18.5	18.1	16.5	14.4	16.9	16.8
20 to 24 years	931	835	767	12.5	11.6	9.9	10.8	11.4	10.4
25 years and over	2,576	2,424	2,285	6.9	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.3	5.9
25 to 54 years	2,295	2,156	2,043	7.3	6.1	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.3
55 years and over	278	269	234	4.5	4.3	5.0	4.2	4.9	3.9

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,581	24,181	24,292	23,581	23,894	23,989	24,154	24,181	24,292
Civilian labor force	14,712	15,660	15,314	14,692	14,976	15,039	15,196	15,291	15,270
Participation rate	62.4	64.8	63.0	62.3	62.7	62.7	62.9	63.2	62.9
Employed	12,209	13,395	13,220	12,156	12,852	13,020	12,987	13,092	13,150
Employment-population ratio[2]	51.8	55.4	54.4	51.5	53.8	54.3	53.8	54.1	54.1
Unemployed	2,503	2,265	2,094	2,536	2,125	2,020	2,209	2,199	2,120
Unemployment rate	17.0	14.5	13.7	17.3	14.2	13.4	15.1	14.4	13.9
Not in labor force	8,869	8,521	8,978	8,889	8,918	8,950	8,958	8,890	9,022

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Civilian employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1984
Total, 16 years and over[1]	102,366	105,792	9,830	8,051	8.8	7.1
Managerial and professional specialty	23,865	24,863	782	789	3.2	2.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,948	11,477	382	318	3.4	2.6
Professional specialty	12,918	13,386	399	392	3.0	2.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	31,610	32,642	1,986	1,721	5.9	5.0
Technicians and related support	3,031	3,123	154	65	4.8	2.0
Sales occupations	12,038	12,646	762	716	6.0	5.4
Administrative support, including clerical	16,541	16,873	1,070	939	6.1	5.3
Service occupations	14,084	13,995	1,712	1,373	10.8	8.9
Private household	995	943	77	70	7.2	6.9
Protective service	1,653	1,682	118	93	6.7	5.3
Service, except private household and protective	11,436	11,370	1,517	1,210	11.7	9.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,711	13,145	1,236	863	8.9	6.2
Mechanics and repairers	4,296	4,425	296	176	6.4	3.8
Construction trades	4,484	4,638	563	471	11.2	9.2
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,970	4,083	378	217	8.7	5.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,236	17,287	2,472	1,959	13.2	10.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,879	7,977	1,168	844	12.9	9.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,313	4,708	477	407	10.0	8.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,043	4,603	828	708	17.0	13.3
Construction laborers	595	790	161	139	21.4	15.0
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,449	3,813	666	569	16.2	13.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,860	3,860	344	307	8.2	7.4

[1] Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

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Table A-12. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1984
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	7,853	7,922	7,350	7,453	6,967	7,080	483	373	6.6	5.0
25 to 39 years	5,781	5,814	5,536	5,241	5,137	4,950	399	291	7.2	5.6
25 to 29 years	635	433	596	417	527	371	69	46	11.6	11.0
30 to 34 years	2,063	1,639	1,959	1,589	1,810	1,499	149	90	7.6	5.7
35 to 39 years	3,083	3,342	2,981	3,235	2,800	3,080	181	155	6.1	4.8
40 years and over	2,072	2,508	1,814	2,212	1,730	2,130	84	82	4.6	3.7
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	20,223	21,331	19,070	20,175	17,522	19,140	1,548	1,035	8.1	5.1
25 to 29 years	8,754	9,010	8,211	8,450	7,471	7,991	740	459	9.0	5.4
30 to 34 years	6,982	7,518	6,532	7,168	6,071	6,835	461	333	7.1	4.6
35 to 39 years	4,570	4,803	4,327	4,557	3,980	4,314	347	243	8.0	5.3

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-13. Persons not in labor force by reason, sex, and race, quarterly averages

(In thousands)

Reason, sex, and race	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted				
	1983	1984	1983		1984		
	III	III	III	IV	I	II	III
TOTAL							
Total not in labor force	61,198	61,556	62,392	62,938	63,072	62,484	62,085
Do not want a job now	54,869	55,941	55,690	56,526	56,957	56,474	57,165
Current activity: Going to school	3,724	3,798	6,462	6,540	6,713	6,379	7,014
Ill, disabled	3,843	4,047	3,804	3,814	4,096	4,145	4,007
Keeping house	28,305	27,962	28,267	28,539	28,486	27,864	27,959
Retired	13,093	13,817	12,892	13,196	13,466	13,705	13,619
Other	5,904	6,317	4,265	4,637	4,198	4,381	4,566
Want a job now	6,328	5,615	6,756	6,335	6,182	6,017	5,907
Reason not looking: School attendance	973	832	1,832	1,538	1,526	1,633	1,583
Ill health, disability	810	757	849	868	686	816	822
Home responsibilities	1,620	1,603	1,442	1,384	1,503	1,192	1,426
Think cannot get a job	1,661	1,238	1,610	1,457	1,339	1,295	1,197
Job-market factors[1]	1,233	850	1,197	1,046	938	935	881
Personal factors[2]	429	388	413	411	401	359	315
Other reasons[3]	1,263	1,145	1,032	1,089	1,128	1,082	959
Men							
Total not in labor force	18,675	18,844	19,337	19,626	19,752	19,702	19,856
Do not want a job now	16,537	17,217	16,968	17,473	17,753	17,591	17,852
Want a job now	1,937	1,646	2,409	2,173	2,013	2,060	1,980
Reason not looking: School attendance	515	383	1,079	826	806	798	798
Ill health, disability	358	376	379	380	337	354	395
Think cannot get a job	640	484	607	620	486	515	456
Other reasons[3]	424	404	345	346	385	401	330
Women							
Total not in labor force	42,723	42,693	43,056	43,311	43,320	42,781	43,030
Do not want a job now	38,332	38,724	38,723	39,053	39,204	38,883	39,313
Want a job now	4,390	3,968	4,347	4,162	4,168	3,949	4,007
Reason not looking: School attendance	458	449	753	711	720	835	785
Ill health, disability	452	421	462	488	349	462	427
Home responsibilities	1,620	1,603	1,442	1,384	1,503	1,192	1,426
Think cannot get a job	1,021	754	1,003	836	853	780	741
Other reasons	839	741	687	743	743	680	628
White							
Total not in labor force	52,646	52,909	53,574	53,786	53,966	53,528	53,968
Do not want a job now	48,117	48,827	48,849	49,099	49,702	49,333	46,198
Want a job now	4,529	4,082	4,734	4,685	4,447	4,202	4,263
Reason not looking: School attendance	623	568	1,144	1,105	1,082	1,188	1,058
Ill health, disability	599	579	634	615	538	556	609
Home responsibilities	1,216	1,211	1,061	1,039	1,100	825	1,046
Think cannot get a job	1,090	808	1,076	974	884	830	797
Other reasons	1,001	917	819	872	847	801	752
Black							
Total not in labor force	6,989	7,011	7,240	7,444	7,419	7,335	7,277
Do not want a job now	5,395	5,659	5,556	5,917	5,894	5,812	5,894
Want a job now	1,595	1,352	1,679	1,555	1,584	1,520	1,453
Reason not looking: School attendance	289	266	476	425	402	422	359
Ill health, disability	194	202	207	193	160	225	216
Home responsibilities	363	352	354	308	352	292	344
Think cannot get a job	533	356	473	458	407	403	353
Other reasons	215	195	169	171	263	176	180

[1] Job market factors include "could not find job" and "thinks no job available."

[2] Personal factors include "employers think too young or old," "lacks education or training," and "other personal hindrance."

[3] Includes a small number of men not looking for work because of home responsibilities.

Table A-14. Employment status of the civilian population for ten large States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,878	19,169	19,199	18,878	19,088	19,116	19,143	19,169	19,199
Civilian labor force	12,374	12,820	12,678	12,404	12,490	12,683	12,646	12,665	12,690
Employed	11,347	11,854	11,725	11,298	11,524	11,726	11,610	11,697	11,641
Unemployed	1,027	966	953	1,116	966	957	1,036	968	1,049
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.5	7.5	9.0	7.7	7.5	8.2	7.6	8.3
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,382	8,584	8,604	8,382	8,528	8,547	8,566	8,584	8,604
Civilian labor force	5,101	5,166	5,184	5,041	5,058	5,020	5,080	5,084	5,109
Employed	4,686	4,846	4,865	4,637	4,735	4,682	4,723	4,785	4,804
Unemployed	415	320	319	404	323	338	357	319	305
Unemployment rate	8.1	6.2	6.2	8.0	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.3	6.0
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,583	8,598	8,601	8,583	8,594	8,596	8,597	8,598	8,601
Civilian labor force	5,539	5,558	5,559	5,558	5,617	5,658	5,538	5,497	5,547
Employed	5,013	5,081	5,093	4,990	5,108	5,192	5,080	5,018	5,063
Unemployed	546	477	466	568	509	466	458	479	484
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.6	8.4	10.2	9.1	8.2	8.9	8.7	8.7
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,492	4,513	4,516	4,492	4,507	4,509	4,511	4,513	4,516
Civilian labor force	3,005	3,098	3,048	3,013	3,057	3,061	3,041	3,038	3,052
Employed	2,793	2,951	2,910	2,800	2,933	2,943	2,912	2,863	2,914
Unemployed	212	147	137	213	124	118	129	155	138
Unemployment rate	7.0	4.7	4.5	7.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	5.1	4.5
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,744	6,722	6,721	6,744	6,727	6,726	6,726	6,722	6,721
Civilian labor force	4,310	4,418	4,328	4,303	4,356	4,365	4,358	4,334	4,322
Employed	3,782	3,962	3,902	3,719	3,845	3,860	3,856	3,862	3,843
Unemployed	529	456	426	584	511	505	502	473	479
Unemployment rate	12.3	10.3	9.8	13.6	11.7	11.6	11.5	10.9	11.1
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,762	5,801	5,806	5,762	5,790	5,794	5,799	5,801	5,806
Civilian labor force	3,653	3,829	3,751	3,695	3,861	3,777	3,812	3,807	3,804
Employed	3,371	3,596	3,532	3,398	3,639	3,585	3,564	3,573	3,569
Unemployed	280	233	218	297	222	192	248	234	235
Unemployment rate	7.7	6.1	5.8	8.0	5.7	5.1	6.5	6.1	6.2
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,588	13,637	13,644	13,588	13,622	13,628	13,633	13,6[illegible]	13,644
Civilian labor force	8,136	8,237	8,014	8,191	8,074	7,972	8,107	8,062	8,072
Employed	7,464	7,619	7,478	7,487	7,532	7,403	7,460	7,438	7,507
Unemployed	672	618	536	704	542	569	647	624	565
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.5	6.7	8.6	6.7	7.1	8.0	7.7	7.0
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,051	8,050	8,051	8,051	8,050	8,050	8,050	8,050	8,051
Civilian labor force	5,108	5,215	5,159	5,087	5,081	5,072	5,141	5,100	5,145
Employed	4,541	4,733	4,708	4,501	4,562	4,616	4,695	4,598	4,670
Unemployed	567	482	451	586	519	456	446	502	475
Unemployment rate	11.1	9.2	8.7	11.5	10.2	9.0	8.7	9.8	9.2
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,192	9,212	9,215	9,192	9,209	9,208	9,210	9,212	9,215
Civilian labor force	5,530	5,583	5,497	5,538	5,487	5,581	5,542	5,451	5,483
Employed	4,979	5,045	5,018	4,941	4,995	5,102	4,993	4,885	4,962
Unemployed	551	538	479	597	502	479	547	566	521
Unemployment rate	10.0	9.6	8.7	10.8	9.1	8.6	9.9	10.4	9.5
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,327	11,610	11,638	11,327	11,532	11,559	11,585	11,610	11,638
Civilian labor force	7,720	8,072	8,075	7,715	7,988	8,011	8,097	8,036	8,058
Employed	7,058	7,622	7,605	7,067	7,531	7,629	7,602	7,581	7,608
Unemployed	662	450	470	648	457	382	495	455	450
Unemployment rate	8.6	5.6	5.8	8.4	5.7	4.8	6.1	5.7	5.6

[1] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

[2] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1983	July 1984	Aug. p 1984	Sept. p 1984	Sept. 1983	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. p 1984	Sept. p 1984
Total	91,485	94,239	94,397	95,224	91,018	93,786	94,135	94,350	94,532	94,671
Total private	75,901	79,033	79,400	79,537	75,083	77,864	78,241	78,422	78,566	78,638
Goods-producing	24,200	25,288	25,535	25,573	25,669	24,851	24,974	25,059	25,086	24,996
Mining	936	1,021	1,028	1,028	952	995	1,002	1,007	1,017	1,024
Oil and gas extraction	591.8	635.1	642.6	643.2	594	619	623	629	637	646
Construction	4,273	4,622	4,657	4,651	4,019	4,286	4,343	4,356	4,344	4,371
General building contractors	1,100.1	1,212.6	1,212.3	1,204.5	1,043	1,126	1,135	1,133	1,130	1,143
Manufacturing	18,971	19,645	19,850	19,894	18,698	19,570	19,629	19,696	19,725	19,601
Production workers	13,014	13,461	13,646	13,723	12,759	13,469	13,492	13,541	13,561	13,455
Durable goods	11,047	11,687	11,755	11,819	10,923	11,598	11,652	11,702	11,754	11,680
Production workers	7,399	7,865	7,917	7,994	7,289	7,826	7,860	7,899	7,943	7,872
Lumber and wood products	706.1	731.0	736.3	729.7	680	711	712	708	706	702
Furniture and fixtures	461.1	473.8	483.3	486.4	456	482	485	485	484	481
Stone, clay, and glass products	599.0	619.8	622.1	622.6	581	605	605	606	604	604
Primary metal industries	854.7	878.6	881.7	877.4	849	887	884	880	880	870
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	346.2	345.5	338.5	334.9	346	347	345	342	335	334
Fabricated metal products	1,406.5	1,476.6	1,490.8	1,501.9	1,389	1,469	1,479	1,490	1,489	1,483
Machinery, except electrical	2,062.6	2,230.9	2,235.6	2,247.1	2,058	2,205	2,226	2,242	2,254	2,260
Electrical and electronic equipment	2,076.5	2,247.3	2,268.1	2,278.1	2,062	2,228	2,237	2,252	2,268	2,260
Transportation equipment	1,800.3	1,922.2	1,913.9	1,951.7	1,780	1,906	1,917	1,926	1,953	1,929
Motor vehicles and equipment	801.9	859.7	858.6	875.0	783	868	855	858	891	855
Instruments and related products	700.3	726.3	729.0	727.1	698	722	723	727	727	724
Miscellaneous manufacturing	379.4	380.4	394.1	397.1	370	385	384	386	389	387
Nondurable goods	7,924	7,958	8,095	8,075	7,775	7,972	7,977	7,994	7,971	7,921
Production workers	5,615	5,598	5,729	5,729	5,470	5,639	5,632	5,642	5,618	5,583
Food and kindred products	1,723.7	1,688.1	1,735.5	1,727.7	1,624	1,643	1,644	1,655	1,643	1,628
Tobacco manufactures	72.5	62.1	68.6	73.2	68	67	67	66	65	68
Textile mill products	761.0	742.0	755.2	752.2	753	762	759	755	751	744
Apparel and other textile products	1,192.3	1,163.2	1,207.2	1,202.3	1,174	1,217	1,209	1,206	1,200	1,183
Paper and allied products	669.2	687.5	689.6	684.6	666	691	695	697	685	681
Printing and publishing	1,302.2	1,362.2	1,368.4	1,369.9	1,305	1,356	1,362	1,368	1,371	1,373
Chemicals and allied products	1,048.9	1,070.4	1,073.3	1,064.6	1,047	1,057	1,062	1,064	1,068	1,062
Petroleum and coal products	196.2	190.9	190.5	187.9	194	188	188	187	187	185
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	744.7	795.4	804.6	809.7	735	795	797	801	800	799
Leather and leather products	213.7	194.2	205.4	202.7	209	206	204	205	201	198
Service-producing	67,285	68,951	68,972	69,651	67,349	68,935	69,161	69,291	69,446	69,675
Transportation and public utilities	5,099	5,196	5,214	5,227	5,046	5,144	5,163	5,175	5,196	5,175
Transportation	2,815	2,896	2,918	2,962	2,768	2,871	2,883	2,896	2,918	2,912
Communication and public utilities	2,281	2,300	2,296	2,265	2,278	2,273	2,280	2,279	2,278	2,263
Wholesale trade	5,317	5,559	5,581	5,607	5,301	5,492	5,502	5,528	5,554	5,590
Durable goods	3,098	3,281	3,300	3,304	3,096	3,235	3,249	3,268	3,287	3,301
Nondurable goods	2,219	2,278	2,281	2,303	2,205	2,257	2,252	2,260	2,267	2,289
Retail trade	15,804	16,148	16,416	16,513	15,671	16,166	16,245	16,283	16,302	16,366
General merchandise stores	2,139.7	2,252.6	2,247.5	2,293.3	2,171	2,273	2,295	2,301	2,291	2,326
Food stores	2,581.0	2,653.3	2,653.1	2,669.9	2,568	2,630	2,641	2,648	2,650	2,657
Automotive dealers and service stations	1,699.4	1,781.2	1,779.0	1,776.9	1,685	1,751	1,751	1,762	1,758	1,761
Eating and drinking places	5,206.7	5,352.1	5,398.8	5,406.8	5,058	5,183	5,199	5,211	5,236	5,249
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,522	5,755	5,763	5,703	5,503	5,662	5,676	5,676	5,682	5,682
Finance	2,768	2,877	2,882	2,863	2,763	2,863	2,858	2,854	2,851	2,857
Insurance	1,722	1,768	1,769	1,765	1,725	1,746	1,752	1,759	1,764	1,767
Real estate	1,033	1,110	1,112	1,077	1,015	1,053	1,066	1,063	1,067	1,058
Services	19,963	20,887	20,891	20,912	19,893	20,349	20,681	20,701	20,746	20,829
Business services	3,665.2	4,055.3	4,103.2	4,125.6	3,636	3,979	4,014	4,035	4,067	4,093
Health services	6,009.1	6,109.2	6,056.2	6,098.2	6,003	6,073	6,044	6,079	6,032	6,092
Government	15,584	15,206	15,107	15,687	15,935	15,922	15,894	15,928	15,966	16,033
Federal	2,745	2,832	2,813	2,757	2,774	2,785	2,777	2,779	2,780	2,785
State	3,600	3,508	3,517	3,638	3,672	3,699	3,699	3,697	3,718	3,708
Local	9,238	8,866	8,777	9,292	9,489	9,438	9,418	9,452	9,468	9,540

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984p	Sept. 1984p	Sept. 1983	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984p	Sept. 1984p
Total private	35.3	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.3
Mining	43.1	43.0	43.6	43.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	37.9	38.6	38.5	38.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	40.8	40.3	40.4	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.5
Overtime hours	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3
Durable goods	41.3	40.9	40.9	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.4
Overtime hours	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
Lumber and wood products	40.7	39.5	40.0	40.2	40.4	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.4	40.0
Furniture and fixtures	40.2	39.2	39.7	40.4	40.0	39.7	39.1	39.8	39.2	40.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.4	41.2	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.1	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.8
Primary metal industries	41.4	41.3	40.8	41.7	41.2	42.1	42.7	41.5	41.0	41.5
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	40.8	40.3	39.3	40.3	40.5	41.6	41.1	39.9	39.4	40.0
Fabricated metal products	41.3	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.5
Machinery, except electrical	41.1	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.1	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.8	41.7
Electrical and electronic equipment	41.1	40.4	40.7	41.2	41.2	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.2
Transportation equipment	42.8	41.9	41.7	42.1	43.3	42.4	42.3	42.2	42.5	42.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	44.4	42.6	42.3	43.0	45.1	42.9	43.1	42.4	43.3	43.7
Instruments and related products	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.4	40.8	40.7	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.4	38.9	38.9	39.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nondurable goods	40.1	39.4	39.6	39.6	39.9	39.6	39.6	39.4	39.4	39.3
Overtime hours	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
Food and kindred products	40.4	39.6	40.0	40.2	39.8	39.7	39.8	39.5	39.6	39.6
Tobacco manufactures	38.4	37.5	38.8	40.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	41.5	39.3	39.7	39.4	41.3	40.0	40.0	39.8	39.4	39.2
Apparel and other textile products	36.8	36.0	36.3	36.0	36.7	36.5	36.4	35.8	36.0	35.9
Paper and allied products	43.5	43.2	42.9	43.2	43.2	43.1	42.9	43.3	43.0	42.9
Printing and publishing	38.0	37.6	38.0	38.1	37.8	38.0	37.7	37.7	37.9	37.9
Chemicals and allied products	41.9	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.7	41.8	41.9	41.9	42.0	41.6
Petroleum and coal products	44.3	43.7	43.8	43.3	43.2	43.5	43.1	43.2	43.8	42.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	41.9	41.2	41.2	41.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Leather and leather products	37.6	37.3	38.9	37.0	37.8	38.5	36.7	37.0	36.5	37.1
Transportation and public utilities	39.4	40.0	39.6	39.7	39.3	39.4	39.6	39.8	39.3	39.4
Wholesale trade	38.7	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.8
Retail trade	29.9	30.7	30.6	30.1	29.8	30.1	30.2	29.9	29.9	30.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.1	36.7	36.4	36.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.7	33.1	33.0	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.8

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Sept. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984 p	Sept. 1984 p	Sept. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984 p	Sept. 1984 p
Total private	$8.12	$8.32	$8.30	$8.43	$286.64	$296.19	$294.65	$299.27
Seasonally adjusted	8.09	8.35	8.34	8.40	284.77	293.92	293.57	296.52
Mining	11.33	11.57	11.57	11.65	488.32	497.51	504.45	511.44
Construction	12.04	11.97	12.00	12.12	456.32	462.04	462.00	469.04
Manufacturing	8.89	9.18	9.14	9.22	362.71	369.95	369.26	375.25
Durable goods	9.46	9.70	9.68	9.77	390.70	396.73	395.91	404.48
Lumber and wood products	7.87	8.01	8.04	8.11	320.31	316.40	321.60	326.02
Furniture and fixtures	6.74	6.88	6.90	6.98	270.95	269.70	273.95	281.99
Stone, clay, and glass products	9.42	9.64	9.61	9.64	399.41	406.81	404.58	406.81
Primary metal industries	11.34	11.45	11.43	11.49	469.48	472.89	466.34	479.13
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	12.79	13.02	13.13	13.21	521.83	524.71	516.01	532.36
Fabricated metal products	9.18	9.33	9.30	9.37	379.13	380.66	382.23	387.92
Machinery, except electrical	9.63	9.96	9.93	10.02	395.79	411.35	410.11	417.83
Electrical and electronic equipment	8.73	8.95	9.00	9.08	358.80	361.58	366.30	374.10
Transportation equipment	11.80	12.13	12.11	12.22	505.04	508.25	504.99	514.46
Motor vehicles and equipment	12.31	12.61	12.58	12.71	546.56	537.19	532.13	546.53
Instruments and related products	8.34	8.83	8.85	8.89	349.29	361.13	362.85	368.05
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6.83	7.02	6.97	7.00	269.10	273.08	271.13	274.40
Nondurable goods	8.11	8.41	8.37	8.43	325.21	331.33	331.43	333.83
Food and kindred products	8.17	8.41	8.35	8.39	330.07	333.04	334.00	337.28
Tobacco manufactures	9.90	11.67	10.69	10.18	380.16	437.63	414.77	410.25
Textile mill products	6.23	6.43	6.46	6.48	258.55	252.70	256.48	255.31
Apparel and other textile products	5.39	5.51	5.53	5.60	198.35	198.36	200.74	201.60
Paper and allied products	10.11	10.56	10.52	10.56	439.79	456.19	451.31	456.19
Printing and publishing	9.23	9.36	9.43	9.52	350.74	351.94	358.34	362.71
Chemicals and allied products	10.70	11.12	11.12	11.19	448.33	463.70	463.70	467.74
Petroleum and coal products	13.38	13.27	13.30	13.49	592.73	579.90	582.54	584.12
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	8.05	8.30	8.28	8.32	337.30	341.96	341.14	344.45
Leather and leather products	5.57	5.78	5.65	5.70	209.43	212.61	208.49	210.90
Transportation and public utilities	10.88	11.18	11.17	11.28	428.67	447.20	442.33	447.82
Wholesale trade	8.62	8.97	8.93	9.02	333.59	348.04	346.48	349.98
Retail trade	5.78	5.87	5.83	5.90	172.82	180.21	178.40	177.59
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.33	7.40	7.40	7.80	264.61	278.92	276.64	285.48
Services	7.37	7.56	7.53	7.70	241.00	250.24	248.49	252.56

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	Sept. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984p	Sept. 1984p	Percent change from: Sept. 1983–Sept. 1984	Sept. 1983	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984p	Sept. 1984p	Percent change from: Aug. 1984–Sept. 1984
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	156.5	160.4	160.1	162.0	3.5	156.2	159.6	160.3	160.8	160.6	161.7	0.7
Constant (1977) dollars	94.4	94.7	93.6	N.A.	(2)	94.5	94.9	95.2	95.2	94.1	N.A.	(3)
Mining	168.0	174.3	173.9	175.3	4.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	147.3	146.5	146.8	148.3	.7	145.5	147.0	147.1	146.6	146.5	146.5	(5)
Manufacturing	158.2	162.8	162.7	163.6	3.4	158.1	162.0	162.3	162.9	163.4	163.5	(5)
Transportation and public utilities	157.9	161.6	161.7	163.5	3.6	157.4	160.9	162.1	162.6	161.8	163.1	.8
Wholesale trade	159.8	165.9	165.2	166.9	4.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Retail trade	151.5	153.9	153.0	154.4	2.0	151.3	153.4	153.8	154.0	153.4	154.3	.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	159.6	165.5	165.1	168.8	5.8	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Services	157.7	162.3	161.6	165.0	4.6	157.7	161.4	162.5	163.4	162.7	165.0	1.4

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change is -0.3 percent from August 1983 to August 1984, the latest month available.
3 Percent change is -1.1 percent from July 1984 to August 1984, the latest month available.
4 These series are not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
5 Percent change is less than .05 percent.
N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984[R]	Sept. 1984 p	Sept. 1983	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984[R]	Sept. 1984 p
Total	109.2	114.7	115.0	115.0	107.6	112.0	112.7	112.6	112.6	113.2
Goods-producing	97.1	100.9	102.4	103.5	93.9	99.5	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Mining	109.1	117.2	119.9	120.9	107.8	115.5	117.1	116.2	118.4	119.6
Construction	114.9	127.3	126.0	128.7	105.0	113.7	116.4	115.3	113.2	117.6
Manufacturing	93.2	95.1	96.6	97.8	91.1	96.0	96.0	96.1	96.2	95.7
Durable goods	89.8	94.4	95.2	97.1	88.5	95.0	95.1	95.5	96.0	95.7
Lumber and wood products	98.4	98.9	100.9	100.4	93.6	96.1	95.8	95.1	95.0	95.6
Furniture and fixtures	99.2	99.2	101.7	105.4	97.4	102.5	101.5	103.6	101.5	103.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	89.1	91.7	93.1	92.5	85.0	89.0	88.6	88.8	87.7	88.2
Primary metal industries	69.9	72.3	72.0	73.1	68.9	74.8	73.9	73.0	72.2	72.0
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	61.0	61.4	58.4	59.3	60.6	63.7	62.7	60.4	58.6	58.9
Fabricated metal products	86.5	90.5	92.1	93.8	85.3	91.3	91.8	92.6	92.4	92.6
Machinery, except electrical	85.1	94.9	95.1	97.2	84.9	93.3	96.5	97.0	97.7	96.8
Electrical and electronic equipment	104.7	111.8	113.8	116.5	104.1	113.2	112.8	113.7	113.0	115.2
Transportation equipment	88.9	93.2	92.1	96.0	88.9	94.1	94.4	94.9	97.6	95.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	84.1	86.8	85.7	89.3	82.9	86.9	87.4	86.7	92.7	88.0
Instruments and related products	106.0	108.3	108.8	109.7	105.1	107.7	109.6	109.9	108.8	108.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	83.8	82.9	86.5	88.2	80.8	85.3	84.8	85.4	85.1	84.9
Nondurable goods	98.1	96.1	98.7	98.9	95.0	97.4	97.2	96.9	96.5	95.7
Food and kindred products	105.5	100.8	105.8	103.9	95.8	97.7	97.9	98.0	97.2	94.3
Tobacco manufactures	100.1	79.5	93.4	105.7	89.4	92.0	92.0	88.7	87.6	93.7
Textile mill products	85.4	78.8	81.0	80.1	84.1	82.7	82.3	81.1	79.9	78.7
Apparel and other textile products	92.5	87.9	92.0	91.1	90.7	93.9	92.5	90.7	90.8	89.3
Paper and allied products	98.2	100.5	100.0	100.3	96.8	99.3	99.5	100.6	99.7	98.9
Printing and publishing	111.3	115.7	117.0	118.2	110.9	116.6	116.3	117.1	117.5	117.5
Chemicals and allied products	94.9	96.2	98.9	98.8	94.2	95.6	96.1	96.3	97.6	96.9
Petroleum and coal products	93.7	87.5	87.8	87.5	89.3	86.1	84.5	84.7	85.9	83.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	108.1	111.3	112.8	114.4	104.5	113.1	113.5	113.4	112.3	113.5
Leather and leather products	83.6	74.9	78.7	77.8	82.0	78.3	77.8	78.9	76.1	75.9
Service-producing	115.8	122.4	122.0	121.4	115.1	119.0	119.7	119.7	119.6	120.5
Transportation and public utilities	103.4	107.0	106.5	107.1	102.0	104.3	105.2	106.1	105.3	105.4
Wholesale trade	109.9	115.6	116.0	116.7	109.2	113.5	113.7	114.4	115.0	116.0
Retail trade	108.0	114.6	114.5	113.1	106.7	111.1	111.9	111.0	111.1	111.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	119.7	127.2	126.4	125.3	120.2	123.1	124.0	124.7	124.2	123.2
Services	127.9	133.5	134.9	134.2	127.6	131.7	132.4	132.5	132.4	133.8

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Time span	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over 1-month span	1982	27.6	47.6	35.7	31.1	41.1	33.5	34.6	32.4	37.3	28.9	32.4	45.7
	1983	54.3	46.5	60.8	68.9	69.5	64.6	74.3	68.6	69.5	75.4	69.7	73.8
	1984	71.1	73.2	67.0	63.8	64.1	63.0	62.4	57.3p	58.9p			
Over 3-month span	1982	25.1	27.8	27.8	27.3	27.6	28.6	33.5	24.1	26.5	25.9	27.8	41.6
	1983	46.8	57.3	64.1	75.1	75.7	77.8	74.1	81.6	80.8	78.9	79.5	77.6
	1984	82.2	80.5	76.5	71.1	68.4	68.9	64.9p	54.1p				
Over 6-month span	1982	19.2	22.2	21.9	24.6	20.3	21.4	21.4	18.6	23.2	27.5	39.5	35.4
	1983	50.8	63.0	69.2	73.1	80.0	82.4	84.1	82.4	84.6	85.9	86.8	83.8
	1984	81.9	82.7	79.7	75.4	70.5p	62.2p						
Over 12-month span	1982	21.6	21.4	17.6	18.1	16.2	18.1	21.1	21.1	25.1	31.6	34.1	40.3
	1983	49.5	54.3	61.9	71.1	77.3	79.5	83.8	88.1	86.8	87.3	85.4	87.3
	1984	86.5	82.4p	78.8p									

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 185 private nonagricultural industries.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans.

Representative LUNGREN. Once again, Madam Commissioner, we are pleased to have you here and pleased to have the quality of testimony that you always give us. I think we will probably have about 7 minutes of questioning apiece so we can rotate here.

For a long period of time virtually all the economic indicators suggested that we were proceeding at almost breakneck speed in the case of this recovery, and now most of the indicators are suggesting that it's moderated from that earlier pace.

In that regard, at this point, at about 22 months into the economic recovery, is slowing of the rate of employment growth unexpected or is it something that you would normally anticipate?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think that the data that we have been seeing for the last several months are entirely consistent with the other economic data on new orders, for example, and on retail trade and so on. So the data do seem to fit together quite well.

Representative LUNGREN. In previous appearances before this committee we've talked about weekly hours and overtime in manufacturing. Where are we with that now? Am I wrong to suggest that they are remaining at somewhat high levels?

Ms. NORWOOD. No; you are quite right. Factory hours are really at a very high level and factory hours did go up last month. They edged up a tenth of an hour in overtime as well, in spite of the fact that employment declined in those industries.

Representative LUNGREN. Now normally wouldn't that be an indication of additional employment gains to come or is this something that's acting a little differently than in other recoveries that we have had?

Ms. NORWOOD. Hours are really very high for this stage of a recovery and one can only speculate about why that is the case, but I think that this may be some evidence that employers are being very cautious about adding to their work forces and are expanding hours and keeping hours high rather than taking on very many more employees and therefore having a long-term commitment, including some of the additional costs that would be incurred.

Representative LUNGREN. You say it's rather high for this period of time in the recovery. Has that been true for some period now in this recovery; that it's been higher than we expected for some time?

Ms. NORWOOD. Oh, yes. Hours have not changed a great deal in the last year. They went up very rapidly in the early stages of the recovery.

Representative LUNGREN. So we are still trying to figure out why. You have suggested at least one theory as to why.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Representative LUNGREN. In August, we saw a decline in youth employment of nearly 300,000. Has that maintained itself or have you seen any regaining in September of the youth employment?

Ms. NORWOOD. Employment among teenagers held relatively steady between August and September. There was not a statistically significant change. As you know, Congressman, there is always a great deal of difficulty in measuring exactly what is happening to teenagers through the months of the summer—June, July, August, and to some extent even September.

I'm sorry. I'm told that there was an increase of 160,000 and that is statistically significant.

So there has been some increase in the employment of teenagers. Although as you know we have had over the summer months some declines, we are now seeing a pickup.

Representative LUNGREN. You commented on the decline in employment in durable goods manufacturing. How large was that decline?

Ms. NORWOOD. Overall, the decline in employment was about 124,000 in manufacturing.

Representative LUNGREN. How much of that was accounted for by the automobile industry?

Ms. NORWOOD. About 35,000 of it was in autos. If you look at aggregate hours—that is, employment plus hours, I think one can get a better view of what is going on. As I said in my statement, aggregate hours for the total private economy went up. Aggregate hours for manufacturing went down. Now we did a calculation to remove the effects of the automobile industry since there were, as I indicated, some special situations there over the summer months. Aggregate hours still went down in manufacturing, although by less. The data as published show a decline of 0.5 of an hour in manufacturing inputting the automobile industry. If you remove it, it's somewhere around a decline of 0.3 of an hour.

Representative LUNGREN. Thank you.

Senator Proxmire.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR PROXMIRE

Senator PROXMIRE. Madam Commissioner, I apologize for not being here at the opening, so I'd like to make a brief statement now and then I have some questions for you.

In the past 4 years we have run up the most massive Federal deficits in our history, as we all know. Normally, those Federal deficits can be expected to stimulate the economy. If the Government puts more into the economy in spending, it takes less out in taxes. In spite of a growing gross national product, we are close to the alltime peacetime record in the proportion of that huge GNP accounted for by Federal Government spending.

The increase in this measure of Government spending has risen from 22.9 percent in 1980 to 23.8 percent in 1984. As we know, revenues have dropped sharply in relationship to gross national product and the deficits have risen—gone right through the roof.

So that Federal fiscal policy should have stimulated the economy. Yet unemployment remains roughly stalled. It was 7.5 percent 4 years ago in January of 1981 when President Reagan took office. It is 7.4 percent today. That is a very, very high rate based on historical experience. In fact, in the past 34 years, since 1950, it's been at that rate or above in only 5 years—1975, 1976 during the administration of President Ford, and 1981, 1982, and 1983 during the administration of President Reagan. I don't want to be partisan but those are the grim facts.

Since May, unemployment has remained at the same stubbornly high level, that is about 7.4 percent or 7.5 percent. The growth of the economy has slowed down and I think unemployment seems to

have stalled out. Interest rates remain high. Housing sales and housing starts have fallen. The auto industry is no longer recovering vigorously and we are told that unemployment in manufacturing industries is increasing in spite of record deficits. You told us that this morning.

What gives here? What, if anything, can the Federal Government do? A bigger Federal deficit will make things worse. A reduced Federal deficit leads in the short run to less spending and higher taxes that could make things worse even more quickly.

As I look back at the record, because this is a month before the election and because I think it is an appropriate time to look at the policies of past Presidents, we see that under President Eisenhower unemployment averaged 5 percent; under President Kennedy 5.8 percent; under Johnson 4 percent; under Nixon 5.1 percent; under Carter 6.2 percent; and under Reagan it's averaged 8.5 percent, in spite of these enormous deficits.

Can you think, Madam Commissioner, of any policy the Federal Government can follow that could somehow cope with this unemployment problem we have in view of the fact that the usual approach is a fiscal approach? We have followed that sometimes in the past and with some success, but now we are using fiscal policy as we have never used it before and we still have this historically very, very high unemployment. So what's the answer? That's an easy question.

Ms. NORWOOD. It's a very easy question and I have a very easy answer, and that is that we try our best to measure what's happened.

Senator PROXMIRE. What was the answer again?

Ms. NORWOOD. We try our best to measure what's happening and we have great confidence in the Congress of the United States to determine the policies.

Senator PROXMIRE. I'm glad you have that confidence, but I'd feel a little better if the outstanding expert in our Government could give us more specific advice. Maybe next month you can.

Now if unemployment is bottoming out at 7.4 percent, how does this level of minimum unemployment compare to that of other post-World War II recoveries?

Ms. NORWOOD. If we look at the changes, which we can do, rather than the level of the rate, this recovery, as you know, has started from a much higher unemployment rate and has had a bigger drop than most previous recoveries since 1949.

Senator PROXMIRE. But it's bottoming out at a higher figure, too.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. That was my question. Did you want to add something?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, that's all right.

Senator PROXMIRE. One of the encouraging aspects, although it's a short-term encouraging aspect, is the unemployment improvement for black Americans, but it's an improvement from a very, very high level to a still extraordinarily high level but somewhat lower than it was in the previous month; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, that is correct. We have had both during the recovery and this past month improvement in unemployment among black Americans and some improvement, more importantly

I think, in their employment-population ratio. But it is still very much lower than the employment-population ratio for whites.

Senator PROXMIRE. And unemployment is still much more serious for them?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities today released a report which contains some frightening statistics about the plight of black Americans. One of the bleakest findings concern the long-term unemployed. The report states that the number of whites out of work for 6 months and more increased only 1.5 percent between 1980 and 1983. Now listen to this figure. But the long-term unemployment rate for blacks went up an amazing 72 percent over the same period.

Could you give us some more recent figures on this situation and what are your insights into the reasons for the great difference in the black and white long-term unemployment rates?

Ms. NORWOOD. Senator Proxmire, I cannot comment on the specific rates that were in the newspaper this morning. I did see them and we did try to check them.

Clearly, we know that black Americans form and have always formed a larger proportion of the long-term unemployed than white Americans. And if we look at——

Senator PROXMIRE. But I'm talking about the increase in the rate. It was bad in 1980, but between 1980 and 1983 it went up, as I say, 72 percent, the long-term unemployment.

Ms. NORWOOD. As I said, I do not have those figures and I am not sure how they were calculated. I can tell you that in January 1981 the long-term unemployed comprised 14.2 percent of the white unemployed, and in August 1984 it was 16.4 percent. The black long-term unemployed, on the other hand, was 16.5 percent of the total black unemployed in January 1981 and has risen to 22.3 percent of the total black unemployed in August 1984.

Senator PROXMIRE. That confirms the figures that I have offered.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, without talking about the specific numbers.

Senator PROXMIRE. Although blacks constitute about 11 or 12 percent of the population, they constitute almost a quarter of the long-term unemployed.

Ms. NORWOOD. Long-term unemployment accounts for almost a quarter of black unemployment. Blacks constitute more than a quarter of long-term unemployment.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now you have in the past discussed a very interesting statistic that you and the Bureau developed. That is the diffusion index, which is a pretty good measure it seems to me of what's happening across the board throughout industry in employment. You report that the monthly diffusion index for percent of industries in which employment increased nosedived last month from 57.3 to 38.9 and has fallen throughout 1984 except during April. You say that's the lowest level—and this figure and the low level indicates, of course, a lack of increase in improvement in employment—the lowest level since the depth of the recession in 1982.

Doesn't that clearly show continued weakening of the labor markets across the board in the Nation or is there any explanation for that?

Ms. NORWOOD. It clearly shows that in September there was a decline in employment in manufacturing. The diffusion index, as you know, Senator Proxmire, is very heavily weighted toward the manufacturing sector and, of course, that's a very important sector of the economy. There was a drop, as we reported, in employment in manufacturing and that has shown up quite clearly in the diffusion index.

If we look at the 3-month span which includes this month and compare it with earlier 3-month periods. This statistic doesn't make total weight depend upon a single month—we see a clear drop over the year from 82 percent in January to 54 percent in August. So it's quite clear that the diffusion index is showing a decline.

How serious it is, I think would depend upon future months of data.

Senator PROXMIRE. My time is up. Thank you.

Ms. NORWOOD. I think it's too early to make a determination on a single month, but it is clear that it has gone down.

Representative LUNGREN. Congressman Obey, before you begin, I might just mention that we have a vote to approve the journal.

Representative OBEY. Thank you, Congressman.

Ms. Norwood, you have indicated you have a lot of confidence in the ability of the Congress to make the right decisions. I have a lot of confidence in your deafness in refusing to get involved in any questions or in any disputes about future policies, so I'm not going to ask you any questions. I'm simply going to make a few observations about what I see.

Ms. NORWOOD. I might say, Congressman Obey, that I wondered a bit yesterday.

Representative OBEY. I think a lot of people did. I do have one question I will ask you at the end about some gaps that I think we still have in the data base, but I am concerned about the following:

As I take a look at what appears, in the context in which this data comes to us, I see that in 4 years' time we have undertaken the incredible fiscal stimulation that Senator Proxmire talked about, unparalleled in my political memory certainly. And yet what all that has done is to have brought us back to just about the same place we were in terms of the unemployment level 4 years ago, stuck at still a very high historical average. We have States like Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, West Virginia, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Washington still stuck at unemployment rates above 8 percent. We have, as you have indicated, almost a continuous decline in the diffusion index. If you take a look at one of the largest States in the Union, California, its unemployment level has stayed virtually the same or in fact gone up somewhat since May. Illinois has experienced about the same situation since June. It's been stuck since June. New Jersey has been stuck since May. New York has been stuck since May. Ohio's is about the same rate—actually a little above the rate that it was in June. Pennsylvania, still no decline from the May figures.

There are still very serious problems and everybody knows what's going to happen after the election, at least what people

claim is going to happen after the election. Everybody says that after the election we are going to get about the business of attacking the deficit. If we do and if this is as far down as we can bring the unemployment level before the fiscal stimulus begins to be wrung out of the economy finally, belatedly, far later than it should have been done, I think that raises very serious questions about what is likely to happen if in fact either or both parties pursue that course after the election.

It seems to me the question is how we arrive at a consensus in this country over policies that will prevent us from once again seeing the economic recovery stall out with unemployment at a higher level than ever in historical terms. We are slowly going up that mountainside, regardless of what anybody wants to say about it, political month or not; and that's what I find so disturbing about missed opportunities in the past. That's what I find so disturbing about the future.

Let me just ask you one question about the data base because you refer several times to the role that the service economy plays and has played in bringing down unemployment to the extent it has been brought down.

How solid is our data base on the services economy? How much do we really know about it? What do we need to know about it that we don't know? And what don't we know about the nature of the people who are unemployed in this country and what do we need to know?

Ms. NORWOOD. Our data base, particularly in the labor market area but in general in this country, has always been skewed toward the goods-producing sector. We now are finding, especially in this recovery but for many, many years, there has been a trend, particularly in employment, toward the service-producing sector and in particular the services industry. More than 7 out of 10 workers are now employed in the service-producing sector.

At the Bureau of Labor Statistics, we have been attempting to break out as much data as we can on industries in the service-producing sector, but we feel strongly that we need to do much more in the area of further beefing up of the service-producing sector in our employment surveys, but especially in our wage surveys. We know very little about prices in the service-producing sector. We need to know more about labor productivity as well as multifactor productivity in the service-producing sector, and I feel strongly that we will get on with doing that.

In the area of unemployment, I think that there are a number of changes that are going on and we have been seeing a lot of them over the last couple of years, particularly in this recovery. I think that local area data which are extraordinarily difficult and very expensive to produce—and you and I have discussed this many times—are going to become increasingly important in the future because I think there's going to be within each region of the country more disparities from one area to another as the structural changes in industry progress.

In addition, we have a great deal of movement in and out of our labor force. We know very little about the people who have dropped out of the labor force and in particular about the people who have gone through the system, lost jobs and then gotten into

unemployment and even dropped out of the unemployment system by having exhausted their benefits. It seems to me that that's another area that we really need to do more work in.

Representative OBEY. Thank you.

Representative LUNGREN. Congressman Mitchell.

Representative MITCHELL. Good morning. It's good to see you.

As I read your data this morning, I was reminded of the data on the American casualties in Vietnam. The reports would indicate that 25 Americans were killed in Vietnam this week, the same as last week, and we ought to be greatly encouraged by that because we were holding our own. As you know, blacks volunteered disproportionately for combat in Vietnam and we would receive a report saying that 15 black soldiers in Vietnam were killed last week but this week it's down to 14 and we ought to be greatly encouraged by that drop.

I don't see how people can be encouraged by human misery. The fact of the matter remains that 8.5 million people who want to work are not working in this country and there's no reason for any kind of a great, ebullient spirit if we are imposing that kind of pain on people.

Senator Proxmire said he was encouraged by the 1-percent drop in black unemployment; is that right?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Representative MITCHELL. That's big—and he was encouraged. I'm skeptical, not in terms of the data, but remember a couple months ago when we had a report on a precipitous drop in black female teenage unemployment and it went right back up the next month, and I'm not at all sure that the 1-percent drop is any trend. I think there is the danger that it will go right back up. I'm not Scrooge; I'm just a realist.

Let me respond to a point that you raised, Senator Proxmire. You are concerned about the long-term black unemployment rate and the fact that it has dramatically increased over the last year.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now, wait a minute, Congressman Mitchell. I pointed out it was disgracefully high and it was still high and that drop really was——

Representative MITCHELL. No, you——

Senator PROXMIRE. That's the point I made, though. What you're saying is I said, well, it's a great drop for black unemployment.

Representative MITCHELL. No, no. You didn't let me ask my question. You don't understand what I'm saying.

Senator PROXMIRE. That's what you just implied and you're wrong and you know you are.

Representative MITCHELL. No; wait a minute. Let me speak. You were distressed and you raised questions about long-term black unemployment.

Senator PROXMIRE. That's right.

Representative MITCHELL. And you wanted an explanation for that and you didn't get one. That's what I wanted to speak to.

A possible explanation is the administration's antiaffirmative action policy and procedure. That signal has been sent out all over the country. Reagan and his colleagues have made it very, very clear that affirmative action is not a good thing. The word is out. I think that it is a factor in the significant increase in the long-term

black unemployment rates that you might want to consider. I'm sure there are other factors, but Meese and people over in the Justice Department have all said that we don't want to fool around with affirmative action and that word has gotten out to the employers and it's reflected therein.

I want to follow up on the report of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities—a terrible report. I hope you can answer this for me. In your view, are rising poverty rates and falling family incomes among blacks attributable to the state of the job market or to other factors such as transfer programs that might have lifted families out of poverty?

Ms. NORWOOD. I really can't answer that question very well, Congressman Mitchell. I'm sure that there are a whole variety of factors involved. We do know, as you and I have discussed many times, the black population of this country has a very difficult time in the labor market.

Representative MITCHELL. All right. You just can't speak to that. This goes to Dave's question and also the Senator's about what do we really do, do we need to put more money into programs or create employment through manpower programs or in some other way. But you can't answer that. OK.

Now I just want to make sure I've got my facts right. You have given a series of comparisons between January 1981 and September 1984 for all workers, whether the rate is up or down or just about the same. As I look at this, in terms of adult men, the rate is higher than it was. That's all civilian workers. It's higher than it was in January 1981. In terms of teenagers, the rate is up higher than it was in 1981. In terms of blacks, all categories, adult men, adult women, teenagers, all of those are up significantly above 1981.

Now we have rehearsed many times at least some of the alleged reasons why the black unemployment rate is higher, but what would cause it to go up? Can you give me a hint as to why, in the black category in all categories—men, women, and teenagers—the rate went up? Could you give me an explanation why from 1981 to 1984 we've gotten this significant increase?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, we have had rather a significant recession and, as we all know, the black population tends to do much worse during a recession period than the white population. There has been improvement during the recovery but they have started from an extraordinarily high rate.

Representative MITCHELL. Well, you know, these other groups went through the recession—adult men, 6.1 in 1981; 6.5 in September 1984; adult black men, 11.5 in 1981; 13.5 in 1984. Now, we all went through the same depression or recession together. I don't know whether the rising tide is lifting all boats if you get that significant differential between these two categories.

Ms. NORWOOD. I really don't have very much of a factual explanation for that. Part of it, of course, is dependent upon the industries in which people who have been laid off, worked. We know that the black population tends to have been hired last and fired earlier than others and they are frequently people who have had less experience in employment and therefore suffer from that.

Representative MITCHELL. I have one other question. My time is up and I will just put one question to which I know I can't get an answer.

Can you measure the impact of a significant policy procedure, philosophical change on unemployment for blacks? Is there any way to measure that? I'm talking about a clearly stated posture, enunciated by the Reagan administration that we are against affirmative action. Is there any way you can measure that kind of thing with its impact on black unemployment?

Ms. NORWOOD. I can't give you an answer to that, sir.

Representative MITCHELL. My time is up. Thank you, Congressman.

Representative LUNGREN. Thank you.

Madam Commissioner, as I mentioned in my opening statement, according to a recent survey of private forecasters conducted by the blue chip economic indicators, the average civilian unemployment rate in 1985 is forecast to be 7 percent. I just wonder if this favorable forecast is necessarily consistent with the September unemployment figures that you bring us today.

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, it would have to come down quite a bit in the next couple months in order for that to be. It is possible.

Representative LUNGREN. I meant 1985. I'm talking about the forecast for 1985.

Ms. NORWOOD. I'm sorry. Anything is possible, yes.

Representative LUNGREN. Well, what I was suggesting is, is there anything necessarily inconsistent with the data that you bring us today compared to what we have for the last year with that forecast?

Ms. NORWOOD. The data over the last several months has shown a clear moderation in growth of employment and little change in the month of September. In order for the unemployment rate to decline further, depending of course always on what happens to the labor force, we would have to have somewhat more pickup. On the other hand, we have had a very vigorous 6 million growth in employment and so we will have to wait and see what the next few months will bring.

Representative LUNGREN. According to that recent Organization of Economic Policy and Development report that I mentioned earlier, they say the key challenge facing the OECD countries is to make their economies more resilient so that structural change can be grasped as an opportunity not resisted as a threat. It went on to suggest that the unemployment rate that they expect is about 11.5 percent among Western European countries.

Could you give us some suggestion as to what they were taking about when they suggested that their countries must make their economies more resilient so they can view structural change as an opportunity?

Ms. NORWOOD. The European economies do tend to be much more rigid and their labor markets are far less dynamic than ours. There is much less movement in and out of the labor force and in and out of jobs. People get into jobs and they stay there and in fact it is very difficult for employers to be able to lay people off because of some of the restrictions that some countries have.

In the United States, there is always constant movement in and out of the labor force. As we have discussed many times, we have situations where generally about half of the people that have been unemployed in one month remain unemployed in the following month but that a quarter of them tend in normal times to find jobs and another quarter of them leave the labor force entirely for some time. So we have a lot of movement. We have a lot of dynamism in our economy and we have, of course, in the last 22 months created a lot of jobs. The Europeans in particular are quite worried because there has been very little, if any, job creation in Europe.

Representative LUNGREN. Many men and women think of discouraged workers as persons who after repeated efforts to find a job have given up the search. According to an article in the August issue of "The Monthly Labor Review," this description does not apply to many persons actually counted as discouraged workers by the BLS. In line with Congressman Obey's remark about what things might we be looking at that we don't look at now and understand better than we do now, I wonder if you would comment on that article and on the change in definition of discouraged workers recommended by the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment in 1979. Would those changes give us a better grasp of what we're trying to get at when we talk about the discouraged worker? What impact, if we made those changes, would that have on the number of persons counted as discouraged workers, and how would that help us, in your opinion, or move us further away from getting a better feel for that phenomenon?

Ms. NORWOOD. The Commission that reviewed the unemployment and employment data system suggested basically that we adopt the Canadian system, which is to ask questions of those who say that they are not likely to find work because they are discouraged. That is, to find out basically when they last looked for work and to count as discouraged those who had at least sought work within the last 6 months.

That clearly would reduce the number of people who would be classified as discouraged workers. We don't know exactly by how much. We did some years ago a tabulation which reduced it by about a half, as I recall.

Discouragement is very difficult to measure because clearly discouragement is a state of mind. It is a psychological condition in part which really gets into people's motivation. It is for that reason that the Commission that reviewed unemployment recommended that we not include the discouraged workers as a part of the official unemployment rate. As you know, we do publish seven unemployment rates so that people who do want to add them in are able to do so and to get it from our release.

We are committed to make that change. Secretary Marshall reported to the Congress in a report required by law that he approved such a change and Secretary Donovan in the second report that was required under the law agreed that the change should be made. We are not, however, in the position to do that immediately because any change in the questionnaire for the current population survey, the household survey, requires extremely careful testing. Survey design is very complex and making any changes in ques-

tions, even the placement of the question, can have a very important effect on the outcome.

That's a very large undertaking and we are not funded for that kind of testing. So we do not have any plans in the near future to make that change.

Representative LUNGREN. The reason I brought it up is obviously that Commission came in to the prior administration with the recommendation of the prior Secretary of Labor, and the current Secretary of Labor agrees with it. So it's something that really should be taken out of the partisan arena. We ought to keep in mind, however, that it's a better measure of what it is we are trying to establish in statistical thinking.

Ms. NORWOOD. There are really, Congressman Lungren, a number of methodological issues that probably should be tested in the current population survey. The whole question of attachment to the labor force, of what makes people come into the labor force and leave the labor force, is one that we are particularly interested in. But we are doing very little methodological work on our population survey at the present time.

Representative LUNGREN. Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. Commissioner Norwood, in September the civilian unemployment rate was 7.4 percent, essentially the same level it's been since May. That lack of improvement appears consistent with other indicators in the economy's performance. Real growth, according to "flash" estimate has slowed to 3.6 percent in the third quarter. Housing starts have fallen off nearly 25 percent since the beginning of the year. The growth of industrial production is sluggish.

So does it appear to you, in view of that history, that unemployment is stuck at this level? Is it generally a sign that the economy is slackening when unemployment stays on a plateau like this for several months and is growth in the range suggested by the "flash" strong enough to allow much additional reduction in unemployment when we only have a 3.6 percent growth and we expect to have much improvement in unemployment in the coming months?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, you're quite right that unemployment has been on a plateau I think for the summer months, but we have had some job growth since May, for example. We had 350,000 growth in June in the business survey and 215,000 in July and so on. That growth has been slowing down and, of course, as you well know, the population keeps growing and we need a great deal of job creation in order to take account of the growth of the labor force.

Senator PROXMIRE. Of course, that's true. It's a bigger country. There's more demand. There are more people. And there's no question that employment keeps growing.

Looked at the other way, we could point out in the last 4 years the number of unemployed has increased from about 8 million to about 8.5 million, so there are about half a million more people unemployed than there were before, even though the rate is about the same. Is that right?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; that's correct. Of course, there were also more people employed.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now slower growth of employment has also become evident in the BLS payroll survey in recent months. You

report that the September figure was unchanged--that is, not statistically significant—following increases in the 100,000 to 200,000 range during the summer and increases of 300,000 or more earlier in the year.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right.

Senator PROXMIRE. You also report that employment in manufacturing industries dropped by 124,000.

When was the last time the number of manufacturing jobs decreased and generally when the economy begins to turn down aren't manufacturing industries among the first to be affected?

Ms. NORWOOD. It's almost 2 years. Employment has been increasing since November 1982, although there was a drop of 30,000 in December 1982 and 17,000 in February 1983, neither of which was statistically significant.

Senator PROXMIRE. November 1982 was the beginning of the recovery, wasn't it.

Ms. NORWOOD. Basically, November 1982 was the business cycle though, as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Senator PROXMIRE. How about the answer to my question, when the economy begins to turn down, aren't manufacturing industries among the first to be affected? Isn't this some indication that perhaps we are going to be in some economic trouble in the coming months?

Ms. NORWOOD. Clearly, one needs to look at the goods-producing sector as a whole land certainly at manufacturing in determining what's happening to the business cycle. I think we need more than a single month of data, of course, and we did have some improvement in construction.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now this month you report that employment growth is basically flat. In August, employment declined by 426,000 which you attributed to unusual seasonal influences on the data. That is, because of the late survey week, youth seeking summer jobs showed up in the August survey instead of September.

Would you have expected employment to rebound in September if seasonal factor were responsible for the previous month's decline, and is the absence of a rebound mean the job market may have worsened?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, we don't expect anything, Senator Proxmire. We are always rather interested in what we do get, but I think that although there was not a statistically significant change after seasonal adjustment adjustment there was a little bit of a correction of those data. I don't think you can read too much into them.

Senator PROXMIRE. You don't think the seasonal factors accounted for the one-tenth of 1 percent improvement in unemployment?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, as you know, it takes two-tenths to have a statistically significant change in the unemployment rate.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now I referred earlier to the BLS diffusion index showing that 38.9 percent of firms in September reported employment growth, which is a very, very low figure. In recent months, this figure steadily declined, as you pointed out.

Do changes in the index tend to signal turning points in the business cycle? When employment growth occurs in less than half of all firms, how imminent is a recession likely to be?

Ms. NORWOOD. There is some erratic movement, particularly in the one month diffusion index, and I think one needs to look at it over some period of time. Mr. Plewes may have something to add to that.

Mr. PLEWES. Not really. It is indeed a leading economic indicator, but it has behaved somewhat differently over different periods and I think we have to watch this. It is certain that it was at a low level in September.

Senator PROXMIRE. Earlier this week the Conference Board reported its help-wanted advertising index fell by 10 points. That's a large monthly drop. According to the Board's analysis, "The big decline in want ads in August suggest that employment gains will level off and the unemployment rate will not drop noticeably for the rest of the year."

Do you think that's a fair interpretation?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think that's quite a lot to put on just the help-wanted ads.

Senator PROXMIRE. That's a pretty good indicator, isn't it? After all, isn't that what people do when they are seeking people to fill jobs and when that drops off, why shouldn't that be a good indicator?

Ms. NORWOOD. The Conference Board's index is based on a small number of cities and a small number of newspapers. It is certainly useful data, but I think we need to take the whole set of data and put them together to determine what's happening.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is it so small that it would really tend to distort it, however? After all, the Gallup poll, this great scientific pollster, polls about 1,700 people. The number of jobs involved here is probably a whale of a lot higher than that.

Ms. NORWOOD. Senator Proxmire, the measurement of economic phenomena as complex as unemployment and the way people look at their position in the labor force and their work force activity is a much more complex kind of activity than that.

Senator PROXMIRE. My time is up, Congressman Lungren. I have a few more questions.

Representative LUNGREN. Thank you. I'm glad we didn't get into polls because I could introduce you to Governor Bradley of California whose polls showed was going to win, and President Dewey as well.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, it may be Reagan this time.

Representative MITCHELL. Your point is well taken.

I just have one question. You were discussing the relationship between population growth and new job creation and unemployment, and I think I heard you say that, after all, the population is continuing to grow, and that obviously affects both entities. I think also that I read someplace that while the population continues to grow, it is growing at a declining rate of growth.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, that's correct.

Representative MITCHELL. Therefore, population increase might not be among the most significant factors in terms of the unemployment rate.

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I think you're quite right about that. It's just that it is still there. The other thing, of course, is that we have, as a result of that, fewer teenagers who are entering the labor market and so we have less upward pressure on the unemployment rate coming from that group of people who generally tend to have higher rates of unemployment than the older people do.

Representative MITCHELL. You're right, but even in that category, while you had fewer teenagers, the rate still remained astronomically high and went up in the period between 1981 and September of this year.

Ms. NORWOOD. Right.

Representative MITCHELL. So I just am somewhat skeptical about placing too much emphasis on population growth.

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, Congressman Mitchell, I was just trying to point out that our economy needs to keep creating jobs. You can't stand still because then unemployment would increase. That was all.

Representative MITCHELL. OK. I have no further questions.

Representative LUNGREN. Ms. Norwood, as we look at this period of 22 months of the recovery, there's only been 1 month in which we've seen an uptick in the unemployment rate. You have forewarned us that we should look at the possibility of upticks as we go through the recovery and then perhaps plateaus. We obviously seem to be at a plateau.

Isn't the current recovery somewhat unusual in that after 22 months we have only had one period of time in which we have had an uptick in the unemployment rate?

Ms. NORWOOD. The current recovery has certainly had a more vigorous decline in unemployment. It, of course, started from a higher level.

Representative LUNGREN. If we could go back to the diffusion index for just a moment, do you have any suggestions with respect to the diffusion index or the way it's presently calculated? Are there any things you are considering looking at? The reason I ask this is some have suggested, at least in some reading that's been brought to my attention, that the diffusion might be weighted too heavily toward the goods-producing sector.

Do you feel this is true and, if so, what impact would that have on us looking at the data?

Ms. NORWOOD. The diffusion index is very heavily weighted toward manufacturing and that is the reason, as I pointed out in my statement, why this index over a 1-month span showed so large a decline.

Services are important and, as we have said before, more than 7 out of 10 people are now working in the service-producing sector, and we would like to do some review and testing to see whether perhaps we ought to have a little higher representation of services.

But having said that, I think it is important to recognize that in traditional business cycle theory it is the goods-producing sector that we want to look at and that the diffusion index, which is an indicator to try to help us to pinpoint what may be happening, probably quite rightly should have at least some concentration on the goods-producing sector.

Representative LUNGREN. How does the trend in real wages over the past year compare to what it was 2 years ago or 4 years ago?

Ms. NORWOOD. Real average weekly earnings for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased 1.3 percent from August 1983 to August 1984. The increase over the 12 months ending in August 1983 was 1.1 percent; between 1979 and 1983 real earnings were declining.

Representative LUNGREN. Do you have anything further?

Ms. NORWOOD. No. I think that's probably all I want to say. We can submit for the record if you like a calculation of what has happened over that period.

Representative LUNGREN. I would appreciate that.

The Bureau recently released estimates of average annual pay by industry for 1983. The data, as I understand it, was compiled by employers under unemployment insurance programs. Could you tell us what industries nationwide experienced the fastest growth rate in pay between 1982 and 1983?

Ms. NORWOOD. We can submit that for the record. I would point out, of course, that those data are averages which are based upon total payroll and total employment and do not take account of occupational shifts as do our other wage programs. But we would be glad to submit them.

Representative LUNGREN. Maybe that's not the proper index that I should be asking you about and maybe you can tell me what it would be. I was just trying to determine whether the traditionally lower paid industries are remaining lower paid relative to the highest paid industries or is there some gain in those areas?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think the best measure for looking at that is the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Employment Cost Index, and that is showing some increases that are a little bit larger for service workers, for example, versus blue-collar workers, which is what you would expect since that's where the big job creation has been.

I know there's a great deal of discussion in the press and elsewhere generally right now about the whole question of whether we are having growth in low-paying jobs and perhaps losing jobs that are higher paying because of the structural shift in our economy away from steel manufacturing, auto manufacturing, and so on. We have been looking at that in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but I have not yet seen anything either inside or outside of the Bureau that I think is a statistically significant answer to that question.

Representative LUNGREN. Ms. Norwood, as we all know, there has been an unprecedented increase in employment since November 1982 accompanied by an equally dramatic decline in unemployment. A recent CRS study indicates that poverty is extremely sensitive to cyclical economic developments. Yet an August Census Bureau release indicated that the national poverty rate remained essentially constant between 1982 and 1983.

Can you give me some guidance on that? Is there some contradiction there or is there a lag period? If we do believe that a falling unemployment rate does have an effect on poverty, when would we be most likely to see it if there is some lag there?

Ms. NORWOOD. My recollection is that although the poverty rate remained in statistical terms within the same general range, that

there were a million more people in poverty in the Census Bureau release.

Your specific question I think gets at the question of people who have been unemployed for a very long period of time. As we all know, there is very little correlation, at least in the short run, between unemployment and poverty.

The problem I think with the groups who find themselves in poverty is that many of them are single person households, women in particular, who are maintaining households on their own who have very, very low incomes and nobody else in the family works when they are unemployed, as well as those who are unemployed for very long terms, 6 months or more, or even less than that but for longer than just a few weeks. And there seems to be some correlation within families of people who have great difficulties in the labor market being related to other people who also have great difficulties in the labor market.

So I think there is a relationship there, but there is some lag.

Representative LUNGREN. Thank you.

Senator PROXMIRE.

Senator PROXMIRE. Congressman Lungren asked you, Commissioner, about real wages. Isn't it true that the latest figure for September shows that real wages—not nominal wages but real wages—did fall in the latest month?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, that's correct. Real average weekly earnings of production on nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls show an over-the-month decline of 1 percent in August.

Senator PROXMIRE. And isn't it true also that real wages tend to rise with recoveries as they did with this one but when recoveries end they are more likely to go down?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, that's sometimes correct, but, of course, we have had quite a deceleration in the rate of inflation.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now I'm delighted that Representative Lungren got on the question of poverty. I think that's a very good line of questioning. I'd like to pursue that a little further.

One explanation for poverty is outside the unemployment statistics but included in closely related statistics. For example, in September, 5.5 million people who wanted to work full time had to settle for part-time jobs. That's a very large number after all, 5.5 million people. In addition to these underemployed people, there are about 1.2 million so-called discouraged workers who are not considered unemployed because they have given up looking for jobs.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics calculates the measure of the unemployment rate that includes both of those categories. What's the measure now and what was it in the first quarter of 1981?

Ms. NORWOOD. In the third quarter of 1984 it was 10.9.

Senator PROXMIRE. What is it now?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's the latest number that we have. It covers the third quarter of 1984.

Senator PROXMIRE. And what was it in 1981? How does it compare again? I missed the first quarter of 1981.

Ms. NORWOOD. I'm afraid I don't have that figure here, but it was much lower, of course.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you know if it's gone up or down?

Ms. NORWOOD. It's certainly gone up but we can supply the exact figure for the record, but it has gone up.

[The information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

The rate was 10.4 percent in the first quarter of 1981 and reached a high of 15.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 1982.

Senator PROXMIRE. So the number, if you measure this aspect, both of which is included outside of the unemployment figures, the number has gone up in aggregate for the total number of people who work part time although they wanted full-time jobs and the number of people who are discouraged workers and couldn't find a job and therefore are not included because they are not seeking work.

Now there's another aspect of the poverty element that I think we ought to take a look at, a very serious problem. A new survey from the Census Bureau showed that only about 18 percent of the unemployed were covered by unemployment insurance in the third quarter of 1983, the only quarter from which these survey data are available. This covered figure seems much lower than those reported by the unemployment insurance system at the time, 18 percent. That means only one out of six has unemployment compensation who's out of work. What explains the difference?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't really know. I believe that the figure you're quoting comes from the Survey of Income and Program Participation.

Senator PROXMIRE. Right.

Ms. NORWOOD. This is a new survey covering about 20,000 households now which is comparatively small. I think we need to allow considerable time before we can consider that these data have really settled down and we are more confident about them. We do know from the actual data that the Department of Labor collects from unemployment insurance offices that the number of people who are covered by the unemployment insurance system as a proportion of the total unemployed as we measure them in the household survey, has been going down. For the month of September it was somewhere around 29 percent. So that figure is low.

Senator PROXMIRE. Can you tell me how much the proportion of jobless workers receiving benefits declined over the course of the year?

Ms. NORWOOD. This year, at the beginning of 1984, that figure was 39 percent, and it is, as of the 15th of September, it was 28.9 percent.

Senator PROXMIRE. What do these people live on? Do they live on welfare by and large?

Ms. NORWOOD. We know very little about people who have exhausted their UI benefits. That's something that Congressman Obey and I were discussing earlier.

Senator PROXMIRE. If you look at that beautiful map over there with the colors, yellow, red, and so forth, that map shows that 17 States had unemployment rates above the national average in July. That's the most recent month for which data on all 50 States are available.

How much of the U.S. population lives in these States, do ycu know?

Ms. NORWOOD. We can supply that for the record, but you can see from the map that those are States with rather high population.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

The 17 States with an unemployment rate exceeding the national average of 7.5 percent in July 1984 accounted for 55 percent of the total U.S. population.

Senator PROXMIRE. That includes California, of course.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. And New York. Do the higher unemployment rates of these States reflect industrial composition?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think they probably are very much affected by industrial composition, yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. And less diversified State economies? Any demographic differences or other factors?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, there clearly are. You can see some of those red dots around the border areas. I think there's no question about the fact that demographic composition, educational attainment, and especially industrial type has a great deal to do with it.

Senator PROXMIRE. Are there greater disparities of unemployment among the States than in the past?

Ms. NORWOOD. Among States?

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes.

Ms. NORWOOD. I would like to have us go over that much more carefully and submit something for the record. I do think that from area to area, because of the structural changes in industry that would seem to take place, there is beginning to be a somewhat greater disparity.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

The disparities in unemployment rates have increased over the last three years. The standard deviations of the State unemployment rates were above 2 percentage points for July 1982, July 1983 and July 1984, with variances of about 5.0 percentage points or higher. The standard deviations of State unemployment rates in July 1977, July 1978 and July 1979 were about 1.6 to 1.7 points, with variances in the 2.5 to 3.0 point range. The ranges of State unemployment rates for July 1982, 1983 and 1984 were greater than 10 percentage points, while the ranges for July 1977, 1978 and 1979 were about 7 points. The span of unemployment rates between the first quartile and the third quartile for the more recent years were over 3 percentage points, while the earlier years was between 2.0 and 2.5 points. (See attachment.)

DISPARITIES IN STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

		July 1977		July 1978		July 1979		July 1980		July 1981		July 1982		July 1983		July 1984	
Standard deviation		1.71907		1.59653		1.58089		1.94060		1.83628		2.36195		2.62052		2.22678	
Variance		2.95520		2.54890		2.49922		3.76594		3.37194		5.57879		6.86714		4.95855	
Quartiles (percent):																	
100 maximum		10.2		9.9		9.0		14.2		12.0		15.3		18.3		14.5	
95		9.3		8.1		8.0		10.7		10.1		14.2		13.7		11.5	
90		8.8		7.9		7.9		10.0		9.4		12.2		12.1		9.8	
75 Q3		7.8		7.0		6.6		8.7		8.4		10.9		10.5		8.7	
50 median		6.6		5.7		5.4		7.8		7.1		9.3		9.3		6.8	
25 Q1		5.3		5.0		4.5		6.2		6.0		7.5		7.3		5.3	
10		4.0		3.5		3.4		4.9		4.7		6.1		5.7		4.4	
5		3.3		3.0		3.0		4.6		3.8		5.5		5.2		4.1	
0 minimum		2.9		2.5		2.2		3.7		3.4		5.1		4.9		3.8	
Range		7.3		7.4		6.8		10.5		8.6		10.2		13.4		10.7	
Q3–Q1		2.5		2.0		2.2		2.5		2.4		3.4		3.2		3.4	
Extremes:																	
Lowest	Wyoming	2.9	Nebraska	2.5	Wyoming	2.2	Wyoming	3.7	Oklahoma	3.4	South Dakota	5.1	South Dakota	4.9	South Dakota	3.8	
	South Dakota	3.1	Kansas	2.8	North Dakota	2.9	Nebraska	4.3	Wyoming	3.5	North Dakota	5.2	North Dakota	5.0	Nebraska	3.9	
	Nebraska	3.5	South Dakota	3.1	Nebraska	3.1	Hawaii	4.8	Nebraska	4.0	Oklahoma	5.8	Nebraska	5.4	Massachusetts	4.3	
	Kentucky	3.8	Wyoming	3.1	South Dakota	3.3	Kansas	4.9	Kansas	4.0	Wyoming	5.8	New Hampshire	5.6	North Dakota	4.3	
	Kansas	4.0	Minnesota	3.5	Oklahoma	3.4	South Dakota	4.9	North Dakota	4.7	Nebraska	6.1	Kansas	5.7	Connecticut	4.4	
Highest	Michigan	8.8	New Jersey	7.9	New Jersey	7.9	West Virginia	10.0	Indiana	9.4	Illinois	12.2	Louisiana	12.1	Kentucky	9.8	
	Washington	9.0	California	8.1	Alabama	8.0	Ohio	10.3	Ohio	9.5	Ohio	12.2	Michigan	13.1	Mississippi	10.9	
	New Jersey	9.1	Hawaii	8.1	Rhode Island	8.0	Alabama	10.6	West Virginia	9.6	West Virginia	13.8	Mississippi	13.3	Michigan	11.3	
	Maine	9.5	Mississippi	8.1	Delaware	8.1	Indiana	10.9	Alabama	10.7	Michigan	14.7	Alabama	14.1	Alabama	11.8	
	Rhode Island	10.2	Alaska	9.9	Maine	9.0	Michigan	14.2	Michigan	12.0	Alabama	15.3	West Virginia	18.3	West Virginia	14.5	

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 17, 1984.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now the red dots on the map show substantial cities that have unemployment in the double digit range. Are these high unemployment cities more concentrated geographically now as compared to past expansions?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't know. I would have to look at that and submit it for the record.

Senator PROXMIRE. And also when you're doing that, would you tell us for the record whether there are more of these cities now than in other recovery periods?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

The Bureau does not have a sufficient historical series for city unemployment data to answer the question whether or not high unemployment cities are currently more concentrated geographically than in past recovery periods.

Senator PROXMIRE. Finally, I started off—I didn't mean to be impertinent. I realize that you have to report on the information and data and not recommend policy, although I have great admiration and respect for you. Perhaps you could come up with some statistics to help us understand what kind of policies to use because I think the big problem that we are going to confront that nobody has really thought about very much is what do we do if and when we do move into a recession? Do we cut taxes when we have a deficit of close to $200 billion? Automatically we will have to increase some spending programs whether we like it or not. Unemployment compensation is going to go up and a lot of other programs will automatically rise, all the welfare programs and so forth. In view of the fact that spending is so high already and the deficit is so big, what is Congress going to do? We're going to need to look at these situations very, very carefully and come up with some new and different policies. Any ideas that you may have for statistical guidance would be very helpful.

I have just one other question. I haven't asked anything about inflation, although inflation seems to have worsened a little bit in the last month or so. What is the outlook here? We have a slowdown in the economy and yet prices seem to be rising a little faster, although they are certainly much better than they were sometime ago. Can you give me a little guidance on that finally?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, let me just say that I don't think the latest data suggest or show really very much upward pressure on prices. Most of the changes that we are seeing in the Consumer Price Index are related to things like food prices which, as you know, are very much affected by weather, by blight, by all kinds of things; and to some extent, housing which is affected by other phenomenon, and perhaps the——

Senator PROXMIRE. Let me just interrupt. Have you taken a look at the effect of the strong dollar which enables us to buy cheaply abroad and not only holds down inflation in that way but because it competes with American industry it holds down domestic prices too? That may be a temporary phenomenon if we ever do get the deficit under control. The dollar is very likely to become softer and prices will then tend to go up, will they not?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is quite clear that imports are having a downward effect on consumer prices. Perhaps Mr. Dalton has something more to add to that.

Mr. DALTON. No, I don't think so. I would just repeat what the Commissioner said in pointing out that I don't think that the increase in the August Consumer Price Index signals any kind of a turn. It is fairly close to what we have been seeing for almost a year now.

Senator PROXMIRE. You think that the data we have so far indicates that inflation is still going to behave pretty well?

Mr. DALTON. Yes.

Ms. NORWOOD. It is behaving, yes, because you see that August index was affected really perhaps by three things—food, which is probably a temporary phenomenon. We may get some orange juice prices rising because of the problems in Florida next month. That's really not economic phenomena. Housing went up and that is probably something that is kind of a catchup I think, but it was not a very large—unusually large figure.

Senator PROXMIRE. Financing housing went up because of the mortgage rate primarily.

Ms. NORWOOD. There's one other point and that is that we are seeing less of a downward pull from energy than we did before, but energy is still behaving itself.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you very much, Congressman.

Representative LUNGREN. Thank you. On that line of questioning, I just wondered whether that blip in August of five-tenths of a percentage point in the CPI would affect the real wage calculation for that month.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, of course.

Representative LUNGREN. So, in fact, what you're suggesting to us is the CPI blip we saw may not establish a trend, and we should be cautious in trying to interpret what the real wage data mean for that month?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; and as Mr. Dalton has just reminded me, the average hourly earnings series which you have been referring to is deflated by the Consumer Price Index for wage earners and clerical workers which went up considerably more—nine-tenths rather than the five-tenths that the CPI all-urban index went up.

Representative LUNGREN. Senator Proxmire just reminded me that this probably means that next month will look better and couldn't come at a better time for some of us, while it is a worse time for others.

So that we can end, at least as far as I'm concerned on a positive note. Madam Commissioner, I wonder if you could tell us the number of Americans holding jobs now compared to the level in January 1981.

Senator PROXMIRE. You might add to that, if the Congressman would permit, the number of unemployed compared to what it was in January 1981, so we will end on a balanced note of fairness.

Ms. NORWOOD. In January 1981, there were on a seasonally adjusted basis 99,951,000 people employed, all civilian workers, and there are now 105,239,000.

Senator PROXMIRE. And the unemployed?

Ms. NORWOOD. In January 1981, there were 8,074,000 unemployed; and in September 1984 there were 8,460,000.

Senator PROXMIRE. Rounded off, 8.5 million.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right. So there were 8.1 million and 8.5 million.

Representative LUNGREN. And 105.2 million working.

Thank you, Madam Commissioner, for appearing and giving an objective analysis for these two bipartisan representatives here. We look forward to seeing you next month. The committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:05 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1984

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:40 a.m., in room SD-106, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Daniel E. Lungren (member of the committee) presiding.

Present: Representative Lungren and Senator Proxmire.

Also present: James K. Galbraith, deputy director; Charles H. Bradford, assistant director; and Deborah Clay-Mendez, Mary E. Eccles, and Paul B. Manchester, professional staff members.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE LUNGREN, PRESIDING

Representative LUNGREN. Good morning, Madam Commissioner and your associates. We are pleased to have you here for the October employment picture in our monthly hearings on the question of employment and unemployment.

Madam Commissioner, the current economic expansion has been underway now for nearly 2 years and during this period a record-breaking 6.5 million jobs have been created. The number of Americans unemployed has fallen by over 3.4 million. This is not merely an impressive performance; it is, as I understand it from looking over all the data we have had over the months, unprecedented. No other postwar expansion can compare with it.

These gains have not been a result of some costly public works jobs program for the most part. Instead, during the past 4 years we have relied on the economic forces of individual initiative and private enterprise stimulated by investment incentives, lower taxes, and reduced Government regulation. The private sector has created an average of more than 250,000 new jobs each month for the past 23 months.

The American people have learned, however, that a job alone is not a guarantee of economic security. How can individual workers hope to save for their own or their family's futures if inflation would run, as it did several years ago in the previous administration, at annual rates of 12 and 13 percent? How can Americans maintain, much less increase, their standard of living when paychecks fail to keep pace with prices?

While the outstanding performance of the current economic expansion is apparent in the dramatic decline in unemployment and increase in employment that we have witnessed over the past 23 months, it's even more apparent when we consider the unusual

combination of falling unemployment and relatively stable prices that we have enjoyed. With inflation now running at the modest annual rate of 4.5 percent, real average weekly earnings—earnings adjusted for inflation—are rising for the second consecutive year.

The current administration recognized, early on, the importance of fighting inflation and I'm happy to say that we apparently saw this battle through. As a result, all Americans, young and old, now benefit from a lower inflation rate.

Madam Commissioner, the October unemployment and employment statistics you report today reveals some real labor market gains. While the civilian unemployment rate held steady at 7.4 percent, there was a substantial increase in the number of Americans holding jobs. Furthermore, these employment increases were spread across a wide number of industries. These statistics are the first hard data that we've had about the performance of the economy in the fourth quarter of 1984. They do appear consistent with the increases in the index of leading economic indicators that was reported this week by the Commerce Department and they are, I believe, evidence that the economy is successfully making the transition from a period of rapid recovery to a period of steady, sustained economic growth. It is steady, sustained economic growth that offers the American people the real promise of further increases in employment and declines in unemployment without renewed inflation.

As we have always said, Madam Commissioner, we appreciate you and your colleagues appearing before us and because this is the last of these sessions we will have before the quadrennial elections, I suppose there might be a difference of opinion on the part of Senator Proxmire; and then you can come in with the moderate view a little bit later when the two of us have spoken.

Senator Proxmire.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR PROXMIRE

Senator PROXMIRE. Congressman, you can say that again. I think that was a very interesting opening statement you made. You made the best of a very sad case.

The fact is that since President Reagan took office unemployment has been about at the same level. It was at the very, very high level of 7.5 percent when he took office and 7.4 percent now, no significant change, and that is the highest level of unemployment this country has endured, with the exception of 2 years, since the Great Depression. Throughout the 1950's, throughout the 1960's, and throughout every year of the 1970's, except 1975 and 1976, unemployment was below the level that it is now.

Furthermore, in spite of the colossal deficit that we are suffering now, the biggest deficit in the history of our country by far, should have a stimulative effect according to the analysis of most economists, we have had a stalling of the recovery. There's been no improvement.

I think, Commissioner Norwood, you can recall that I called attention in July and August to the fact that we might be in a stall. Now it appears that the September and October figures have confirmed that. We haven't had any improvement. We are still at the

very, very high level and historically very high level of unemployment.

The leading indicators also reinforce that. The leading indicators have shown very little improvement. In fact, they are down below what they were 4 months ago. We have more people living in poverty than we had in the previous 4 years before President Reagan took office. We have extraordinarily high interest rates vis-a-vis inflation.

So although what Congressman Lungren said is interesting, I think we have to recognize that what he's done is very clever—he's taken the depth of the Reagan recession when unemployment was 10.8 percent and said we have improved since then. Of course we have, but I think if you put it on the basis of from the time the President came in until the present time—and I hope you will forgive us for being a little partisan, we have the Presidential and congressional elections on Tuesday and this is Friday, so I think this session is going to have to be colored to a considerable extent by some partisanship.

But I am looking forward to your presentation. It's always objective and accurate and I'm sure it will confirm my diagnosis.

Representative LUNGREN. Well, I thank you, Senator. I could tell that during the Halloween season we would find ghosts and goblins in those figures somewhere and, Madam Commissioner, we look forward to your testimony.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY KENNETH V. DALTON, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS; AND THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you very much, Congressman. I have with me Kenneth Dalton on my right, our price expert; and Thomas Plewes on my left, our employment-unemployment expert.

We are always very pleased to have the opportunity to appear before this committee and to provide a few comments for interpretation of the data that we released this morning.

Unemployment held steady in October, as the overall jobless rate remained at 7.3 percent and the civilian worker rate held at 7.4 percent. Employment as measured by both the household and the business surveys rose over the month, and hours of work declined. The number of unemployed persons was 8.4 million—seasonally adjusted--in October. After dropping sharply in the early months of the recovery, unemployment has shown little movement since last may.

Despite the lack of movement in the October jobless figures, the pace of job growth picked up. The business survey showed payroll jobs up by 440,000, a much stronger gain than had occurred in recent months. The bulk of the October gain occurred in the large service-producing sector of the economy where almost 3 out of every 4 workers are now employed. Gains occurred throughout the sector, but the largest increases were in retail trade and services.

There was a moderate increase in the number of factory jobs (55,000) in October. Although the BLS diffusion index, which is heavily weighted toward manufacturing, showed 65 percent of the industries had employment increases in October—up sharply from 40 percent in September—the factory job increases did not offset September job losses in that industry. Job growth in manufacturing has been quite limited since early in the spring. Indeed, manufacturing has recovered only about 70 percent of the jobs lost during the recession. In October, all of the employment increase occurred in the durable goods industries. Employment in fabricated metals and machinery, which have been slow to recover, returned to about their August levels. Still, by October, the fabricated metals industry had regained only 56 percent of the jobs lost during the recession, and the machinery industry had regained only 45 percent. In October, smaller job gains occurred over the month in lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; instruments; and the nonsteel portions of primary metals.

Although the number of jobs rose in October, the average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls declined by two-tenths of an hour in October, and the factory workweek was down a tenth of an hour. The index of aggregate weekly hours showed little change, as the over-the-month increase in payroll jobs was countered by the decline in weekly hours.

Civilian employment, as measured by the household survey, was up by 350,000 in October, after seasonal adjustment. The increase occurred among adult men and women. Since the recession trough of November 1982, the number of employed adult men has risen by 3.7 million and the number of adult women by nearly 3 million. Employment among teenagers has declined by about 100,000 over the period reflecting a decline in their population level. Since the onset of the recovery, total civilian employment as well as the number of payroll jobs have each risen by 6.5 million.

Unemployment among most worker groups changed little in October. The rate for adult men fell slightly to 6.3 percent over the month, while that for adult women edged up to 6.9 percent. Although neither group has shown much movement since early last summer, declines in the men's jobless rate have been much sharper than in the women's rate during the recovery. Moreover, the male rate continued its decline into 1984, compared with a flattening in adult female unemployment thus far this year. The unemployment rate for teenagers was little changed in October and has remained in the 18- to 20-percent range throughout the year. The jobless rate for blacks—at 15.4 percent in October—is down from about 17 percent at the beginning of this year, but has changed little since last spring. The Hispanic unemployment rate of 10.9 percent remains close to its level at the beginning of the year.

Although there has been little change in the overall level and rate of unemployment in recent months, measures of average duration of unemployment—the mean and the median—both declined in October and have fallen fairly steadily since mid-1983. The number of long-term unemployed has also declined. In October, 1.4

million people—1 in 6 of the unemployed—reported that they had been jobless for 6 months or more.

The civilian labor force increased by 320,000 in October. The gain was concentrated among adult women. Over the past year, the labor force has grown by 2.2 million, including 1.3 million adult women and 1.1 million adult men. Large numbers of adult women have come into the labor force in 1983 and 1984. Over the past year, adult women represented 58 percent of the labor force growth and accounted for 41 percent of the growth in employment.

In summary, the labor force grew and employment rose in October. Most of the job expansion occurred in the fast growing service-producing sector. However, the jobless rate did not change. Unemployment has been at about the same level for the past 6 months.

Congressman Lungren, my colleagues and I will be glad to try to answer any questions you may have.

[The table attached to Ms. Norwood's statement, together with the press release referred to, follows:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF ALL CIVILIAN WORKERS BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X-11 ARIMA method						X-11 method (official method before 1980)	Range (cols. 2-8)
		Official procedure	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual	12-month extrapolation		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1983									
October	8.4	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	0.2
November	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	.1
December	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	.2
1984									
January	8.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	.1
February	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	.2
March	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.7	.2
April	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	.....
May	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.5	.2
June	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.2	.2
July	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	.1
August	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	.1
September	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	.1
October	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	.2

Note.—Explanation of column heads:

(1) Unadjusted rate: Unemployment rate for all civilian workers, not seasonally adjusted.

(2) Official procedure (X-11 ARIMA method): The published seasonally adjusted rate for all civilian workers. Each of the 3 major civilian labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16–19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1974 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive, Integrated, Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X-11 portion of X-11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January–June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July–December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of Employment and Earnings.

(3) Concurrent (X-11 ARIMA method): The official procedure for computation of the rate for all civilian workers using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X-11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1984 would be based, during 1984, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1974 through January 1984.

(4) Stable (X-11 ARIMA method): Each of the 12 civilian labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X-11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire

span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) Total (X–11 ARIMA method): This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and civilian labor force levels are extended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X–11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) Residual (X–1 ARIMA method): This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total civilian employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) 12-month extrapolation (X–11 ARIMA method): This approach is the same as the official procedure except that the factors are extrapolated in 12-month intervals. The factors for January-December of the current year are computed at the beginning of the year based on data through the preceding year. The values for January through June of the current year are the same as the official values since they reflect the same factors.

(8) X–11 method (official method before 1980): The method for computation of the official procedure is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X–11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of adjustment: The X–11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in The X–11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12–564E, February 1980.

The standard X–11 method is described in X–11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, by Julius Shiskin, Allan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, November 1984.

News

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
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USDL 84-460

TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (EST), FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1984

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: OCTOBER 1984

Employment rose in October and unemployment was unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall jobless rate was 7.3 percent, and the rate for civilian workers was 7.4 percent. Both rates were the same as in September, but down from those prevailing early in the year.

Civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--rose by 350,000 in October to 105.6 million. The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--advanced by 440,000 to 95.2 million. Each employment series was up about 6.5 million since the November 1982 recession trough.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons and the civilian worker unemployment rate were both unchanged in October. A total of 8.4 million persons were unemployed; the civilian worker jobless rate was 7.4 percent, 3.3 percentage points below the November 1982 recession high. (See table A-2.)

Jobless rates among most major worker groups, including whites (6.4 percent), blacks (15.4 percent), Hispanics (10.9 percent), and teenagers (18.8 percent), showed little, if any, change from September. The unemployment rate for adult men edged down over the month to 6.3 percent and has declined by a full percentage point since January. By contrast, the rate for adult women rose slightly to 6.9 percent, about the same level as early in the year. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The average length of time an unemployed person had been jobless continued its downward trend, as the mean and median duration of unemployment declined over the month to 16.5 and 7.2 weeks, respectively. The number of persons who had been out of work for 6 months or longer has declined by 600,000 since the beginning of the year. (See table A-7.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Civilian employment increased by 350,000 to 105.6 million in October, after seasonal adjustment. The employment increase occurred entirely among adults. The proportion of the civilian population with jobs (the employment-population ratio) edged up to 59.7 percent over the month. (See table A-2.)

The civilian labor force grew by 320,000 in October to 114.0 million, after seasonal adjustment. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has risen by 2.2 million; adult women accounted for 1.3 million of the increase.

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Sept.-Oct. change
	1984		1984			
	II	III	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
	Thousands of persons					
Labor force 1/	115,333	115,420	115,206	115,419	115,722	303
Total employment 1/	106,837	106,911	106,681	106,959	107,291	332
Civilian labor force	113,642	113,710	113,494	113,699	114,017	318
Civilian employment	105,146	105,201	104,969	105,239	105,586	347
Unemployment	8,496	8,509	8,526	8,460	8,431	-29
Not in labor force	62,484	62,885	63,089	63,064	62,939	-125
Discouraged workers	1,295	1,197	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force					
Unemployment rates:						
All workers 1/	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	0
All civilian workers	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	0
Adult men	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.3	-0.2
Adult women	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.9	0.2
Teenagers	18.7	18.7	18.4	19.3	18.8	-0.5
White	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	0
Black	15.9	16.0	16.0	15.1	15.4	0.3
Hispanic origin	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.9	0.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
	Thousands of jobs					
Nonfarm payroll employment	93,790	94,542p	94,523	94,754p	95,195p	441p
Goods-producing	24,862	25,054p	25,098	25,005p	25,071p	66p
Service-producing	68,928	69,488p	69,425	69,749p	70,124p	375p
	Hours of work					
Average weekly hours:						
Total private nonfarm	35.3	35.2p	35.2	35.3p	35.1p	-0.2p
Manufacturing	40.8	40.5p	40.5	40.6p	40.5p	-0.1p
Manufacturing overtime	3.4	3.3p	3.3	3.3p	3.3p	0p

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces. N.A.-not available.
p-preliminary.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonagricultural payroll employment, at 95.2 million in October, seasonally adjusted, rose by 440,000 over the month. Gains were rather widespread, with nearly two-thirds of the 185 industries in the BLS index of diffusion registering over-the-month increases; this contrasts markedly with the prior month when only two-fifths of the industries showed increases. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

The bulk of the October job growth occurred in the service-producing sector, paced by advances of 140,000 in retail trade and 130,000 in services. These two industry divisions have shown strong growth during the recovery, accounting for almost half of the total payroll employment gains during the period. Over-the-month increases also took place in transportation and public utilities, wholesale trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate--about 25,000 each.

In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing employment rose by 55,000, not enough to recoup the 115,000 decline in September. All of the October increase was in durable goods, where gains were pervasive; the largest were in machinery, fabricated metals, and lumber and wood products. Elsewhere in the sector, employment in mining and construction were both about unchanged from September levels.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls fell 0.2 hour in October to 35.1 hours. The manufacturing workweek edged down 0.1 hour, and factory overtime was unchanged at 3.3 hours--the same level that has prevailed over the past 6 months. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weeekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, at 113.2 (1977=100), was about the same as in September. The manufacturing index (at 95.9) also was about unchanged over the month. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings were about unchanged in October, and average weekly earnings were down 0.7 percent, seasonally adjusted. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings edged down 1 cent to $8.42, and weekly earnings fell $3.73 to $295.54. Compared to a year earlier, hourly earnings were up 26 cents and weekly earnings rose $7.49. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 161.6 (1977=100) in October, seasonally adjusted, essentially unchanged from September. For the 12 months ended in October, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 2.9 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI decreased 0.3 percent during the 12-month period ended in September. (See table B-4.)

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes over 200,000 establishments employing over 35 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The *labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-5 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1 and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The overall unemployment rate is U-5a, while U-5b represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

— The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces;

— The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

— The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

— The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components, plus the resident Armed Forces total (not adjusted for seasonality), and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the overall unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are approximately 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At approximately the 90-percent level of confidence—the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses—the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 328,000; for total unemployment it is 220,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .26 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.25 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $4.50 per issue or $31.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the population, including Armed Forces in the United States, by sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and sex	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	OCT. 1983	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1983	JUNE 1984	JULY 1984	AUG. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1984
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population[2]	176,474	178,489	178,661	176,474	177,974	178,138	178,295	178,483	178,661
Labor force[3]	113,737	115,563	115,955	113,561	115,567	115,636	115,206	115,419	115,722
Participation rate[4]	64.4	64.7	64.9	64.3	64.9	64.9	64.6	64.7	64.8
Total employed[5]	104,354	107,512	107,967	103,865	107,438	107,093	106,681	106,959	107,291
Employment-population ratio[4]	59.1	60.2	60.4	58.7	60.4	60.1	59.8	59.9	60.1
Resident Armed Forces	1,695	1,720	1,705	1,695	1,698	1,698	1,712	1,720	1,705
Civilian employed	102,659	105,792	106,262	101,970	105,740	105,395	104,969	105,239	105,586
Agriculture	3,407	3,545	3,268	3,240	3,403	3,345	3,224	3,315	3,114
Nonagricultural industries	99,252	102,247	102,994	98,730	102,344	102,050	101,744	101,923	102,472
Unemployed	9,383	8,051	7,989	9,896	8,130	8,543	8,526	8,460	8,431
Unemployment rate[6]	8.2	7.0	6.9	8.7	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3
Not in labor force	62,737	62,925	62,706	62,913	62,407	62,503	63,089	63,064	62,939
Men, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[2]	84,344	85,352	85,439	84,344	85,101	85,179	85,257	85,352	85,439
Labor force[3]	64,444	65,482	65,600	64,709	65,452	65,362	65,244	65,614	65,603
Participation rate[4]	76.4	76.7	76.5	76.7	76.9	76.7	76.5	76.9	76.8
Total employed[5]	59,236	61,285	61,273	58,950	60,923	60,607	60,661	60,912	61,023
Employment-population ratio[4]	70.2	71.8	71.7	69.9	71.6	71.2	71.2	71.4	71.4
Resident Armed Forces	1,543	1,571	1,557	1,543	1,549	1,551	1,563	1,571	1,557
Civilian employed	57,693	59,714	59,716	57,407	59,378	59,056	59,098	59,341	59,466
Unemployed	5,208	4,197	4,327	5,759	4,529	4,756	4,583	4,702	4,580
Unemployment rate[6]	8.1	6.4	6.6	8.9	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.0
Women, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[2]	92,129	93,132	93,222	92,129	92,873	92,958	93,039	93,132	93,222
Labor force[3]	49,292	50,081	50,355	48,852	50,115	50,273	49,963	49,804	50,119
Participation rate[4]	53.5	53.8	54.2	53.0	54.0	54.1	53.7	53.5	53.8
Total employed[5]	45,118	46,227	46,694	44,915	46,515	46,486	46,020	46,047	46,268
Employment-population ratio[4]	49.0	49.6	50.1	48.5	50.1	50.0	49.5	49.4	49.6
Resident Armed Forces	152	149	148	152	145	147	149	149	148
Civilian employed	44,966	46,078	46,546	44,763	46,370	46,339	45,871	45,898	46,120
Unemployed	4,174	3,854	3,662	4,137	3,600	3,787	3,943	3,758	3,852
Unemployment rate[6]	8.5	7.7	7.6	8.5	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.7

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

[3] Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[4] Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[5] Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	OCT. 1983	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1983	JUNE 1984	JULY 1984	AUG. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1984
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	174,779	176,763	176,956	174,779	176,294	176,440	176,583	176,763	176,956
Civilian labor force	112,042	113,843	114,250	111,866	113,877	113,936	113,496	113,699	114,017
Participation rate	64.1	64.4	64.6	64.0	64.6	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.4
Employed	102,659	105,792	106,262	101,970	105,748	105,395	104,969	105,239	105,586
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.7	59.8	60.0	58.3	60.0	59.7	59.4	59.5	59.7
Unemployed	9,383	8,051	7,989	9,896	8,130	8,543	8,526	8,460	8,431
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.1	7.0	8.8	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	75,216	76,451	76,565	75,216	76,176	76,289	76,380	76,451	76,565
Civilian labor force	58,919	60,003	59,992	58,949	59,726	59,694	59,752	59,898	59,971
Participation rate	78.3	78.5	78.4	78.4	78.4	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3
Employed	54,580	56,554	56,610	54,140	55,970	55,789	55,899	56,022	56,213
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.6	74.0	73.9	72.0	73.5	73.1	73.2	73.3	73.4
Agriculture	2,511	2,559	2,443	2,376	2,469	2,455	2,392	2,403	2,316
Nonagricultural industries	52,069	53,995	54,167	51,764	53,501	53,334	53,507	53,620	53,898
Unemployed	4,339	3,449	3,382	4,809	3,755	3,906	3,853	3,875	3,758
Unemployment rate	7.4	5.7	5.6	8.2	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	84,443	85,682	85,793	84,443	85,380	85,488	85,581	85,688	85,793
Civilian labor force	45,905	46,255	46,784	44,936	46,101	46,261	46,082	45,859	46,220
Participation rate	53.9	54.0	54.5	53.2	54.0	54.1	53.8	53.5	53.9
Employed	42,088	43,120	43,559	41,570	43,146	43,068	42,819	42,807	43,016
Employment-population ratio[2]	49.8	50.3	50.8	49.2	50.5	50.4	50.0	50.0	50.1
Agriculture	635	655	586	597	623	573	563	595	554
Nonagricultural industries	41,453	42,465	42,972	40,973	42,523	42,515	42,255	42,212	42,462
Unemployed	3,417	3,135	3,226	3,366	2,955	3,173	3,264	3,053	3,204
Unemployment rate	7.5	6.8	6.9	7.5	6.4	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,120	14,624	14,598	15,120	14,718	14,683	14,653	14,624	14,598
Civilian labor force	7,618	7,586	7,474	7,981	8,050	7,982	7,660	7,942	7,826
Participation rate	50.4	51.9	51.2	52.8	54.7	54.4	52.3	54.3	53.6
Employed	6,991	6,118	6,093	6,280	6,631	6,518	6,251	6,410	6,356
Employment-population ratio[2]	39.6	41.8	41.7	41.4	45.0	44.4	42.7	43.8	43.5
Agriculture	261	330	238	267	311	317	269	318	294
Nonagricultural industries	5,730	5,788	5,855	5,993	6,320	6,201	5,982	6,092	6,112
Unemployed	1,627	1,467	1,381	1,721	1,419	1,464	1,409	1,532	1,470
Unemployment rate	21.4	19.3	18.5	21.6	17.6	18.3	18.4	19.3	18.8

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	OCT. 1983	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1983	JUNE 1984	JULY 1984	AUG. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1984
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	151,175	152,471	152,605	151,175	152,295	152,286	152,402	152,471	152,605
Civilian labor force	97,526	98,529	98,814	97,339	98,770	98,710	98,156	98,389	98,520
Participation rate	64.5	64.6	64.8	64.4	64.9	64.8	64.4	64.5	64.6
Employed	90,532	92,573	92,925	89,851	92,697	92,630	91,850	92,074	92,249
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.9	60.7	60.9	59.4	60.9	60.7	60.3	60.4	60.4
Unemployed	6,994	5,956	5,889	7,488	6,072	6,080	6,306	6,314	6,271
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.0	6.0	7.7	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	51,867	52,624	52,552	51,902	52,548	52,386	52,371	52,516	52,483
Participation rate	78.6	78.9	78.7	78.9	78.9	78.6	78.6	78.7	78.6
Employed	48,534	50,046	50,012	48,128	49,744	49,470	49,471	49,600	49,615
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.8	75.0	74.9	73.1	74.7	74.3	74.2	74.4	74.3
Unemployed	3,333	2,578	2,540	3,774	2,804	2,896	2,900	2,916	2,868
Unemployment rate	6.4	4.9	4.8	7.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	38,933	39,292	39,738	38,638	39,226	39,396	39,137	38,944	39,251
Participation rate	53.4	53.3	53.9	52.7	53.3	53.5	53.1	52.8	53.2
Employed	36,484	36,988	37,608	36,018	37,042	37,074	36,784	36,694	36,928
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.0	50.2	50.7	49.4	50.4	50.4	49.9	49.8	50.0
Unemployed	2,450	2,304	2,130	2,622	2,184	2,321	2,352	2,250	2,325
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.3	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,726	6,613	6,525	6,999	6,996	6,947	6,649	6,928	6,804
Participation rate	54.8	54.8	54.2	56.2	57.7	57.5	55.1	57.4	56.5
Employed	5,515	5,539	5,506	5,707	5,911	5,886	5,595	5,780	5,756
Employment-population ratio[2]	44.3	45.9	45.7	45.8	48.7	48.7	46.4	47.9	47.4
Unemployed	1,211	1,074	1,019	1,292	1,085	1,062	1,054	1,149	1,048
Unemployment rate	18.0	16.2	15.6	18.5	15.5	15.3	15.9	16.6	16.1
Men	19.2	16.1	16.3	19.8	16.5	17.8	16.2	17.3	17.0
Women	16.7	16.3	14.9	16.9	14.5	12.6	15.5	15.8	15.2
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	19,026	19,416	19,449	19,026	19,330	19,360	19,386	19,416	19,449
Civilian labor force	11,482	12,126	12,202	11,365	11,962	12,076	12,176	12,079	12,195
Participation rate	60.9	62.4	62.7	60.8	61.9	62.4	62.8	62.2	62.7
Employed	9,502	10,310	10,353	9,449	10,168	10,041	10,226	10,259	10,314
Employment-population ratio[2]	49.9	53.1	53.2	49.7	52.6	51.9	52.8	52.8	53.0
Unemployed	2,080	1,816	1,849	2,116	1,795	2,035	1,950	1,820	1,872
Unemployment rate	18.3	15.0	15.2	18.3	15.0	16.9	16.0	15.1	15.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,515	5,703	5,746	5,501	5,646	5,705	5,735	5,684	5,726
Participation rate	74.4	74.7	75.0	74.2	74.4	74.9	75.3	74.4	74.9
Employed	4,648	4,983	5,022	4,807	4,881	4,902	4,922	4,919	4,982
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.9	65.3	65.6	62.1	63.4	63.1	64.6	64.4	64.8
Unemployed	867	719	724	894	833	897	813	765	765
Unemployment rate	15.4	12.6	12.6	16.3	14.8	15.7	14.2	13.5	13.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,356	5,614	5,655	5,277	5,496	5,522	5,604	5,538	5,584
Participation rate	57.0	58.3	58.6	56.1	57.4	57.5	58.3	57.4	57.8
Employed	4,487	4,888	4,867	4,438	4,818	4,746	4,816	4,840	4,827
Employment-population ratio[2]	47.7	50.7	50.4	47.2	50.3	49.5	50.1	50.2	50.0
Unemployed	868	726	787	839	679	776	788	698	755
Unemployment rate	16.2	12.9	13.9	15.9	12.4	14.0	14.1	12.6	13.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	712	810	802	787	820	854	811	857	874
Participation rate	32.2	37.7	37.5	35.6	37.9	39.6	38.9	39.9	40.8
Employed	367	439	464	404	459	492	488	502	523
Employment-population ratio[2]	15.7	20.5	21.7	18.3	24.9	22.8	22.7	23.3	24.4
Unemployed	345	371	337	383	281	362	349	357	351
Unemployment rate	51.3	45.8	42.1	48.7	34.3	42.4	41.7	41.7	40.2
Men	45.6	43.7	44.9	45.6	35.3	42.0	40.6	39.9	45.1
Women	57.6	49.2	39.1	52.2	33.1	42.1	42.9	44.7	34.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,745	9,713	9,794	9,745	9,824	9,738	9,785	9,713	9,794
Civilian labor force	6,187	6,331	6,356	6,165	6,298	6,293	6,271	6,328	6,339
Participation rate	63.5	65.2	64.9	63.3	64.1	64.6	64.1	65.2	64.7
Employed	5,477	5,701	5,717	5,398	5,669	5,626	5,600	5,650	5,669
Employment-population ratio[2]	56.2	58.7	58.4	55.4	57.7	57.8	57.2	58.2	57.7
Unemployed	710	630	637	767	629	667	672	679	669
Unemployment rate	11.5	10.0	10.0	12.4	10.0	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.6

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	OCT. 1983	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1983	JUNE 1984	JULY 1984	AUG. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1984
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	102,659	105,792	106,262	101,970	105,748	105,395	104,969	105,739	105,586
Married men, spouse present	38,700	39,582	39,692	38,240	39,072	39,121	39,029	39,034	39,023
Married women, spouse present	25,465	26,051	26,407	24,951	25,786	25,716	25,764	25,641	25,891
Women who maintain families	5,208	5,428	5,381	5,172	5,688	5,662	5,507	5,412	5,344
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,571	1,704	1,545	1,909	1,604	1,513	1,625	1,569	1,481
Self-employed workers	1,584	1,640	1,529	1,527	1,570	1,559	1,568	1,569	1,479
Unpaid family workers	252	201	193	227	212	230	208	187	173
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	91,073	94,146	94,818	90,617	94,043	93,841	93,554	94,122	94,369
Government	15,703	15,799	16,142	15,578	15,695	15,604	15,782	15,959	16,046
Private industries	75,370	78,348	78,676	75,039	78,355	78,236	77,772	78,163	78,323
Private households	1,295	1,194	1,227	1,278	1,329	1,239	1,181	1,185	1,209
Other industries	74,075	77,154	77,449	73,761	77,026	76,997	76,591	76,979	77,114
Self-employed workers	7,772	7,783	7,853	7,695	7,828	7,717	7,627	7,721	7,775
Unpaid family workers	408	318	324	405	348	306	324	314	312
PERSONS AT WORK[1]									
Nonagricultural industries	95,011	97,687	98,357	93,273	96,300	95,848	96,921	96,448	96,577
Full-time schedules	76,219	79,465	79,636	75,047	78,496	78,659	78,799	78,291	78,459
Part time for economic reasons	5,430	5,132	5,211	5,724	5,491	5,300	5,324	5,496	5,479
Usually work full time	1,907	1,971	1,908	1,817	1,854	1,789	1,749	1,875	1,908
Usually work part time	3,923	3,561	3,703	4,107	3,837	3,711	3,576	3,921	3,873
Part time for noneconomic reasons	13,362	12,890	13,510	12,502	12,514	12,889	12,797	12,662	12,638

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-5. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1983		1984			1984		
	III	IV	I	II	III	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.6	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	7.3	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	9.7	9.3	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	8.3	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	9.4	8.5	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	12.2	11.2	10.5	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	13.5	12.4	11.6	11.0	10.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

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Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	OCT. 1983	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1984	[illegible] 1983	JUNE 1984	JULY 1984	AUG. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1984
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	9,896	8,460	8,431	8.8	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4
Men, 16 years and over	5,759	4,702	4,[illegible]	9.1	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.2
Men, 20 years and over	4,809	3,875	3,958	8.2	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.3
Women, 16 years and over	4,137	3,758	3,852	8.5	7.2	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.7
Women, 20 years and over	3,366	3,053	3,204	7.5	6.4	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,721	1,532	1,470	21.6	17.6	18.3	18.4	19.3	18.8
Married men, spouse present	2,330	1,900	1,866	5.7	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6
Married women, spouse present	1,688	1,579	1,595	6.3	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9
Women who maintain families	668	603	629	11.4	9.6	9.8	10.5	10.2	10.5
Full-time workers	8,319	6,986	7,000	8.7	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1
Part-time workers	1,579	1,480	1,442	10.0	10.3	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.1
Labor force time lost[2]	---	---	---	10.0	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.6
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,643	6,264	6,133	9.0	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.3
Mining	121	98	114	12.1	7.1	7.5	10.3	8.6	10.9
Construction	871	796	780	15.8	14.8	14.7	14.0	13.8	13.5
Manufacturing	2,080	1,681	1,639	9.6	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.4
Durable goods	1,309	934	929	10.2	7.2	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0
Nondurable goods	771	748	709	8.7	7.3	8.6	8.3	8.4	7.9
Transportation and public utilities	413	375	323	7.2	5.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.1
Wholesale and retail trade	2,086	1,771	1,702	9.8	7.2	7.8	7.8	8.2	7.9
Finance and service industries	1,072	1,544	1,576	6.9	5.4	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.7
Government workers	829	761	752	5.1	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.5
Agricultural wage and salary workers	292	278	237	16.2	11.8	14.6	12.8	15.0	13.8

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force

[2] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	OCT. 1983	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1983	JUNE 1984	JULY 1984	AUG. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1984
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,477	3,493	3,421	3,504	3,174	3,462	3,595	3,286	3,431
5 to 14 weeks	2,600	2,318	2,286	2,725	2,296	2,490	2,333	2,539	2,399
15 weeks and over	3,306	2,239	2,282	3,655	2,619	2,689	2,606	2,600	2,530
15 to 26 weeks	1,200	883	963	1,372	1,008	1,100	1,113	1,085	1,099
27 weeks and over	2,106	1,356	1,319	2,283	1,611	1,589	1,493	1,515	1,431
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	19.8	16.4	16.3	20.1	18.6	18.1	17.3	17.1	16.5
Median duration, in weeks	8.5	6.6	6.5	9.5	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	37.1	43.4	42.8	35.5	38.2	40.1	41.9	39.0	41.0
5 to 14 weeks	27.7	28.8	28.6	27.6	28.4	28.8	27.5	30.1	28.7
15 weeks and over	35.2	27.8	28.6	37.0	32.4	31.1	30.7	30.9	30.3
15 to 26 weeks	12.8	11.0	12.1	13.9	12.5	12.7	13.1	12.9	13.2
27 weeks and over	22.4	16.8	16.5	23.1	19.9	18.4	17.6	18.0	17.1

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	OCT. 1983	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1983	JUNE 1984	JULY 1984	AUG. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1984
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	..	3,744	3,876	5,601	4,220	4,511	4,218	4,211	4,373
On layoff	1,098	913	927	1,392	1,166	1,184	1,152	1,109	1,176
Other job losers	3,873	2,831	2,949	4,209	3,055	3,366	3,066	3,102	3,198
Job leavers	934	933	894	856	800	869	839	845	818
Reentrants	2,437	2,323	2,230	2,322	1,968	2,091	2,322	2,298	2,136
New entrants	1,045	1,051	989	1,127	1,116	1,092	1,093	1,052	1,071
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	53.0	46.5	48.9	56.9	51.9	52.7	49.8	50.1	52.0
On layoff	11.7	11.3	11.6	14.0	14.4	13.6	13.6	13.2	14.0
Other job losers	41.3	35.2	36.9	42.4	37.6	39.1	36.2	36.9	38.0
Job leavers	10.0	11.6	11.2	8.7	9.8	10.1	9.9	10.1	9.7
Reentrants	25.9	28.9	27.9	23.4	24.2	24.4	27.4	27.5	25.4
New entrants	11.1	13.1	12.4	11.4	14.5	12.8	12.9	12.5	12.8
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	4.5	3.3	3.4	5.0	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8
Job leavers	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.7	.7	.7
Reentrants	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
New entrants	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.9

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	OCT. 1983	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1983	JUNE 1984	JULY 1984	AUG. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1984
Total, 16 years and over	9,896	8,460	8,431	8.8	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4
16 to 24 years	3,899	3,359	3,243	16.3	13.9	13.6	14.0	14.1	13.6
16 to 19 years	1,721	1,532	1,470	21.6	17.6	18.3	18.4	19.3	18.8
16 to 17 years	712	669	606	24.0	19.7	20.5	21.4	21.3	20.1
18 to 19 years	1,020	862	870	20.3	16.3	16.7	16.7	17.9	18.0
20 to 24 years	2,178	1,827	1,773	13.6	10.7	11.3	11.8	11.5	11.1
25 years and over	6,002	5,109	5,172	6.8	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7
25 to 54 years	5,259	4,441	4,452	7.2	5.7	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9
55 years and over	753	675	717	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.8
Men, 16 years and over	5,759	4,702	4,580	9.1	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.2
16 to 24 years	2,209	1,887	1,754	17.3	13.7	14.6	14.3	14.8	13.9
16 to 19 years	980	827	822	22.5	18.5	20.6	19.6	19.9	20.2
16 to 17 years	374	354	339	24.3	22.7	23.0	22.1	21.1	21.5
18 to 19 years	579	473	485	21.6	16.1	18.8	16.5	19.1	19.3
20 to 24 years	1,259	1,060	932	14.7	11.4	11.7	12.3	12.3	10.9
25 years and over	3,552	2,824	2,822	7.0	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5
25 to 54 years	3,074	2,398	2,388	7.4	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6
55 years and over	482	442	423	5.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.8
Women, 16 years and over	4,137	3,758	3,852	8.5	7.2	7.4	7.9	7.6	7.7
16 to 24 years	1,690	1,472	1,489	15.1	12.2	12.5	13.7	13.2	13.2
16 to 19 years	771	709	648	20.5	16.7	15.9	18.2	18.6	17.3
16 to 17 years	338	315	267	23.6	16.6	17.9	20.6	21.4	18.5
18 to 19 years	441	389	385	18.8	16.5	14.4	16.9	16.8	16.6
20 to 24 years	919	767	841	12.3	9.9	10.8	11.4	10.4	11.2
25 years and over	2,450	2,285	2,349	6.5	5.8	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.1
25 to 54 years	2,185	2,043	2,064	7.0	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.3
55 years and over	271	234	296	4.4	5.0	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.9

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	OCT. 1983	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1983	JUNE 1984	JULY 1984	AUG. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1984
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,604	24,292	24,351	23,604	23,989	24,154	24,181	24,292	24,351
Civilian labor force	14,516	15,314	15,436	14,528	15,139	15,196	15,291	15,270	15,426
Participation rate	61.5	63.0	63.4	61.5	62.7	62.9	63.2	62.9	63.3
Employed	12,127	13,220	13,336	12,096	13,020	12,907	13,092	13,150	13,302
Employment-population ratio[2]	51.4	54.4	54.8	51.2	54.3	53.4	54.1	54.1	54.6
Unemployed	2,389	2,094	2,100	2,432	2,020	2,290	2,199	2,120	2,124
Unemployment rate	16.5	13.7	13.6	16.7	13.4	15.1	14.4	13.9	13.8
Not in labor force	9,088	8,978	8,915	9,076	8,950	8,958	8,890	9,022	8,925

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Civilian employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	OCT. 1983	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1983	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1983	OCT. 1984
Total, 16 years and over[1]	102,659	106,262	9,383	7,989	8.4	7.0
Managerial and professional specialty	23,863	25,219	655	655	2.7	2.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,841	11,657	328	317	2.9	2.7
Professional specialty	13,022	13,562	327	338	2.4	2.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	31,900	32,723	1,986	1,866	5.9	4.8
Technicians and related support	3,114	3,214	159	94	4.8	2.8
Sales occupations	12,084	12,747	794	732	6.2	5.4
Administrative support, including clerical	16,602	16,763	1,034	840	5.9	4.8
Service occupations	14,034	14,214	1,748	1,419	11.1	9.1
Private household	1,031	991	88	65	7.8	6.1
Protective service	1,624	1,744	123	100	7.0	5.4
Service, except private household and protective	11,378	11,479	1,538	1,255	11.9	9.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,745	13,305	1,133	841	8.2	5.9
Mechanics and repairers	4,196	4,423	301	188	6.7	4.1
Construction trades	4,554	4,784	512	451	10.1	8.6
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,994	4,098	321	202	7.4	4.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,556	17,252	2,390	2,040	12.6	10.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8,072	8,121	1,122	972	12.2	10.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,368	4,680	456	431	9.5	8.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,115	4,452	812	636	16.5	12.5
Construction laborers	834	696	138	142	17.9	16.9
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,481	3,756	673	495	16.2	11.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,661	3,548	370	305	9.2	7.9

[1] Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

Table A-12. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	OCT. 1983	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1983	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1983	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1983	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1983	OCT. 1984
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	7,892	7,923	7,396	7,475	6,892	7,071	504	404	6.8	5.4
25 to 39 years	5,779	5,380	5,536	5,205	5,124	4,887	412	318	7.4	6.1
25 to 29 years	623	415	581	399	514	357	67	42	11.5	10.5
30 to 34 years	2,036	1,603	1,940	1,558	1,774	1,449	166	109	8.6	7.0
35 to 39 years	3,116	3,362	3,015	3,248	2,836	3,081	179	167	5.9	5.1
40 years and over	2,117	2,543	1,860	2,270	1,768	2,184	92	86	4.9	3.8
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	20,277	21,432	19,092	20,348	17,690	19,271	1,402	1,077	7.3	5.3
25 to 29 years	8,760	9,034	8,191	8,512	7,503	7,995	688	517	8.4	6.1
30 to 34 years	6,943	7,571	6,567	7,236	6,133	6,892	434	344	6.6	4.8
35 to 39 years	4,574	4,827	4,334	4,600	4,054	4,384	280	216	6.5	4.7

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-13. Employment status of the civilian population for ten large States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted[2]					
	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984	Oct. 1983	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,905	19,199	19,230	18,905	19,116	19,143	19,169	19,199	19,230
Civilian labor force	12,352	12,678	12,754	12,333	12,683	12,646	12,665	12,690	12,724
Employed	11,356	11,723	11,866	11,279	11,726	11,610	11,697	11,641	11,775
Unemployed	996	955	888	1,054	957	1,036	968	1,049	949
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.5	7.0	8.5	7.5	8.2	7.6	8.3	7.5
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,400	8,604	8,624	8,400	8,547	8,566	8,584	8,604	8,624
Civilian labor force	4,990	5,184	5,139	4,938	5,020	5,080	5,084	5,109	5,066
Employed	4,559	4,865	4,779	4,537	4,682	4,723	4,765	4,804	4,740
Unemployed	431	319	360	401	338	357	319	305	326
Unemployment rate	8.6	6.2	7.0	8.1	6.7	7.0	6.3	6.0	6.4
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,585	8,601	8,605	8,585	8,596	8,597	8,598	8,601	8,605
Civilian labor force	5,521	5,559	5,612	5,527	5,658	5,538	5,497	5,547	5,625
Employed	5,005	5,093	5,120	4,979	5,192	5,080	5,018	5,063	5,096
Unemployed	516	466	492	548	466	458	479	484	529
Unemployment rate	9.4	8.4	8.8	9.9	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.7	9.4
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,494	4,516	4,519	4,494	4,509	4,511	4,513	4,516	4,519
Civilian labor force	3,014	3,048	3,034	2,991	3,061	3,041	3,038	3,052	3,033
Employed	2,820	2,910	2,949	2,787	2,943	2,912	2,883	2,914	2,920
Unemployed	194	137	104	204	118	129	155	138	113
Unemployment rate	6.4	4.5	3.4	6.8	3.9	4.2	5.1	4.5	3.7
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,742	6,721	6,721	6,742	6,726	6,724	6,722	6,721	6,721
Civilian labor force	4,245	4,328	4,334	4,232	4,365	4,358	4,334	4,322	4,358
Employed	3,715	3,902	3,896	3,687	3,860	3,856	3,862	3,843	3,881
Unemployed	530	426	438	545	505	502	472	479	477
Unemployment rate	12.5	9.8	10.1	13.3	11.6	11.5	10.9	11.1	10.9
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,766	5,806	5,811	5,766	5,794	5,798	5,801	5,806	5,811
Civilian labor force	3,652	3,751	3,771	3,661	3,777	3,812	3,807	3,804	3,788
Employed	3,435	3,532	3,579	3,405	3,585	3,564	3,573	3,569	3,560
Unemployed	218	218	192	256	192	248	234	235	228
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.8	5.1	7.0	5.1	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.0
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,592	13,644	13,652	13,592	13,638	13,633	13,637	13,644	13,652
Civilian labor force	8,035	8,014	8,145	8,098	7,972	8,107	8,062	8,072	8,203
Employed	7,422	7,478	7,567	7,448	7,403	7,460	7,438	7,507	7,589
Unemployed	614	536	578	650	569	647	624	565	614
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.7	7.1	8.0	7.1	8.0	7.7	7.0	7.5
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,051	8,051	8,053	8,051	8,030	8,030	8,030	8,051	8,053
Civilian labor force	5,159	5,159	5,185	5,110	5,072	5,141	5,100	5,145	5,133
Employed	4,611	4,708	4,712	4,543	4,616	4,695	4,598	4,670	4,643
Unemployed	548	451	473	567	456	446	502	475	490
Unemployment rate	10.6	8.7	9.1	11.1	9.0	8.7	9.8	9.2	9.5
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,194	9,215	9,219	9,194	9,208	9,210	9,212	9,215	9,219
Civilian labor force	5,585	5,497	5,558	5,532	5,581	5,542	5,451	5,483	5,486
Employed	5,053	5,018	5,102	4,960	5,102	4,995	4,885	4,962	4,995
Unemployed	532	479	456	572	479	547	566	521	491
Unemployment rate	9.5	8.7	8.2	10.3	8.6	9.9	10.4	9.5	9.0
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,353	11,638	11,667	11,353	11,559	11,585	11,610	11,638	11,667
Civilian labor force	7,661	8,075	8,051	7,666	8,011	8,097	8,036	8,058	8,067
Employed	7,129	7,605	7,628	7,092	7,629	7,602	7,581	7,608	7,591
Unemployed	532	470	423	574	382	495	455	450	456
Unemployment rate	6.9	5.8	5.3	7.5	4.8	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.7

[1] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

[2] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1983	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984 p	Oct. 1984 p	Oct. 1983	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984 p	Oct. 1984 p
Total	92,049	94,500	95,306	93,940	91,345	94,135	94,350	94,523	94,754	95,193
Total private	76,081	79,401	79,593	79,740	75,481	78,241	78,422	78,568	78,694	79,108
Goods-producing	24,302	25,548	25,582	25,503	23,895	24,974	25,059	25,098	25,005	25,071
Mining	965	1,028	1,024	1,016	963	1,002	1,007	1,017	1,020	1,016
Oil and gas extraction	597.4	641.8	639.6	642.2	600	623	629	636	642	645
Construction	4,285	4,670	4,634	4,651	4,044	4,343	4,356	4,336	4,374	4,388
General building contractors	1,105.0	1,214.9	1,201.9	1,195.9	1,053	1,135	1,133	1,132	1,140	1,140
Manufacturing	19,052	19,850	19,904	19,838	18,886	19,629	19,696	19,725	19,611	19,667
Production workers	13,082	13,641	13,716	13,662	12,928	13,492	13,541	13,556	13,450	13,505
Durable goods	11,140	11,760	11,830	11,819	11,071	11,632	11,702	11,758	11,690	11,748
Production workers	7,482	7,919	7,996	7,988	7,421	7,860	7,899	7,945	7,876	7,925
Lumber and wood products	702.8	736.7	730.9	724.3	690	712	708	706	703	711
Furniture and fixtures	467.1	483.5	485.9	491.0	462	485	485	484	481	486
Stone, clay, and glass products	599.9	621.4	622.0	620.9	587	605	606	603	603	607
Primary metal industries	857.5	880.4	869.1	862.6	863	884	880	879	862	869
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	345.9	336.8	325.1	320.9	331	345	342	334	324	325
Fabricated metal products	1,418.3	1,492.7	1,504.1	1,504.9	1,408	1,479	1,490	1,491	1,485	1,494
Machinery, except electrical	2,072.5	2,234.1	2,247.5	2,251.1	2,077	2,226	2,242	2,252	2,241	2,256
Electrical and electronic equipment	2,097.7	2,266.6	2,281.6	2,275.8	2,086	2,237	2,252	2,267	2,263	2,264
Transportation equipment	1,834.8	1,921.9	1,962.9	1,958.2	1,820	1,917	1,926	1,961	1,940	1,943
Motor vehicles and equipment	824.4	861.4	884.5	879.5	810	855	858	894	884	865
Instruments and related products	702.3	728.3	728.1	729.5	702	723	727	726	725	729
Miscellaneous manufacturing	386.8	393.9	397.5	400.5	376	384	386	389	387	389
Nondurable goods	7,912	8,090	8,074	8,019	7,815	7,977	7,994	7,967	7,921	7,919
Production workers	5,600	5,722	5,720	5,674	5,507	5,632	5,642	5,613	5,574	5,580
Food and kindred products	1,679.7	1,733.9	1,730.8	1,688.5	1,624	1,644	1,655	1,642	1,631	1,631
Tobacco manufactures	72.9	68.3	72.9	73.4	68	67	66	63	68	68
Textile mill products	764.9	754.3	752.6	741.6	758	759	755	751	744	735
Apparel and other textile products	1,204.9	1,207.4	1,199.0	1,196.2	1,186	1,209	1,206	1,200	1,180	1,176
Paper and allied products	670.7	690.6	685.3	685.9	669	685	687	686	681	685
Printing and publishing	1,310.9	1,367.1	1,372.5	1,377.8	1,311	1,362	1,368	1,371	1,375	1,378
Chemicals and allied products	1,047.0	1,071.5	1,064.7	1,062.2	1,049	1,062	1,064	1,067	1,063	1,063
Petroleum and coal products	194.7	190.5	188.1	187.5	192	188	187	187	186	185
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	752.3	804.3	808.6	810.1	748	797	801	800	798	805
Leather and leather products	213.5	201.9	199.1	196.2	210	204	205	198	195	193
Service-producing	67,747	68,952	69,724	70,435	67,450	69,161	69,291	69,425	69,749	70,124
Transportation and public utilities	5,098	5,220	5,263	5,285	5,033	5,163	5,175	5,202	5,211	5,238
Transportation	2,821	2,924	2,986	3,014	2,776	2,883	2,896	2,924	2,936	2,967
Communication and public utilities	2,277	2,296	2,277	2,271	2,277	2,280	2,279	2,278	2,275	2,271
Wholesale trade	5,344	5,571	5,602	5,637	5,322	5,502	5,528	5,544	5,583	5,612
Durable goods	3,118	3,291	3,295	3,312	3,113	3,249	3,268	3,278	3,293	3,305
Nondurable goods	2,226	2,280	2,307	2,325	2,209	2,253	2,260	2,266	2,293	2,307
Retail trade	15,802	16,409	16,486	16,343	15,737	16,243	16,283	16,295	16,339	16,477
General merchandise stores	2,186.0	2,259.5	2,283.0	2,359.7	2,179	2,295	2,301	2,303	2,315	2,353
Food stores	2,395.2	2,442.4	2,462.8	2,484.2	2,387	2,441	2,448	2,440	2,450	2,476
Automotive dealers and service stations	1,701.4	1,778.6	1,769.7	1,770.5	1,695	1,751	1,762	1,738	1,734	1,763
Eating and drinking places	5,093.6	5,400.8	5,410.8	5,302.6	5,071	5,199	5,211	5,238	5,253	5,276
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,508	5,760	5,707	5,709	5,512	5,676	5,676	5,679	5,684	5,712
Finance	2,770	2,881	2,863	2,872	2,769	2,858	2,854	2,850	2,857	2,869
Insurance	1,722	1,768	1,763	1,768	1,725	1,752	1,759	1,763	1,765	1,772
Real estate	1,016	1,111	1,081	1,069	1,018	1,066	1,063	1,066	1,062	1,071
Services	20,027	20,893	20,953	21,061	19,962	20,681	20,701	20,768	20,870	20,998
Business services	3,713.9	4,105.3	4,116.6	4,157.5	3,672	4,014	4,035	4,049	4,084	4,112
Health services	6,012.3	6,058.3	6,091.7	6,108.4	6,007	6,064	6,079	6,034	6,086	6,102
Government	15,968	15,099	15,713	16,200	15,864	15,894	15,928	15,957	16,060	16,087
Federal	2,742	2,818	2,797	2,755	2,760	2,777	2,779	2,785	2,785	2,772
State	3,747	3,513	3,638	3,820	3,697	3,699	3,697	3,714	3,729	3,738
Local	9,479	8,768	9,298	9,625	9,437	9,418	9,452	9,458	9,546	9,577

p = preliminary

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1983	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984 p	Oct. 1984 p	Oct. 1983	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984 p	Oct. 1984 p
Total private	35.3	35.5	35.5	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.1
Mining	[2]	43.5	43.9	43.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	37.3	38.5	38.5	37.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.5
Overtime hours	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Durable goods	41.3	41.0	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.5	41.3
Overtime hours	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5
Lumber and wood products	40.6	40.0	40.4	39.7	40.5	39.6	39.3	39.4	40.2	39.6
Furniture and fixtures	40.4	39.6	40.2	40.1	39.8	39.1	39.8	39.1	40.0	39.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.0	41.8	41.8	41.9	41.7	41.9	41.7
Primary metal industries	41.2	40.8	41.5	41.1	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.0	41.3	41.5
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	40.1	39.3	40.1	39.3	40.6	41.1	39.9	39.6	39.8	40.0
Fabricated metal products	41.3	41.0	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.4
Machinery, except electrical	41.8	41.5	42.0	41.7	41.2	42.0	41.8	42.0	42.0	41.9
Electrical and electronic equipment	41.1	40.7	41.1	40.9	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.1	40.9
Transportation equipment	42.6	41.6	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.2	42.4	42.7	42.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	44.1	42.3	43.1	43.4	44.1	43.1	42.4	43.3	43.8	43.4
Instruments and related products	40.6	41.0	41.6	41.2	40.7	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.8	39.1	39.6	39.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nondurable goods	39.9	39.6	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.6	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.4
Overtime hours	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Food and kindred products	39.8	40.1	40.3	39.8	39.6	39.8	39.5	39.7	39.7	39.6
Tobacco manufactures	36.4	39.2	39.7	40.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	41.1	39.7	39.4	39.2	40.8	40.0	39.8	39.4	39.2	38.9
Apparel and other textile products	36.8	36.3	36.1	36.3	36.6	36.4	35.8	36.0	36.0	36.1
Paper and allied products	43.3	43.0	43.4	43.0	43.2	42.9	43.3	43.1	43.1	42.9
Printing and publishing	38.0	37.9	38.1	37.9	37.9	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.9	37.9
Chemicals and allied products	41.7	41.7	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.9	41.9	42.0	41.7	41.8
Petroleum and coal products	43.8	43.9	44.2	43.6	43.6	43.1	43.2	43.9	43.1	43.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	41.9	41.4	41.6	41.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Leather and leather products	37.2	36.4	36.5	36.0	37.3	36.7	37.0	36.0	36.6	36.1
Transportation and public utilities	39.5	39.7	39.9	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.8	39.4	39.8	39.1
Wholesale trade	38.7	38.8	38.8	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.6
Retail trade	29.9	30.6	30.0	29.7	30.0	30.2	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.4	36.4	36.6	36.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.7	33.0	32.8	32.5	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.8	32.6

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing, to construction workers in construction, and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Oct. 1983	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984[p]	Oct. 1984[p]	Oct. 1983	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984[p]	Oct. 1984[p]
Total private	$8.16	$8.30	$8.43	$8.42	$288.05	$294.65	$299.27	$295.54
Seasonally adjusted	8.13	8.36	8.41	8.40	286.18	293.57	296.87	294.84
Mining	11.33	11.57	11.65	11.58	489.46	503.30	511.44	504.89
Construction	12.06	12.01	12.16	12.15	449.84	462.39	468.16	460.49
Manufacturing	8.90	9.14	9.22	9.23	362.23	369.26	375.25	373.82
Durable goods	9.47	9.68	9.77	9.77	391.11	396.88	404.48	402.52
Lumber and wood products	7.86	8.05	8.14	8.08	319.12	322.00	328.86	320.78
Furniture and fixtures	6.71	6.90	6.93	6.92	271.08	273.24	279.39	277.49
Stone, clay, and glass products	9.38	9.62	9.63	9.63	394.90	405.96	407.35	404.46
Primary metal industries	11.28	11.34	11.36	11.32	464.74	462.67	471.44	465.25
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	12.68	12.90	13.01	12.91	508.47	506.97	521.70	507.36
Fabricated metal products	9.18	9.30	9.40	9.35	379.13	381.30	389.16	387.09
Machinery, except electrical	9.64	9.92	10.02	10.02	396.06	411.68	420.84	417.83
Electrical and electronic equipment	8.71	9.00	9.08	9.09	357.98	366.30	373.19	371.78
Transportation equipment	11.87	12.13	12.26	12.35	505.66	504.61	517.37	522.41
Motor vehicles and equipment	12.38	12.59	12.70	12.90	545.96	532.56	547.37	559.86
Instruments and related products	8.54	8.85	8.89	8.84	346.72	362.85	369.82	364.21
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6.84	6.97	7.02	7.09	272.23	272.53	277.99	280.06
Nondurable goods	8.12	8.37	8.43	8.44	323.99	331.65	334.67	333.38
Food and kindred products	8.16	8.36	8.36	8.35	324.77	335.24	336.91	332.93
Tobacco manufactures	9.65	10.75	10.36	10.29	370.56	421.40	411.29	411.60
Textile mill products	6.26	6.46	6.49	6.49	256.46	256.46	255.71	256.41
Apparel and other textile products	5.40	5.53	5.61	5.59	198.72	200.74	202.52	202.92
Paper and allied products	10.11	10.50	10.54	10.56	437.76	451.50	457.44	454.08
Printing and publishing	9.23	9.42	9.51	9.50	350.74	357.02	362.33	360.05
Chemicals and allied products	10.79	11.13	11.26	11.27	449.94	464.12	470.96	471.09
Petroleum and coal products	13.38	13.32	13.53	13.43	586.04	584.75	598.03	585.55
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	8.08	8.28	8.29	8.31	338.55	342.79	344.86	344.03
Leather and leather products	5.56	5.67	5.73	5.76	206.83	206.99	209.15	207.36
Transportation and public utilities	10.94	11.17	11.25	11.23	432.13	443.45	448.88	440.22
Wholesale trade	8.69	8.93	9.03	8.98	336.30	347.26	350.36	347.53
Retail trade	5.79	5.86	5.90	5.90	173.12	178.70	177.00	175.23
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.45	7.57	7.77	7.73	271.18	275.55	284.38	280.60
Services	7.43	7.53	7.71	7.72	242.96	248.49	252.89	250.90

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	Oct. 1983	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984p	Oct. 1984p	Percent change from: Oct. 1983–Oct. 1984	Oct. 1983	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984p	Oct. 1984p	Percent change from: Sept. 1984–Oct. 1984
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	157.2	160.1	161.9	161.8	2.9	157.1	160.3	160.8	160.6	161.7	161.6	(2)
Constant (1977) dollars	94.7	93.6	94.2	N.A.	(3)	94.7	95.2	95.2	94.1	94.3	N.A.	(4)
Mining	168.4	174.0	175.6	175.8	4.4	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Construction	147.3	146.9	148.6	148.4	.8	145.5	147.1	148.6	146.6	146.9	146.5	-0.3
Manufacturing	158.5	162.5	163.5	163.7	3.2	158.7	162.3	162.9	163.3	163.4	163.8	.3
Transportation and public utilities	158.9	161.7	163.4	163.4	2.8	158.5	162.1	162.6	161.9	162.9	162.9	(2)
Wholesale trade	161.1	165.4	167.2	166.4	3.3	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Retail trade	151.6	153.1	154.4	154.1	1.6	151.9	153.8	154.0	153.6	154.3	154.4	.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	162.0	164.6	168.4	167.5	3.4	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Services	158.7	161.6	165.1	164.7	3.8	158.7	162.5	163.4	162.8	165.1	164.7	-.2

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change is less than .05 percent.
3 Percent change is -0.3 percent from September 1983 to September 1984, the latest month available.
4 Percent change is .2 percent from August 1983 to September 1984, the latest month available.
5 These series are not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1983	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984 p	Oct. 1984 p	Oct. 1983	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984 p	Oct. 1984 p
Total	109.4	115.1	115.1	114.4	108.3	112.7	112.6	112.7	113.3	113.2
Goods-producing	97.1	102.5	103.5	102.4	94.6	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.0	99.8
Mining	110.4	119.5	120.3	118.5	109.6	117.1	116.2	118.0	118.9	117.5
Construction	113.5	128.4	128.2	126.1	104.1	116.4	115.3	115.6	117.2	115.8
Manufacturing	93.3	96.6	98.0	97.1	92.1	96.0	96.1	96.2	95.8	95.9
Durable goods	90.7	95.3	97.3	96.7	89.9	95.1	95.5	96.0	95.9	96.0
Lumber and wood products	97.4	101.1	101.2	98.1	95.3	95.8	95.1	95.0	96.4	96.0
Furniture and fixtures	101.3	102.6	104.8	105.9	98.3	101.5	103.6	101.3	102.8	102.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	88.6	92.1	92.5	91.7	85.5	88.6	88.8	88.0	88.2	88.5
Primary metal industries	69.9	71.8	72.0	70.8	71.2	73.9	73.0	72.0	70.9	72.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	60.0	58.0	57.0	55.4	62.2	62.7	60.4	58.1	56.6	57.5
Fabricated metal products	87.3	92.2	94.0	94.0	86.3	91.8	92.6	92.4	92.7	93.1
Machinery, except electrical	85.7	95.3	97.7	97.1	86.3	96.5	97.0	98.1	97.3	97.9
Electrical and electronic equipment	106.1	113.7	116.2	114.9	105.6	112.8	113.7	114.9	115.0	114.3
Transportation equipment	91.0	92.3	96.6	97.0	89.9	94.4	94.9	97.8	96.7	96.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	86.3	85.9	90.9	91.0	84.2	87.4	86.7	93.1	89.4	88.8
Instruments and related products	105.6	108.6	110.5	110.0	105.9	109.6	109.9	108.5	109.6	110.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	86.6	86.9	89.3	89.3	82.6	84.8	85.4	85.5	86.1	85.2
Nondurable goods	97.3	98.7	98.9	97.8	95.3	97.2	96.9	96.5	95.7	95.7
Food and kindred products	100.5	105.8	106.5	101.4	95.5	97.9	98.0	97.5	96.7	96.6
Tobacco manufactures	100.6	94.3	104.4	106.1	88.1	92.0	88.7	88.6	92.3	93.7
Textile mill products	85.1	80.9	80.3	78.6	83.7	82.3	81.1	79.9	78.8	77.2
Apparel and other textile products	93.6	92.2	91.2	91.4	91.5	92.5	90.7	90.8	89.4	89.4
Paper and allied products	97.9	100.3	100.4	100.0	97.4	99.5	100.6	100.1	99.1	99.5
Printing and publishing	112.1	117.1	118.5	118.2	111.9	116.3	117.1	117.4	118.0	118.2
Chemicals and allied products	94.2	96.3	96.2	95.9	94.6	96.1	96.3	96.7	95.5	96.1
Petroleum and coal products	91.7	87.9	88.2	89.0	89.4	84.5	84.7	86.1	84.5	86.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	107.3	113.2	114.4	114.3	106.2	113.5	113.4	112.7	112.5	113.1
Leather and leather products	82.8	76.3	75.1	73.0	81.4	77.8	78.9	73.7	73.5	71.6
Service-producing	116.2	122.1	121.5	121.0	115.9	119.7	119.7	119.7	120.7	120.6
Transportation and public utilities	103.6	106.9	108.3	107.0	102.4	105.2	106.1	105.7	106.7	105.4
Wholesale trade	110.5	115.8	116.6	117.0	109.7	113.7	114.4	114.9	116.1	116.1
Retail trade	108.1	114.6	112.8	111.9	107.8	111.9	111.0	111.1	111.3	111.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	120.4	126.4	125.4	126.4	120.8	124.0	124.7	124.2	125.3	124.6
Services	128.5	135.0	134.4	134.2	128.3	132.4	132.5	132.4	134.1	134.0

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Time span	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over 1-month span	1982.....	27.6	47.6	35.7	31.1	41.1	33.5	34.6	32.4	37.3	28.9	32.4	45.7
	1983.....	54.3	46.5	60.8	68.9	69.5	64.6	74.3	68.6	69.5	75.4	69.7	73.8
	1984.....	71.1	73.2	67.0	63.8	64.1	63.0	62.4	57.6	40.3p	65.4p		
Over 3-month span	1982.....	25.1	27.8	27.8	27.3	27.6	28.6	23.5	24.1	26.5	25.9	27.8	41.6
	1983.....	46.8	57.3	64.1	75.1	75.7	77.8	74.1	81.6	80.8	78.9	79.5	77.6
	1984.....	82.2	80.5	76.5	71.1	68.4	68.9	63.5	55.7p	54.9p			
Over 6-month span	1982.....	19.2	22.2	21.9	24.6	20.3	21.4	21.4	18.6	23.2	27.3	29.5	35.4
	1983.....	50.8	63.0	69.2	75.1	80.0	82.4	84.1	82.4	84.6	85.9	86.8	83.8
	1984.....	81.9	82.7	79.7	75.4	69.2	62.7p	61.4p					
Over 12-month span	1982.....	21.6	21.4	17.6	18.1	16.2	18.1	21.1	21.1	25.1	31.6	34.1	40.3
	1983.....	49.5	54.3	61.9	71.1	77.3	79.5	83.8	88.1	86.8	87.3	85.4	87.3
	1984.....	86.5	81.9	78.9p	75.4p								

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 185 private nonagricultural industries.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans.

Representative LUNGREN. Well, thank you, Commissioner Norwood.

Madam Commissioner, based on these statistics and others that we have received from the Labor Department, it's obvious that inflation remains low, and that although interest rates are higher than all of us would like to have them, they are almost half what they were a number of years ago, 4 years ago. They appear to be falling now. Consumer confidence from the indexes that we have seen is high. Consumer spending is up. The index of leading economic indicators for September released by the Commerce Department rose four-tenths of 1 percentage point.

In this context, is the rate of job creation in October consistent with these positive economic indicators?

Ms. NORWOOD. The rate of job growth in October, particularly in the business survey, increased over the past several months. As you know, employment growth had slowed down considerably in the summer months, particularly in the manufacturing industry. In October, most of the growth was in retail trade and services. Factory employment also rose, but is still below the level that we had in August.

Representative LUNGREN. Well, one of the questions I would like to get at is this: In looking at the data just superficially someone would say, well, we've been stuck on this 7.4 figure for approximately 6 months and they would interpret that to say there's been little or no job growth.

What we see in October would not be consistent with that. What I'm trying to do, in explaining to the average person who would like to know and have a sense of what is going on out there, is to point out that this rate of job creation is a good sign for us, isn't it? It would indicate that in fact we are not standing still in a very real sense.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, indeed; we have had and we can expect always to have an increase in the labor force and one needs to have an increase in jobs in order to keep up with that labor force growth.

Representative LUNGREN. Let me ask you something about the relationship between GNP growth and job growth. GNP growth slowed for a couple of months and now Commerce Secretary Baldrige expects to see a GNP growth rate of 4 percent for the fourth quarter of 1984. That's obviously a prospective estimate, based on what he thinks is going to happen. The October figures we have for employment and unemployment at least to give us one bit of data for the first month of that quarter, what does this job growth rate say to us? Is there anything we can extrapolate from it? Is it consistent or necessarily inconsistent with the projection of a 4-percent GNP growth rate for the last quarter?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't think we can read into these data anything that is particularly consistent or inconsistent with those estimates. There has been a pickup in job growth. There has also been a decline in hours of work. The aggregate hours index which probably is closer to some of the output kinds of measures has been relatively stable. The stability, however, may be because the job increase that we are seeing is so heavily in the service-producing sector, and the hours in the service-producing sector are more diffi-

cult to measure effectively, and there are a lot of part-time workers in the service-producing sector.

So it's certainly not inconsistent with anything that any of the forecasters have been saying.

Representative LUNGREN. We have a chart over here talking about the increase in employment, that first chart or the chart closest to me, which shows how the employment growth for 22 months into the current expansion compares to the figures from other recent economic expansions. The chart is based on figures from the BLS household survey, so it shows about a 1.4 million increase during the recovery from February 1961 to December 1962, an increase of 3.9 million from November 1970 to September 1972, 4.7 million from March 1975 to January 1977, and it shows a 6.2 million increase—but with the information you bring us it actually should be 6.5 million—from November 1982 to October 1984.

The question I have is, would a chart based on the establishment survey figures tell a different story?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't believe so; no, sir. We have had a pickup in job growth in the establishment survey, particularly this month. There was a slowdown in the job growth in the establishment survey during the summer months, but, as I mentioned earlier, there was a pickup in October. Over the 23 months of the recovery period, we have had the same employment increase, 6.5 million, both in the household survey and in the establishment survey.

Representative LUNGREN. So we come back to what we have discussed many times, that even though on a month-to-month basis there may be some difference between household and establishment surveys, over a significant period of time, they tend to coincide fairly well.

Ms. NORWOOD. They are extremely close. They are quite close now and have been for the last couple of months. Occasionally they do part. It's much easier for us at BLS when they don't, but I do think that it is important for us to have two independent measures of employment growth.

In the month of October, they are both showing the same employment growth over the 23 months of the recovery.

Representative LUNGREN. So they both showed 6.5 million?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Representative LUNGREN. Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you, Congressman.

First I just want to make it clear that we disagree on the facts on interest rates. People always talk about the very high prime rate which was I think at 1 month at 21 percent. They forget about the fact that not many people—I challenge anybody in this room to raise their hand, anybody, if they've ever paid a prime rate. What we pay is the mortgage rate. The overwhelming majority of people own their homes in this country, 70 percent, have to pay the mortgage rate. The mortgage rate is substantially below under Carter what it is today and what it has been under the Reagan administration.

The real difference is the interest rates that people pay. The interest rates that people pay are now much higher than they were and they have averaged higher under this administration consistently than under the Carter administration.

Now let me get into some questions here. In October the civilian unemployment rate was 7.4 percent. It has been stuck at about this level since May. In May it was 7.5. So, Madam Commissioner, is the recovery over? In other periods of recovery, has the unemployment rate stayed at the plateau in the range of 7.5 percent for as long as 5 months and when the unemployment rate remains on a plateau for a period like this is it generally followed by another downturn?

Ms. NORWOOD. We have had pauses in the unemployment change in the past. We had a period in 1977, for example, where we were within two-tenths——

Senator PROXMIRE. For as long as 5 months?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, we had unemployment rates of 6.9, 7, 6.8, 6.8, and 6.8 percent over 5 consecutive months in 1977.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is there any way you can estimate how soon we might get an indication one way or the other of whether we are going to move ahead or whether we are likely to stagnate or even have unemployment increase?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, I don't know of any way using the data without going into forecasting. However, we know several things. We know that employment growth in the business survey slowed down a bit. There seems to be a pickup in October. In some of the goods-producing industries we are back to where we were in August, and in services we are continuing upward. We know that we are continuing to have a decline in the teenage population and we should not be expecting upward pressure from that source. We know that the rate of increase of women coming into the labor force in recent years, while continuing, is slower than it was in the past.

So there are some demographic factors which might suggest that it would be somewhat easier to reduce unemployment.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now real gross national product, the GNP, growth in the third quarter of 1984 increased by 2.7 percent according to the most recent estimate of the Commerce Department. Is that rate of growth sufficiently rapid to keep unemployment from rising?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, as you well know, Senator Proxmire, there has been a great deal of discussion about that and a lot of people suggest that it takes a 3-percent rate of growth to reduce the unemployment rate very much. Those numbers, however, were developed sometime ago when relationships were very different. I'm just not sure whether that would hold up now.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, different in what way? It would seem to me that that's a highly relevant relationship. If we had growth in the population and growth in the work force and growth in productivity and we have an overall growth, however, of only 2.7 percent or 3 percent, it's hard for me to understand how you can diminish your unemployment at that level.

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, the point I was trying to make earlier, Senator Proxmire, is that because of the declines that took place some years ago in the birth rates there is slowing in the increase in labor force participation and in the increase of people coming into the labor force. I don't know quite how important that effect will be, but it seems to me that we have been having for sometime now a reduction in some of the groups who have traditionally had high

unemployment rates and therefore the upward pressure on the unemployment rate from demographic factors may be changed.

Senator PROXMIRE. I understand. That's a very good point. Demographic factors may have that effect. Isn't there a counteracting effect, however, in the technological improvements, robotics, and computers and so forth that there's been increased productivity and mean that you have to get greater growth in order to have the kind of stable level of employment?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now in the eight 4-year business cycles there's been a tendency since the 1960's for the recoveries to leave the unemployment rate at a higher level each time. We have brought this up a number of times before but I think this would be a good time to mention it again.

If this recovery is managing to lower unemployment only to 7.4 percent, is the economy facing a holding pattern until the next recession?

Ms. NORWOOD. I would hope not.

Senator PROXMIRE. Let me followup by saying if the enormous budget deficit we have had couldn't bring unemployment below 7.4 percent—and they certainly have been enormous on the basis of any experience I have had—what prospects do we have for lowering unemployment further?

Ms. NORWOOD. I just cannot comment on that, Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. In the past it's been my observation that fiscal policy has been the one crude but obvious way that the Federal Government has tended to reduce unemployment. We have cut taxes and we've increased spending. We've gotten to a point where it's going to be very, very difficult for us to do that without deficits that really boggle the mind.

In its program for economic recovery the Reagan administration made the following projections on unemployment: In 1981, 7.8 percent; 1982, 7.2 percent; 1983, 6.6 percent; 1984, 6.4 percent. How do the actual average unemployment rates in each of those years compare to the rates forecast by the administration?

I might point to the chart to give us some help over here. What I've pointed out here is that in the first year of the Reagan administration unemployment was 7.6 percent; the second year, 9.7 percent; the third year, 9.6 percent; and the fourth year, 7.6 percent. As you can see from the chart, in every year it was substantially higher than the previous administration. The first, second, third, and fourth year of the Reagan administration was higher unemployment and it is now and it was in every year we compare there.

My question is, Why is the actual course of unemployment from 1981 to the present different so much from what the administration expected its policies to produce?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think you in the Congress are better able to judge that than I. Clearly, we know that we have had a very steep recession and that we are now recovering—have recovered pretty much from that recession. In a recession always, as you well know, the unemployment rate tends to be higher at the end of a recession than when we went into the recession.

Senator PROXMIRE. But this isn't the end of the recession. The end of the recession was November 1982. We've had 2 full years

since the end of the recession and the unemployment rate is still, as I pointed out, extraordinarily high by any historical standard, higher than it's been in any year of the last 40 years with the exception of 2.

Ms. NORWOOD. That is true, but it is still considerably down from the 10.7 percent that it was at the trough of the recession.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now this question will take me a minute or two to ask. The civilian unemployment rate in October 1984 at 7.4 percent is about the same level as it was in January 1981 when President Reagan took office. In this period of nearly 4 years, the country experienced its most severe recession, as you just pointed out. The jobless rate was 10.7 percent and nearly 12 million people were out of work.

For how many months during this period did the unemployment rate stay about 10 percent?

Ms. NORWOOD. Ten.

Senator PROXMIRE. Ten months. Now between 9 and 10 percent?

Ms. NORWOOD. Nine months.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now apart from this recession has the country had unemployment rates as high as 9 or 10 percent since World War II?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. So for 19 months, or over 40 percent of President Reagan's term so far unemployment was 9 percent or higher, breaking the postwar record, and it's taken 22 months of recovery to bring unemployment back to where it was when the administration arrived. Isn't that accurate?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; there was just one period in May of 1975 which had 9 percent.

Senator PROXMIRE. My time is up. I have a few more questions.

Representative LUNGREN. If you might permit me a partisan comment, it never ceases to amaze me that the President, at least from the other side of the aisle, gets criticized because the program didn't come into effect soon enough. As the Senator will recall, it was because we had to deal with the Members of his party in the House that we had to agree to extend the introduction of the President's program for 3 years. I guess maybe that's the best argument I've heard for a Republican House of Representatives. If we could have a least put it in place in the first year we wouldn't have had to go through that recession for 2 years before we got the effects of our policies.

Senator PROXMIRE. If the Congressman would yield on that——

Representative LUNGREN. I would be happy to. I accept the nomination to the Senate.

Senator PROXMIRE. In the last 4 years—well, let me come back to that.

Representative LUNGREN. Commissioner Norwood, you began to speak a few minutes ago with Senator Proxmire about previous economic recessions and expansions. As we have mentioned, this current one is in its 23d month. The last expansion that lasted that long began I guess in 1975. I thought maybe we might review some of the unemployment patterns seen during that recovery.

Reviewing the data it appears to me that at the onset of that expansion the unemployment rate dropped precipitously from 9 per-

cent in May 1975 to 7.4 percent in May 1976. And then it appears that between May 1976 and December 1976 when we were just a year into that sustained economic expansion the unemployment rate jumped up from 7.4 percent to 7.8 percent. And apparently in some data that you talked about a minute ago it reached then a plateau of several months and then that plateau was at 7.8 percent and following that plateau we saw the unemployment rate fall until the end of that economic expansion, leaving us at 5.6 percent in May of 1979.

Is my reading of the data correct in that regard?

Ms. NORWOOD. Roughly so.

Representative LUNGREN. So that would suggest to me, to someone who's not totally initiated into this whole area, that it might be risky to assume that an uptake or a plateau of unemployment seen during sustained economic expansion would be an indication that we would take that it spells the end of labor market gains.

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, Congressman, my experience suggests that it's always risky to assume anything. One needs to look at data.

Representative LUNGREN. Well, I guess what I'm saying is that you have been warning us as we got into this recovery that we might expect there to be a period of a plateau and you began warning us rather early in the expansion and we didn't see it. We were kind of confounded for some months, not only that we had sustained a drop in unemployment but that it was as precipitous as it was. So you convinced me. I was looking for that plateau. We found it, but I hope that we won't read too much into it to suggest that it necessarily determines for us where we are going to end up.

I share the Senator's concern about the fact that in most of the recessions and recoveries we have had since World War II, I believe with one exception, we have always come out of it with a higher unemployment rate and a higher inflation rate than we did with the previous recoveries. In this one we're coming out with a lower inflation rate. There appears to be no doubt about that. At least we have matched the unemployment rate that we began this whole process with and it is my hope that maybe we can confound everybody again and bring the unemployment rate down along with the inflation rate. People didn't think we could do that in the past and yet the inflation rate appears to be down and everybody appears to understand that and appreciate it. I'm hopeful we will be able to do the same thing in the area of unemployment.

In that regard, I'd like to ask you to refer to the diffusion index. Last month we were concerned—and I know Senator Proxmire was and I was—about what appeared to be a rather sharp slowdown in the diffusion index and you warned us at that time again that we should look at trends and not just 1 month's figures, and this month we appear to have a different reading.

Could you compare the two and tell us what that might indicate, with the caveat that we ought not to read too much into 1 month's statistics?

Ms. NORWOOD. The diffusion index, which as you know is heavily weighted toward manufacturing, dropped quite a lot last month to 40.3 percent. It is now back up to 65.4, which is higher than it has been for quite a number of months. Clearly, though, one needs to look at that index month after month and over a longer period of

time. If we look at the 3-month span, for example, it's lower than it was in the summer months but nevertheless closer to what it was for 3 months ending in August.

I think it's something we need to watch because it does tend to signal developments. I am pleased to see that it is up again this month.

Representative LUNGREN. In the past you have indicated to us that the 50-percent mark was sort of an important mark for us to look at and why was that?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, the diffusion index basically tells us the percentage of establishments that reported an increase and we like to see that as high as possible, and when it's over 50 percent that's pretty good, and certainly the 65 percent is pretty good.

Representative LUNGREN. Commissioner Norwood, you stated in your prepared statement that the mean and median duration of unemployment has fallen fairly steadily since mid-1983. How much did they decline in October?

Ms. NORWOOD. In October the mean duration was 16.5 percent. It was 17.1 in September. And the—I'm sorry—weeks—17.1 declined to 16.5 weeks and the median was 7.6 weeks in September and 7.2 in October. So they have both declined.

Representative LUNGREN. By how much did the number of long-term unemployed decline in October?

Ms. NORWOOD. If we define the long-term unemployed as those unemployed 6 months or more, in October there were 1.4 million. In September there were slightly more than 1.5 million. So it's down not quite but about 7.5 now or something like that.

Representative LUNGREN. What's the significance of having the mean and median duration of unemployment falling and having the number of long-term unemployed declining?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, as you well know, there is a great deal of movement in the American labor market. We have a very dynamic labor market even when we are in recession. People move from jobs to other jobs and from employment to unemployment, into the labor force and out of the labor force. The people who have the hardest time in the labor market are usually those who once having gotten into a state of unemployment have great difficulty getting out of it. People who have been unemployed for very long periods of time are in great economic and social distress and that's a serious problem for this country and it is always good to see those numbers decline.

Representative LUNGREN. Now we have spoken on this panel, a number of members, about the concerns as the economy comes on and the recovery comes on and many times those people with the fewest skills who have the toughest time are not picked up until the recovery matures. So I guess I would interpret these figures to show that we have had some maturity in that recovery such that a good number of these people are being picked up even though we still have a not insignificant number there.

Ms. NORWOOD. The number of long-term unemployed rose considerably during the last recession and it is down quite a lot in the 23 months of the recovery, and you're quite right, we normally see a decline as the recovery matures and we are seeing that decline now.

Representative LUNGREN. What happened to the employment-population ratio in October?

Ms. NORWOOD. The employment-population ratio in October is up from 59.5 in September to 59.7 in October, up 2 points.

Representative LUNGREN. How does that compare with let's say January 1981?

Ms. NORWOOD. That is up six-tenths from January 1981.

Representative LUNGREN. Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. Madam Commissioner, let me just change pace for a minute. I want to get back to unemployment but I'd like to ask you and your colleagues some questions on inflation.

The most recent report on the Consumer Price Index showed inflation rising at the rate of 4.2 percent over the past year. Obviously inflation has moderated substantially from the double digit rates prevailing in 1979 and 1981, but let's see what's responsible for this. And I'd like to ask you to answer with respect to four categories.

First, how much of the decline is attributable to changes in energy prices which gave rise to the double digit inflation in the first place? Second, how much reflects favorable developments with food prices? After all, we have the worst farm depression since the Great Depression with farm income down in 1983 to one-half what it was in 1979 and falling distress on the farmers. Third, how much reflects the effect of the bloated dollar caused by the deficit which has cut the cost of imports very sharply and of U.S. products competing with imports?

Mr. Bergston says about 50 percent of it is from that. Bergston is an expert in this area in the State Department.

And to what extent was inflation brought down by the recession which was longer lasting to force employers to cut prices and workers without jobs to take cuts in pay?

Ms. NORWOOD. Senator Proxmire, I am not able to answer all of those questions. I don't think anyone is. But let me just say that you are right, that we have had a very real deceleration in food prices in the shelter component of the CPI and in the energy component of the CPI all of which were responsible for the acceleration of prices which occurred in the period in the mid-1970's when we had the OPEC oil crisis. Some of those decelerations also worked their way through the economy as the recession occurred.

They are now, as we all know, having a real effect on price levels in this country on imports. The BLS released a press release on export and import prices which showed a considerable drop in import prices and an offsetting increase in export prices as well, led by food however, not by manufactured products.

So I think all of those things are having a big effect. Part of the import price issue, of course, is because of the high value of the dollar.

Senator PROXMIRE. You know, it's really astonishing to me, the administration takes credit for the better inflation performance, and I wouldn't blame them—of course, they take credit for it—but it's astonishing because all the elements that went into it either had nothing to do with it or they would deny this was part of their plan. Certainly, they had nothing to do with the energy prices. We

have a glut of oil, whereas we had a shortage before, and energy prices going down because of that glut.

I don't think they would take credit for the terrific, deplorable position of our farmers who are suffering so terribly from the surplus of food production. I don't think that they would want to take credit for the bloated dollar that is caused by the deficit which has had this effect on import prices, lowering them and lowering the competition of our producers with them. And I certainly don't think they would want to take credit for the recession.

So it seems that there's no administration policy responsible for that except those for which they deny responsibility. I don't expect an answer to that, but let me ask you a question.

Ms. NORWOOD. You may be interested in knowing, Senator Proxmire, that the 12-month rate of change in the energy component of the CPI that ended in January 1980 was really the highest period in the last several years—41.6 percent, and that for the year that ended in January 1985 that component was down to 1 percent.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, that's a start, a clear reflection of the effect of energy prices on credit.

You reported that since the trough of the recession employment grew by about 6.5 million. Now taking into account the jobs lost in the 1981-82 recession, what is the employment gain from January 1981 to the present?

Ms. NORWOOD. From January 1981 to the present, there are about 6 million jobs created—I'm sorry—that's 5.6 million—6 million increase in the labor force.

Senator PROXMIRE. By how much did employment grow in the 4 years prior to 1981, from January 1977 to January 1981?

Ms. NORWOOD. 10 million.

Senator PROXMIRE. So under Carter it grew by 10 million and under Reagan it grew by 5.6 million?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's true.

Senator PROXMIRE. If employment had continued to grow at the 1971-81 pace from January 1981 to October 1984, without the setback of the 1981-82 recession, would employment today be much higher than it is?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, of course, it would. There was a higher annual rate of increase in the period from 1977 to 1981 than there has been since 1981 to 1984.

There is, of course, a slower population growth and lower labor force growth. But the answer to your question is that there would have been 5 million more jobs.

Senator PROXMIRE. Given today's labor force, what unemployment rate would we have today if employment growth since 1981 had matched the 10 million in the previous 4 years?

Ms. NORWOOD. We can calculate that for you. We don't have it. Obviously, it would be considerably lower.

Senator PROXMIRE. I calculate it at 4 percent.

Now overall, if for most worker groups unemployment rates in October are about the same as they were in January 1981. Is that right?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; correct.

Senator PROXMIRE. Among blacks, chiefly adults, current jobless rates are still noticeably higher than they were in 1981, I believe. Is that right or wrong?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; the unemployment rate for blacks is 15.4 percent and it was 14.4 percent in January 1981. It's 1 point higher.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now altogether, even though the unemployment rate is about the same, how many more people are unemployed today than there were in January 1981 because, of course, we have a bigger country and a bigger work force?

Ms. NORWOOD. About 360,000.

Senator PROXMIRE. Compared to that period just prior to the recession in mid-1981, how many more people are unemployed now?

Ms. NORWOOD. There are 8.4 million people unemployed now, 7.9 million in July 1981.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now you report that the length of the manufacturing workweek declined by two-tenths of an hour in October and over the last 2 months there's been some loss in factory jobs.

As I understand it, new orders are down in the latest figures we have.

Do these patterns indicate that the economy is weakening and do drops in hours of work often precede cutbacks in employment?

Ms. NORWOOD. They sometimes do, Senator Proxmire, but I think that what we are reporting today is a considerable increase in employment in the service-producing sector and I'm not sure how to read the hours there.

If we look at the goods-producing sector, clearly the aggregate hours are important and that shows a flatness.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, there are several distinctions between manufacturing and service, one of them being that the hours are somewhat shorter in service I believe. The hourly pay is also somewhat less. Is that right?

Ms. NORWOOD. For the sector as a whole; that is correct.

Senator PROXMIRE. So this would mean that compensation generally might be lower if we have that as a long-term shift?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, but there are, of course, trends for greater increases in the service-producing sector wages.

Senator PROXMIRE. In October 5.5 million people who wanted to work full-time could find only part time jobs. That number has remained very high throughout the recovery. Why is that?

Ms. NORWOOD. Because the economy, though we have been producing jobs and now we have produced in the recovery 6.5 million jobs, it has not been enough to take account of that. We still have about 5.5 million people who are working part time for economic reasons.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now as I understand it, when the unemployment is determined, if someone has worked 1 hour in the previous week they're not considered unemployed. Is that right?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right. They're considered as employed.

Senator PROXMIRE. So how many hours on the average do these people who are only part-time employed work?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't know.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is unemployment underestimated by not counting those working only a few hours as unemployed, in your judgment?

Ms. NORWOOD. Our definition of unemployment, as you know, requires that the person have had no employment during the survey week and have looked for work at some time during the 4 preceding weeks.

It is true that we could have a different definition. The BLS does publish a table of seven different rates and one of those includes half of the people who were employed part time for economic reasons. That unemployment measure was 9.9 percent in October.

Senator PROXMIRE. My time is up, Congressman Lungren.

Representative LUNGREN. Madam Commissioner, Senator Proxmire had you give us the figures of the increase in unemployed during the course of this administration. I believe that came to about 500,000 people and we are talking about people.

Could you give us the number of people unemployed—the increase in the number of people unemployed between January 1977 and January 1981?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; 794,000.

Representative LUNGREN. Almost 800,000 people increase in unemployment. I guess we could calculate how many more people we would have unemployed if we went at the same rate that the Carter administration did, using the same figures that the Senator had, but I don't have time to do that. I wish we also had time to figure out what the inflation rate and the interest rate would be today if they had continued to increase at the same rate they did under Carter, and whether that would have any impact on job creation. I suspect that if we had maintained inflation at 13 or 12 percent—not even gone up, just maintained that, as the Carter legacy for 4 more years, that might have at some point in time had an impact on employment growth. I also suspect with interest rates as high as they were that that would have had some impact on employment growth as well.

Madam Commissioner, obviously we are all concerned about these various statistics, but perhaps one of the things that's most important to people out in the country is something they can really relate to in terms of this standard of living. This is not so much the size of their paycheck as it is purchasing power what they can purchase in terms of real goods and services.

As I understand it, the most recent data that we have on real average weekly earnings are for the month of September. Can you tell us where we are on that? Did we have an increase for that month or a decrease or was that flat?

Ms. NORWOOD. For the month of September, real—that's corrected for inflation—real average weekly earnings increased five-tenths of 1 percent. If we look at it over the longer period of time, there has also been an increase.

Representative LUNGREN. Let's look at a period of time, September 1984 to September 1982. What kind of figures do we get for that period of time?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I don't have that particular calculation here, but I can give you the hourly earnings index or the weekly average earnings over the 4-year period that we are talking about. And in current dollars, they have gone up 21 percent and in constant dollars about half a percent—four-tenths of 1 percent.

Representative LUNGREN. I guess this question should be directed to Mr. Dalton. As of September—again, the most recent month for which we evidently have price index data—our economy had been expanding for 22 consecutive months. Now looking at January 1977, the 22-month point in the business cycle expansion that began in March 1975, what inflation rates did we see at that time?

Mr. DALTON. As of January 1977, 5.2 percent.

Representative LUNGREN. And was this a relatively stable inflation rate such as the rate we have today or was it an accelerating rate? I'm trying to compare it with the last, most recent, long-term expansion that we had.

Mr. DALTON. Well, if we're talking about the rate of inflation at the recession trough in March 1975, that was 6.6 percent, and the same rate at the recession trough in July 1980 was 8.3, and the rate of inflation at the recession trough in November 1982 was 9.7.

Representative LUNGREN. According to a survey conducted last month among the members of the National Association of Economists, inflation expectations are the lowest in the 10 years the survey has been conducted. Over the next 5 years that organization, Mr. Dalton, is forecasting 5.5 percent inflation down from 8.2 percent in 1980. Are these predictions consistent with the rate of inflation that we're seeing today and for the last number of months?

Mr. DALTON. The annual rate of inflation over the last 12 months ending in September is 4.2 percent.

Ms. NORWOOD. Congressman Lungren, I think that what we're seeing in some of these surveys is the result of the expectations of people that the deceleration that has been taking place in inflation will continue and that's partly because there has been a deceleration also in wage rates and labor costs in general.

Representative LUNGREN. A few minutes ago Senator Proxmire was talking about the question of inflation and he went into it from one perspective. I'd like to look at it from a slightly different perspective. That is, what has happened to the producer price index for finished goods in September?

Mr. DALTON. It declined two-tenths of 1 percent.

Representative LUNGREN. And it is my understanding that that would make it two consecutive declines in that index.

Mr. DALTON. Yes, August and September.

Representative LUNGREN. When was the last time we had an index that showed two consecutive declines in the producer price index for finished goods?

Ms. NORWOOD. A long time. We can check that out for you.

Representative LUNGREN. From my perusal it would appear to be 8 years. That's a long time as far as I'm concerned.

Since we're talking about the rate of inflation, it obviously is impacted by a wide variety of factors. That is, the rate of inflation that's actually faced by the American consumer. We have fancy names for it, CPI and so forth, and different types of CPI. Would the producer prices be among the important factors that influence what the consumer is impacted on with respect to inflation?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; of course it would.

Representative LUNGREN. Why?

Ms. NORWOOD. Producer prices show us stages of development in prices of commodities and services that are purchased. There are very few services, unfortunately, in the PPI, but the indexes can show us what happens when we look at prices of crude goods, intermediate goods, and finished goods. We have indexes for consumer foods, for example, so that we can look at price as it goes into the retail market. Those relationships are not always direct ones, but it is very important to have a PPI that is showing deceleration if we want to expect or anticipate a continued deceleration in the CPI.

Representative LUNGREN. Before turning over to Senator Proxmire for another round of questions, I would just indicate that it seems to me that in fact the administration can take some credit for the drop in energy prices. If there's one thing the United States could do to help break the back of OPEC it was to decontrol our own production of petroleum. I must say that was started under President Carter but it was accelerated under this administration, and, in my judgment, that was the one single thing the U.S. Government could do with respect to influencing OPEC and helping to produce that glut on the market.

So in fact there are some things we can do and I think that we ought to recognize that it was done on a bipartisan basis. It was started by President Carter and accelerated by President Reagan and it's one thing that we were able to do that probably more than any other thing from our standpoint influenced the energy situation that we see today.

Senator PROXMIRE. Both President Carter and President Reagan are fine men, but I don't think either one of them had much to do with the present glut of oil production.

Now let me call attention to—my good friend and distinguished colleague keeps talking about how much higher interest rates were during the Carter adminstration. I call attention to a publication here called "Economic Indicators," and "Economic Indicators" has on its front that the responsibility for this is the Joint Economic Committee, the chairman of which is Roger Jepsen, a Republican from Iowa. Roger Jepsen is not exactly a supporter of the Democrats and therefore I think we can take this as reasonably objective.

I call attention to the last column and the last column is new home mortgage yields and the last column shows that interest rates were lower, consistently lower, under President Carter in 1978, 1979, and 1980 than they were under President Reagan. If you go across the line, you see that virtually all interest rates, whether U.S. security yields, Treasury yields; that is, high-grade municipal bonds, corporate AA bonds, prime commerical paper, discount rate—everything but the prime rate, and the prime rate, as a matter of fact, was higher on the average under Reagan than under Carter, although it has gone down recently. But overall, there's no question about it, interest rates are higher under President Reagan and the present administration than they were under the previous administration.

Representative LUNGREN. Would the gentleman yield?

Senator PROXMIRE. Sure.

Representative LUNGREN. What direction were they going?

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, under the Carter administration, they went up; sure they did. Under the Reagan administration, they're still higher.

Representative LUNGREN. Which direction are they going now? They are going down.

Senator PROXMIRE. Sure they've gone down, but in relationship to inflation they are still very high and they are still higher than they were under the Carter administration, much higher, substantially higher, by about 20 percent.

Ms. Norwood, you point out the weak recovery in the manufacturing sector. Manufacturing has regained only 70 percent of the jobs lost during the recession; fabricated metals, only 56 percent; machinery, 45 percent. Which States are most seriously affected by this weak manufacturing recovery and based upon BLS projections what does the future hold for those industries?

Ms. NORWOOD. The States that are affected, as we know, are the north central region, in particular around the Great Lakes, and also some of the textile and apparel-producing areas that have gone down into the southern part of the country. There is almost a strip of high unemployment through the country.

BLS projections for the future suggest that there will be much faster growth in the service/producing sector than the goods-producing sector, but we do expect to have some increase in jobs in the goods-producing sector as well.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now the preliminary total—I'm not talking about just manufacturing—total employment level of 2,265,000 in Wisconsin in my State was still below the September 1979 figure for the State, even though we've had an increase in population and so forth.

How many States have yet to reach the employment levels achieved before the recession started in 1979? Instead of counting them, why don't you read them off because I think they are major States and it would be interesting.

Mr. PLEWES. These are States that have not yet come back to where they were prior to the recession?

Senator PROXMIRE. That's right, prior to September 1979.

Mr. PLEWES. We did not do those. We will have to go through the States individually.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you have it for August?

Mr. PLEWES. I do not have the unemployment figures for August.

Senator PROXMIRE. I'm asking for employment.

Mr. PLEWES. All right. Changes in the employment level from August 1979 to August 1984 are as follows: The State of West Virginia was 10 percent down from where it was in August 1979; Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Mississippi, the District of Columbia, South Dakota, and Wisconsin also had lower employment levels.

Senator PROXMIRE. They haven't recovered in total employment?

Mr. PLEWES. That's right.

Senator PROXMIRE. As I say, in spite of the large increase in the work force.

Madam Commissioner, the unemployment rate for blacks according to your October data was 15.4 percent. You note, despite some rises during the summer, the overall jobless rate for blacks is about

what it was in the spring. Generally, doesn't the gap between white and black employment rates narrow during periods of recovery, and why hasn't this happened this time?

Ms. NORWOOD. It does generally do so. The black employment situation deteriorated beginning in 1980 and then showed little, if any, recovery prior to the last recession that we had. Blacks started the 1981–82 recession with a very high rate of unemployment and it got much higher during the recession. The situation has improved for blacks, and for black adult men in particular during the recovery period. Over the past 2 years, blacks have gained about 1.2 million jobs, but the unemployment rate for black workers remains extremely high.

Senator PROXMIRE. Among the 10 largest States, you report a sizable increase in unemployment in Illinois, from 8.7 percent to 9.4 percent. Which of these 10 largest States have higher unemployment rates than they did in January 1981 and also in mid-1981 before the recession began?

Mr. PLEWES. I can figure that out but I didn't bring that with me.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE 10 LARGEST STATES, SELECTED MONTHS

[Seasonally adjusted]

	January 1981	July 1981	October 1984
California	7.3	7.3	7.5
Florida	6.0	6.6	6.4
Illinois	9.0	7.3	9.4
Massachusetts	5.4	6.4	3.7
Michigan	12.7	11.9	10.9
New Jersey	7.6	6.5	6.0
New York	7.7	7.6	7.5
Ohio	9.6	9.3	9.5
Pennsylvania	8.0	8.3	9.0
Texas	5.3	5.1	5.7

Senator PROXMIRE. All right. I'll tell you what I have and then you can answer additionally. While the unemployment rate has been flat since June, 8 of the 10 largest States have seen increases in joblessness. How would you explain that phenomenon?

Ms. NORWOOD. We have had a real slowdown over the spring and summer in employment growth in manufacturing, and there are some industries that really have not recovered very well in the manufacturing sector. Most of the jobs are in the services sector, so that those States which have a high concentration of some of the basic industries of the country that have not yet had much recovery are still not doing too well.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now if you look at the colorful map we have over here with yellow and red, some of the States I've designated as yellow and some of the cities as red. Now there are 17 States whose unemployment rates are still above the national average of 7.5 percent in August. That's the most recent month for which data on all 50 States was available.

You submitted information in response to a question last month that indicated that there are greater disparities in unemployment rates among States in the present recovery than there have been in past recoveries.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is this largely attributable to the length and severity of the 1981–82 recession which hit certain States especially hard and left them a long way to go to recover, or have characteristics of the States' economy such as industrial structure and demographic composition changed in ways to produce uneven patterns in the States?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think both have occurred, Senator Proxmire. The 1981–82 recession was sharp and steep, and it hit durable manufacturing, in particular, extremely hard. There are some States—particularly those around the Great Lakes region—which have a very high concentration of industries of that kind. I think there is also, as you can see from the employment growth in the services-producing sector, a very real change in the whole structure of our industry and much of the growth is occurring in places where there isn't always a very vigorous growth in manufacturing.

So I would anticipate that we will be seeing considerable disparity from one local area to another in the future and there's going to be a lot more pressure from policymakers for more and better local area data.

Senator PROXMIRE. The map also points out 36 local metropolitan areas, cities, which still have double digit unemployment rates. That is, above 10 percent. Why, after 22 months of a general recovery, have these cities been left so far behind and are there common problems or characteristics responsible for the high unemployment rate in those areas?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think a large part of it is the industrial structure, as I said before. Manufacturing as a whole has regained only 70 percent of the jobs lost during the recession. If you go down and look at some of the specific industries, you find that the auto and housing related industries have done well but that many of them, like primary metals, have recovered only slightly. Employment in the steel industry is below the level that prevailed when the recession ended. Fabricated metals and machinery are well below their prerecession levels, as are food manufacturing, textiles, apparel, and so on.

Senator PROXMIRE. Has the steel industry grown at all since the trough of the recession?

Ms. NORWOOD. No; it has not. It's really down. Employment in basic steel, blast furnaces, and basic steel products, is below the level that it was in July 1981 by about 200,000, and is still slightly below the November 1982 level.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you, Congressman.

Representative LUNGREN. Thank you, Senator. I'm glad you brought your chart. It gives me an opportunity to talk about California, which we refer to as the "Golden State." You've got yellow, not quite gold, but we appreciate the significance of that.

Senator PROXMIRE. You've had more "Golden Fleeces" than other States have had.

Representative LUNGREN. We would like to talk to you about a couple of them. We'll see what we can do about some of them. Actually, California ought to be a very, very pale yellow because the latest figure we have is California has a 7.5-percent seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, which is a significant drop over the last several months. The figure we have on a seasonally adjusted basis, employment was 11,775,000 for October 1984, showing a gain of 134,000 jobs from September to October, and the unemployment dropped 100,000 over the month, which is the lowest level we've had in California since October 1981. So we appreciate you having us on the chart. By next month we will probably be off your chart and that's one-tenth of the Nation in population and then you will have to change the chart.

The other thing I'd like to say about the chart is that it does talk about certain areas, specific areas of high unemployment, cities primarily, although there are some rural areas there—but primarily cities that have urban problems.

That's why I hope that maybe we can get the Democratic leadership in the House of Representatives to assist those of us on both sides of the aisle, Democrat and Republican alike, to support the President's urban enterprise zone idea. That's to help those specific areas of high unemployment.

Senator PROXMIRE. Would the Senator yield on that?

Representative LUNGREN. As soon as I get the nomination, I will. I'll be happy to. You're not trying to send Senator Cranston a message, are you, by calling me Senator? Go ahead.

Senator PROXMIRE. I just wanted to point out that those urban enterprise zones, as even Secretary Pearce points out, is only a pilot project. There are only 25 or 26 communities that would have it. It would have almost no effect whatsoever on unemployment. If you're going to do the job, you would have to provide it on a far, far more massive scale.

Representative LUNGREN. I agree. I wish we would. But in order to get it through a Democratic House of Representatives, we had to first have it as a pilot project, and it is a shame we haven't had 4 years to deal with it because if we had had it as a pilot project for 4 years I believe it would prove its worth and we would be affecting those areas instead of just talking about them.

Madam Commissioner, with respect to particular areas of high unemployment that are much higher than other areas of the country, how many metropolitan areas does the Bureau prepare unemployment rate estimates for?

Ms. NORWOOD. Several hundred metropolitan areas.

Representative LUNGREN. I'm going to have to ask you to supply those for the record then.

Do you know how many of these areas showed an unemployment rate falling in the last year? Because I understand you have it for August, so from August 1983 to August of 1984.

Ms. NORWOOD. I do not have that here and will supply it for the record, but we would expect that it would be a large number because unemployment has been dropping generally. Even though many of them remain at very high levels, I would expect that they would have dropped considerably.

Representative LUNGREN. I understand from your press release it said "all but three." I didn't know what the universe was we were talking about.

Ms. NORWOOD. Mr. Plewes has some information to provide.

Mr. PLEWES. We did note this for your staff earlier, I believe the total was around 150 and most of those have had a drop in unemployment.

Representative LUNGREN. Well, most—I believe the release said "all except three," so all but a small number would have shown a drop in unemployment over that period of time.

Again, I don't want to catch you unprepared for this, but as I understand it, over this period, August 1983 to August 1984, the average percentage point decline in the unemployment rate for those areas was 1.8 percentage points.

Mr. PLEWES. That's what we have.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

Unemployment rates were reported for 240 metropolitan areas in August 1984. Only three areas had a higher rate than a year earlier.

Representative LUNGREN. Then, looking at the areas of unemployment above 10 percent, the average decline for those areas now above 10 percent was 2.9 percentage points. They are still higher than the rest, but this suggests they are dropping their unemployment rates at a faster clip than the rest of the country. I don't want to minimize the problems they have, but at least if there is some hope out there we ought to give them that hope, that according to your statistics they are gaining on the unemployment problem faster in pure percentage points than the rest of the country.

Madam Commissioner, one of the things that intrigued me this last week as I was out in my home State was a report that came out from the Rand Corp. talking about gains in income for the women in the work force. Even the celebrated Washington Post reported on it. I didn't have a chance to read it, I had to read it in my local press back home, but they still did report it.

They indicated that women's earnings were at least beginning to rise somewhat relative to men's. This is a report from two individuals who I believe have been studying it for between 2 and 4 years and at least those are the conclusions they come to.

Is that consistent with any evidence that your Bureau has regarding recent changes in women's earnings relative to men?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, it is. We are responsible for data of that kind. I have not seen that study and, therefore, I cannot comment on it in detail. I have seen the newspaper accounts.

It is correct that the series which was begun in 1967 showed that on average women's earnings when compared to men's were 59 percent, and that that ratio is now up to about 64 percent, which is some increase over a long period of years.

I think the other point that needs to be made is that we are talking here about averages and that there have been a number of various kinds of studies which have attempted to standardize for things like experience, education, amount of time in the work force and so on. With those kinds of approaches one can reduce the female-to-male wage gap somewhat, but one cannot eliminate it.

We have done some work in BLS with occupational wage survey data to examine earnings by sex in particular occupations. We find that when you look at some of those specific occupations, the gap is very much narrower.

The problem really is that women are working, in general, in low-paying occupations, traditional occupations, which have tended to be low paying, and in industries like textiles and apparels that are low-paying industries.

Representative LUNGREN. Let me ask you this to follow up then. In a recent article in the Monthly Labor Review, a comment was made that "a relatively high proportion of women who were managers in 1983 had been clerical workers the previous year." I just wonder what we might be able to take out of that. What were the possible explanations for that? Could that just be a quirk in the data? What I'm trying to say is, is that something important that we ought to take a look at? I'm not trying to overstate this, but when I see figures like this in a number of different reports I'm trying to find out whether something really is going on out there that maybe we haven't fully appreciated, and that would suggest some greater occupational mobility than I had suspected was out there.

Ms. NORWOOD. Some things are going on out there. Women are moving out of some of the traditional occupations into some of the nontraditional occupations. That's particularly true in professional and managerial kinds of occupations.

I would point out that there's quite a wide breadth of occupations in the managerial classification. You can have a manager of a group of clerks or you can have someone who is handling a whole company. So that I think there are some differences there, but it is true that there has been in recent years a movement of mobility into nontraditional occupations by women.

The problem is that the numbers are very small. If one looks at the percentage changes, the percentage changes are extremely large, but they are on a small base. So there is progress. There's a great deal of progress that has gone on. It's rather slow.

Representative LUNGREN. Again I don't want to overstate it, but I was just wondering if the fact that we see the greater job growth in nonmanufacturing sectors of the industry might be an indication that perhaps greater mobility is available in those areas and that would affect women as much as men. I don't want to stereotype it, but it just seems to me in the manufacturing side the mobility for women has not necessarily been there. It hasn't necessarily been in the other sectors either, but in terms of mobility for women the growth in nonmanufacturing sectors may offer greater opportunities than we have seen in the economy as it was previously structured.

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, of course, women have not been very heavily represented particularly in durable manufacturing, where the earnings have been quite high. As women's labor force participation increased, so did jobs in the service-producing sector. There is some evidence that in the newer kinds of occupations, such as computer programmers, for example, the differential between male and female earnings is extremely narrow, and in some cases there is almost no difference at all.

Representative LUNGREN. Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. I'd like to follow up on that. I think that's a very interesting line of inquiry because I think we have suffered as a country because we have not employed women as fully as we should and given them the opportunity that we should and I think there's been a dramatic change, but not much of a change in their compensation. When I went to Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, there were 750 in my class and there wasn't a woman, not a single one. And Harvard Law School was about the same.

Now we have quite a different situation. About 30 to 35 percent in law schools and business schools and I suppose in the future that will help. For a long time we've had more women employed in banks than men, but none of them—by and large, none of them in positions of any real influence or where they get reasonably comparable compensation.

In the military we've had a big increase. I think something like 10 percent of our military now. We have more women in the Army than any army in the world. It's increasing and it's proven that it's worked out well.

But the figures that you just give us are appalling. Since 1967, in spite of all this, women are still making about 62 percent of what men make. Is that what you told us? It was 59 percent 20 years ago and now it's 62 percent. It's still very discriminatory and very unfair.

Ms. NORWOOD. There is a large gap that remains. There is another series that's a little bit different. That one averaged about 59 percent in the 1960's and 1970's and is now up to 64 percent. They are all showing about the same thing. When you look at averages, when you try to adjust for differences in education and experience, that gap is much narrower, but it does not disappear.

Senator PROXMIRE. The article that I read projected that by the year 2000 women might be making 75 percent as much as men. That's not very encouraging to me in the way of progress. It seems to me we could do a lot better. That's why we should enact the ERA, among other things.

Thank you, Congressman.

Representative LUNGREN. Thank you, Senator Proxmire.

Thank you, Commissioner Norwood, for testifying. We certainly appreciate this. From my point of view, you bring us good news. Job growth is continuing. Unemployment continues to go down. The overall unemployment rate remains the same; 6.5 million new jobs over the last 22 months has to be good news for everybody and although you come here as an objective reporter, we certainly like you bringing good news over a 22-month period of time.

Senator PROXMIRE. If the Congressman would yield——

Representative LUNGREN. I would happy to yield.

Senator PROXMIRE. I think you bring bad news. Maybe on Tuesday, the bad news may be good news in a sense, but I would agree with Congressman Lungren that what we want is news that indicates that we are not stalled, as we seem to be, in the recovery. For that reason, I think that the news is bad.

Representative LUNGREN. Well, that just shows you how we view things rather differently. The President has an interesting story

about that and the punch line goes, "There's got to be a pony in here someplace." I'll tell you the rest of the joke later on.

Thank you very much, Madam Commissioner. The committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:10 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1984

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-562, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. William Proxmire (member of the committee) presiding.

Present: Senator Proxmire.

Also present: James K. Galbraith, deputy director; and Mary E. Eccles and Deborah Clay-Mendez, professional staff members.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR PROXMIRE, PRESIDING

Senator PROXMIRE. The committee will come to order.

Madam Commissioner, I'm going to make a little different statement this morning than is usually made here because it's an opportunity for me to chair these hearings after some period of time.

One hundred and sixty four months ago—that's 13 years and 8 months—this committee held its first hearing on the unemployment figures. As chairman of the Joint Economic Committee at that time I called that hearing for April 2, 1971, and I did that because the Secretary of Labor in March 1971 publicly announced that the unemployment rate had dropped in February, signaling a recovery from the 1970 recession. Up until March 1971, the Bureau of Labor Statistics had regularly held a press conference when the unemployment results for the previous month were released. But a little later on the same day as the Secretary of Labor had called the drop in unemployment a signal of recovery from the recession, the Associate Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics told reporters at the regular unemployment release press conference that the 0.1-percent drop in the unemployment rate had "no statistical significance." This embarrassed the Secretary of Labor. It contradicted the Secretary's assertion that the unemployment change signaled an end to the recession. So the Associate Commissioner was fired. The Secretary of Labor also declared that the Bureau of Labor Statistics would have no more press conferences to explain the unemployment developments of the preceding month when the data are released.

To meet this situation I started the regular monthly practice of inviting the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to come before this committee for a hearing on the day the unemployment figures became available. This committee has held about 160 hearings on the unemployment figures since that time. Since that first hearing, April 2, 1971, we have had three Commissioners of Labor Statistics,

Geoffrey Moore, Julius Shiskin, and now, since May 1979, Janet Norwood.

I go through this review to remind us that the unemployment data constitute political dynamite. The unemployment rate is the big political enchilada in our country especially to an incumbent President and the members of his party in the Congress. The most obvious practical proof of the wisdom of a President's economic policies is what those policies do to jobs. As long as jobs increase and unemployment falls, most Americans are likely to feel pretty favorable toward the President and his party. When unemployment rises, political discontent grows. The level, I repeat, the level—not the rate of rise but the level—of unemployment seems to have far less influence on American political opinion than whether the rate of unemployment is rising or falling. In 1971, when the Secretary of Labor was so distressed about the Associate Commissioner's interpretation of the unemployment figures that he fired him and ended all news conferences, the recession level of unemployment was 6 percent. The number of unemployed was 5 million. In this recovery the unemployment rate may have bottomed out in the 7 to the 7.2 percent range, one-sixth higher than what was considered a recession trough 14 years ago, and the number of unemployed is not 5 million but more than 8 million in this recovery.

Today, if unemployment begins to rise again, the problems for the Federal Government and our economy will take on a new and very serious dimension. The President has just announced that he will call on the Congress to make a series of reductions in domestic spending including the end of various economic development and job programs, such as the Economic Development Administration, the Jobs Corps, the Urban Development Action Grant, housing programs, not to mention Small Business Administration, the work incentive program, direct loans for the Eximbank and others.

Congress may or may not agree. If the recovery continues and unemployment falls further, the Congress may accept the President's requests and make the spending cuts. If unemployment rises, Congress will very probably refuse to end these programs. So the prospect of Congress acting favorably on the President's requests to reduce the deficit by cutting spending hinges heavily on what happens to unemployment in the next year or so. Whatever remote prospect there may be that the Congress may increase taxes to reduce the deficit also depends primarily on what happens to unemployment. If unemployment rises, there is no way the Congress will raise taxes to reduce the deficit. In that event, I predict there will be another tax cut.

But the unemployment figures will have an even more profound effect on the deficit and this will not be speculative. It will be a direct and certain effect. As the unemployment rate rises by 1 percent, the Congressional Budget Office tells us that the deficits will also rise by $40 billion by 1985, by $47 billion in 1986, and by $53 billion in 1987. That means a rise in unemployment of 1 percent would wipe out every penny of the President's proposed savings of $42 billion in 1986. Furthermore, since the President could not win the $42 billion savings if unemployment rises, we can expect that in that event instead of the deficit declining from $210 billion to

$170 billion, as the administration contends, it will grow to $250 billion or more.

As a matter of fact, the OMB budget estimates that forecast the $210 billion deficit assume a decline in unemployment in the coming year and a subsequent drop in 1986 and 1987. To be specific, they forecast unemployment of 6.7 percent in 1985, 6.6 percent in 1986, 6.4 percent in 1987 and 6.3 percent in 1988. If unemployment does not fall but stays about as it has in the past 6 months, even the President's spending reductions totaling $42 billion if put into effect 100 percent would still leave the deficit close to $200 billion in 1986.

So what is the outlook? Well, as I say, today's news is good. Employment increased in November. Unemployment decreased. But actually, to put this into perspective, the civilian jobless rate at 7.2 percent in November has been stuck near this range for 6 months. After nearly 2 years of recovery, there are still 8,150,000 people out of work and 250,000 more than before the 1981–82 recession began. Another 5.4 million who want full-time work have to settle for part-time jobs. Discouraged workers, who want jobs but have given up looking for work, still number almost 1.2 million.

Meanwhile, there are multiple signs that the economy is weakening. Real growth slowed sharply to 1.9 percent in the third quarter of the year; all of that 1.9 percent gain was absorbed by inventory accumulation. If you account for that, there was no gain whatsoever in the third quarter. Industrial production has started to drop and the Government's index of leading indicators—often a signal of changes in the business cycle—has shown sizable declines in 3 of the last 5 months. The recovery seems to be running out of steam while unemployment is still historically very high. If we have reached the end of the road with this recovery, it has left major segments of our work force and large parts of the country stranded along the way.

What happens now? Can we make further progress against unemployment with economic growth as low as 1.9 percent? Generally, since the population and the labor force are growing, it takes GNP growth of at least 3 percent to keep unemployment from rising.

Since 1982, when the recession hit bottom and the unemployment rate shot up to 10.7 percent, fiscal policy has been highly stimulative. We have run enormous budget deficits, so it's hardly a surprise that unemployment has come down from that disastrous level. But what will happen if we begin the next business cycle with deficits in the range of $200 billion or more? How can we take effective action to reduce the unprecedented structural deficits that loom ahead? If unemployment increases, the deficits will grow, reflecting the automatic stabilizers in our tax and transfer system. Attempting to reduce the deficit at that point would make unemployment worse. I don't see any obvious answer to this dilemma. Our future economic stability depends on reducing the deficit, but either a slumping economy or even a growing economy—if the growth is 3 percent or less—would tie our hands.

Finally, in addition to high, overall unemployment, we would be reaching the end of the recovery with especially heavy unemployment among blacks—15 percent—black teenagers—41 percent—

Hispanics—10 percent—and among such groups as female household heads and workers displaced from declining industries. In September, as the charts show, there were 16 States with unemployment rates above the national average; in 18 States, the jobs lost in the last two recessions have yet to be regained.

I look forward to your testimony this morning to clarify the condition of our labor markets. If the recovery is over, our fiscal policy choices will be exceptionally difficult. We will need the best analysis you can give us.

And finally, James K. Galbraith, who has been the alternating executive director and deputy director of the Joint Economic Committee since 1981, will be leaving his post at the first of the new year. Those of us who have been in the Senate and on the Joint Economic Committee for a number of years, as I have been, know what an outstanding job he has done. Mr. Galbraith's knowledge of economics and grasp of public policy issues is the best of any Joint Economic Committee staff director I have worked with, and his counsel and opinions have been much valued by myself and my colleagues on the committee. Jamie is just at the beginning of what is already an illustrious career and I know that some day we will look back at his tenure with pride at having known him "when."

Go right ahead, Ms. Norwood.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY KENNETH V. DALTON, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS; AND THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you, Senator. As always, I have with me Thomas Plewes on my left, and Kenneth Dalton on my right, our employment and price experts in the Bureau.

It's a very real pleasure to appear before you this morning, Senator. I would like to take the opportunity to express the appreciation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for what we believe to have been an extremely important action by you those many years ago in establishing these hearings. I believe that the hearings have kept the Bureau on its toes and I think that's alway's a useful thing. But even more than that, I think they have been very much in the public interest because they have given the public and the media an opportunity to hear us explain the data and to hear both parties' points of view about the data, and I believe that this has been an extremely useful undertaking.

I would also like to point out, Senator Proxmire, that I myself have participated in hearings before this committee on the employment situation for more than 80 of the 160-odd meetings that there have been.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to offer the Joint Economic Committee a few comments to supplement our "Employment Situation" press release issued this morning.

The overall employment situation improved in November, as employment increased and unemployment declined. The overall unemployment rate was 7.0 percent and the civilian rate 7.2 percent

as the number of unemployed persons dropped to 8.2 million after seasonal adjustment.

The number of employees on nonfarm payrolls rose by 300,000 over the month, continuing the pickup in employment which began in September following slow growth during the summer. Most of the November increase occurred in the service-producing sector of the economy. Even after allowing for the expected seasonal hiring, retail trade employment grew by more than 115,000, seasonally adjusted, accounting for almost 40 percent of the over-the-month employment gain. There was also a large increase in the services industry. During the 2 years since the trough of the recession, two-thirds of the job growth of 6.8 million has been in the service-producing sector.

The November gain in goods-producing jobs was small, with most of it concentrated in construction, where employment grew by 30,000.

At 19.7 million, employment in manufacturing changed little in November. In fact, the number of factory jobs has grown very little since July of this year. Over that 4-month period, an increase of 70,000 jobs in the durable goods industries was about offset by a drop of 60,000 in nondurables. Only the electrical equipment and automobile industries have shown substantial growth since midsummer, while losers include some industries with long-term problems—primary metals, textiles, apparel, and leather products. In the aggregate, manufacturing employment was still more than 600,000 below its July 1981 prerecession peak. The manufacturing industry has recovered only about 70 percent of the jobs lost during the 1981–82 recession.

Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, at 35.2 hours, rose one-tenth of an hour in November, and both the total factory workweek and factory overtime also edged up one-tenth of an hour over the month. Nevertheless, the aggregate hours index for the Nation's factories, which as you know combines the effect of changes in both hours and employment, remained slightly below the levels for July and August.

The civilian unemployment rate declined two-tenths of a point in November to 7.2 percent, seasonally adjusted. Improvements in joblessness were reflected in the rates for adult women—down three-tenths of a point—and teenagers—down 1.3 points. The rate for adult men, however, was unchanged.

The number of persons unemployed for 6 months or longer, at 1.4 million, has held about steady since August, following sharp declines earlier in the recovery period. Another group of workers with difficulties in the labor market are those working part time for economic reasons. This group, at 5.4 million, remains at about the level of last March.

The civilian labor force was unchanged in November; it has shown very little growth since May. Over the past year, however, the labor force grew by about 2.0 million. Adult women accounted for almost two-thirds of this increase. The civilian worker employment-population ratio rose 1.2 percentage points over the year to 59.8 percent. For the black population, this ratio, at 53.6 percent, has risen over the year at a faster pace than for whites. The black

employment-population ratio has risen 4.8 points since the trough of the recession 2 years ago.

In summary, unemployment declined in November and employment increased. Job gains continued in the fast-growing, service-producing sector of the economy. Employment in manufacturing changed little in November. Indeed, there has been virtually no growth in factory jobs since summer.

DISPLACED WORKERS

As has been our custom in the past, Senator, I would like to call your attention to a BLS release issued last week reporting on the results of a special supplement to the current population survey. Information was collected on workers whose jobs were abolished between January 1979 and January 1984. We found that 5.1 million persons had been at their jobs at least 3 years before they were displaced. Of these, 60 percent were reemployed when surveyed, though frequently at lower pay, about 25 percent were looking for work, and the remainder had left the labor force.

Even when reemployed, workers who had been displaced from durable goods manufacturing were less likely than workers displaced from other industries to have obtained jobs at comparable pay. Overall, about half of all employed displaced workers were earning less on the job held in January 1984 than they had earned on the job that was lost. Among those who had lost jobs in automobile manufacturing, the proportion with lower earnings was 60 percent, and in steel it was nearly 70 percent.

Senator, my colleagues and I would be glad now to try to answer any questions you may have.

[The table attached to Ms. Norwood's statement, together with the press release referred to, follows:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF ALL CIVILIAN WORKERS BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X-11 ARIMA method						X-11 method (official method before 1980)	Range (cols. 2-8)
		Official procedure	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual	12-month extrapolation		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1983									
November	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	0.1
December	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	.2
1984									
January	8.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	.1
February	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	.2
March	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.7	.2
April	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	.....
May	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.5	.2
June	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.2	.2
July	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	.1
August	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	.1
September	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	.1
October	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	.2
November	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.1	.2

Note.—Explanation of column heads:

(1) Unadjusted rate: Unemployment rate for all civilian workers, not seasonally adjusted.

(2) Official procedure (X–11 ARIMA method): The published seasonally adjusted rate for all civilian workers. Each of the 3 major civilian labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16–19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1974 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive, Integrated, Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X–11 portion of the X–11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January–June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July–December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of Employment and Earnings.

(3) Concurrent (X–11 ARIMA method): The official procedure for computation of the rate for all civilian workers using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X–11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1984 would be based, during 1984, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1974 through January 1984.

(4) Stable (X–11 ARIMA method): Each of the 12 civilian labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X–11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) Total (X–11 ARIMA method): This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and civilian labor force levels are extended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X–11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) Residual (X–11 ARIMA method): This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total civilian employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) 12-month extrapolation (X–11 ARIMA method): This approach is the same as the official procedure except that the factors are extrapolated in 12-month intervals. The factors for January–December of the current year are computed at the beginning of the year based on data through the preceding year. The values for January through June of the current year are the same as the official values since they reflect the same factors.

(8) X–11 method (official method before 1980): The method for computation of the official procedure is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X–11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of adjustment: The X–11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in The X–11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12–564E, February 1980.

The standard X–11 method is described in X–11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, by Julius Shiskin, Alan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 1984.

News

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USDL 84-502

TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (EST), FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1984

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: NOVEMBER 1984

Unemployment declined in November and employment rose, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall unemployment rate fell from 7.3 to 7.0 percent, and the rate for civilian workers dropped from 7.4 to 7.2 percent. Although both measures had shown little movement in recent months, they were more than a full percentage point below year-earlier levels.

Civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--rose by nearly 300,000 in November to 105.9 million. The number of nonagricultural payroll jobs--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--also was up by about 300,000 to 95.5 million. Since the November 1982 recession trough, each employment series has advanced by 6.8 million.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons fell by 275,000 in November to a seasonally adjusted level of 8.2 million, and the civilian worker unemployment rate declined two-tenths of a percentage point to 7.2 percent. Since November 1982, the jobless total has declined by 3.7 million, while the unemployment rate has dropped by 3.5 percentage points. (See table A-2.)

The over-the-month improvement was shared by several of the major worker groups. Jobless rates for adult women (6.6 percent) and teenagers (17.5 percent) declined, while that for adult men (6.3 percent) was unchanged. Also, there were reductions for whites (6.1 percent) and Hispanics (10.0 percent) and little change for blacks (15.0 percent). (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

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* In accordance with usual practice, the *
* Employment Situation release of December data will *
* incorporate annual revisions in seasonally adjusted *
* unemployment and other labor force series. *
* Seasonally adjusted data for the most recent 5 *
* years are subject to revision. The December data *
* will be released on Wednesday, January 9. *
*
****

All of the decline in unemployment over the month occurred among those who were jobless for less than 6 months. At 1.4 million, the number of persons jobless for 6 months or more has held at about this level in recent months, after declining markedly between mid-1983 and this past summer. (See table A-7.)

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Oct.-Nov. change
	1984		1984			
	II	III	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
	Thousands of persons					
Labor force 1/	115,333	115,420	115,419	115,722	115,725	3
Total employment 1/	106,837	106,911	106,959	107,291	107,571	280
Civilian labor force	113,642	113,710	113,699	114,017	114,026	9
Civilian employment	105,146	105,201	105,239	105,586	105,872	286
Unemployment	8,496	8,509	8,460	8,431	8,154	-277
Not in labor force	62,484	62,885	63,064	62,939	63,109	170
Discouraged workers	1,295	1,197	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force					
Unemployment rates:						
All workers 1/	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.0	-0.3
All civilian workers	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.2	-0.2
Adult men	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	0
Adult women	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.6	-0.3
Teenagers	18.7	18.7	19.3	18.8	17.5	-1.3
White	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.1	-0.3
Black	15.9	16.0	15.1	15.4	15.0	-0.4
Hispanic origin	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.0	-0.9
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
	Thousands of jobs					
Nonfarm payroll employment	93,790	94,560	94,807	95,150p	95,453p	303p
Goods-producing	24,862	25,056	25,010	25,078p	25,131p	53p
Service-producing	68,928	69,504	69,797	70,072p	70,322p	250p
	Hours of work					
Average weekly hours:						
Total private nonfarm	35.3	35.3	35.4	35.1p	35.2p	0.1p
Manufacturing	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.4p	40.5p	0.1p
Manufacturing overtime	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3p	3.4p	0.1p

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces. N.A.=not available.
p=preliminary.

The number of job losers fell by 215,000 from October. Job losers, with a decrease of 1 million over the past year, accounted for the bulk of the total decline in unemployment of 1.3 million. (See table A-8.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Civilian employment rose by 285,000 in November to 105.9 million, seasonally adjusted. The over-the-month gain occurred primarily among adult women. Civilian employment was up by 3.2 million over the year--1.8 million adult men and 1.5 million adult women. (See table A-2.)

The civilian labor force was 114.0 million in November, unchanged from October. The proportion of the civilian working-age population in the labor force (the labor force participation rate) was 64.4 percent, also the same as in the previous month. Over the year, the labor force grew by about 2 million, and the participation rate was up by 0.4 percentage point.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Data)

Total nonagricultural payroll employment increased by 300,000 in November to 95.5 million, seasonally adjusted. As in recent months, growth was concentrated in the service-producing sector. Since July, the number of jobs in this sector has risen by a million, while there has been virtually no growth in the goods-producing industries. Since November 1982, two-thirds of the 6.8-million job gain has occurred in the service sector. (See table B-1.)

The largest November increases were in retail trade (115,000) and services (90,000). In retail trade, strong growth took place in general merchandise stores, while both business and health services contributed to the rise in services. Elsewhere in the service-producing sector, modest gains were recorded in transportation and public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; and wholesale trade.

Manufacturing employment was little changed over the month. In fact, at 19.7 million in November, the number of factory jobs was about the same as in July. Over this period, jobs in durable goods have increased, while there has been a decline in nondurable goods.

Construction employment increased by 30,000 in November to 4.4 million. This was 620,000 greater than the March 1983 employment low but still 170,000 less than the January 1980 employment peak. In mining, continued gains in oil and gas extraction offset declines elsewhere in the industry.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls rose 0.1 hour in November, as did weekly and overtime hours in manufacturing. For the past several months, the overall and manufacturing workweeks have been fluctuating around the November levels of 35.2 and 40.5 hours, respectively. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls rose by 0.7 percent in November to 114.0 (1977=100). The index was up about 5 percent over the year and more than 11 percent from the November 1982 level. The manufacturing index was up 0.3 percent in November to 96.0. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings rose 0.6 percent in November, and weekly earnings were up 0.9 percent, seasonally adjusted. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings increased 3 cents to $8.44, and average weekly earnings were up 21 cents to $296.24. Over the past year, hourly earnings rose 28 cents and weekly earnings $9.82. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 162.1 (1977=100) in November, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 0.4 percent from October. For the 12 months ended in November, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 3.1 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI decreased 0.8 percent during the 12-month period ended in October. (See table B-4.)

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes over 200,000 establishments employing over 35 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collectrd for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The *labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-5 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1 and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The overall unemployment rate is U-5a, while U-5b represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

— The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces;

— The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

— The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

— The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components, plus the resident Armed Forces total (not adjusted for seasonality), and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the overall unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are approximately 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At approximately the 90-percent level of confidence—the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses—the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 328,000; for total unemployment it is 220,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .26 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.25 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings,* published each month by BLS. It is available for $4.50 per issue or $31.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the population, including Armed Forces in the United States, by sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and sex	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population[2]	176,636	178,661	178,834	176,636	178,138	178,295	178,483	178,661	178,834
Labor force[3]	113,832	115,955	115,814	113,720	115,636	115,206	115,419	115,722	115,725
Participation rate[4]	64.4	64.9	64.8	64.4	64.9	64.6	64.7	64.8	64.7
Total employed[5]	104,703	107,967	107,985	104,291	107,093	106,681	106,959	107,291	107,571
Employment-population ratio[6]	59.3	60.4	60.4	59.0	60.1	59.8	59.9	60.1	60.2
Resident Armed Forces	1,685	1,705	1,699	1,685	1,698	1,712	1,720	1,705	1,699
Civilian employed	103,018	106,262	106,286	102,606	105,395	104,969	105,239	105,586	105,872
Agriculture	3,152	3,268	3,227	3,257	3,345	3,229	3,315	3,119	3,253
Nonagricultural industries	99,866	102,994	103,019	99,349	102,050	101,740	101,923	102,472	102,519
Unemployed	9,129	7,989	7,869	9,429	8,543	8,526	8,460	8,431	8,154
Unemployment rate[7]	8.0	6.9	6.8	8.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.0
Not in labor force	62,804	62,706	63,020	62,916	62,503	63,089	63,064	62,939	63,109
Men, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[2]	84,423	85,439	85,523	84,423	85,179	85,257	85,352	85,439	85,523
Labor force[3]	64,550	65,400	65,377	64,886	65,362	65,244	65,618	65,603	65,667
Participation rate[4]	76.5	76.5	76.4	76.8	76.7	76.5	76.9	76.8	76.8
Total employed[5]	59,323	61,273	61,063	59,389	60,607	60,661	60,912	61,023	61,158
Employment-population ratio[6]	70.3	71.7	71.4	70.3	71.2	71.2	71.4	71.4	71.5
Resident Armed Forces	1,534	1,557	1,552	1,534	1,551	1,563	1,571	1,557	1,552
Civilian employed	57,789	59,716	59,511	57,855	59,056	59,098	59,341	59,466	59,606
Unemployed	5,227	4,127	4,315	5,457	4,756	4,583	4,702	4,580	4,509
Unemployment rate[7]	8.1	6.3	6.6	8.4	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.9
Women, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[2]	92,214	93,222	93,311	92,214	92,959	93,039	93,132	93,222	93,311
Labor force[3]	49,282	50,555	50,437	48,834	50,273	49,963	49,804	50,119	50,057
Participation rate[4]	53.4	54.2	54.1	53.0	54.1	53.7	53.5	53.8	53.6
Total employed[5]	45,380	46,694	46,883	46,902	46,486	46,020	46,047	46,268	46,413
Employment-population ratio[6]	49.2	50.1	50.2	49.7	50.0	49.5	49.4	49.6	49.7
Resident Armed Forces	151	148	147	151	147	149	149	148	147
Civilian employed	45,229	46,546	46,736	46,751	46,339	45,871	45,898	46,120	46,266
Unemployed	3,902	3,862	3,554	3,972	3,787	3,943	3,758	3,852	3,645
Unemployment rate[7]	7.9	7.6	7.6	8.1	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.3

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

[3] Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[4] Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[5] Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Nov. 1993	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Nov. 1993	July 1994	Aug. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	174,951	176,956	177,135	174,951	176,440	176,583	176,763	176,956	177,135
Civilian labor force	112,147	114,250	114,115	112,035	113,939	113,494	113,639	114,017	114,026
Participation rate	64.1	64.6	64.4	64.0	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.4
Employed	103,018	106,262	106,246	102,606	105,395	104,969	105,239	105,586	105,872
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.9	60.0	60.0	58.6	59.7	59.4	59.5	59.7	59.8
Unemployed	9,129	7,989	7,869	9,429	8,543	8,526	8,400	8,431	8,154
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.0	6.9	8.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	75,327	76,565	76,663	75,327	76,269	76,350	76,451	76,565	76,663
Civilian labor force	58,996	59,992	59,955	59,053	59,694	59,752	59,898	59,971	59,994
Participation rate	78.3	78.4	78.2	78.4	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3
Employed	54,631	56,610	56,402	54,457	55,789	55,899	56,022	56,213	56,243
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.5	73.9	73.6	72.3	73.1	73.2	73.3	73.4	73.4
Agriculture	2,342	2,883	2,824	2,336	2,455	2,392	2,403	2,316	2,426
Nonagricultural industries	52,289	54,167	53,978	52,121	53,334	53,507	53,620	53,898	53,817
Unemployed	4,365	3,382	3,552	4,596	3,906	3,853	3,875	3,758	3,751
Unemployment rate	7.4	5.6	5.9	7.8	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	84,553	85,793	85,897	84,553	85,488	85,581	85,680	85,793	85,897
Civilian labor force	45,875	46,784	46,736	44,953	46,241	46,082	45,859	46,220	46,232
Participation rate	53.8	54.5	54.4	53.2	54.1	53.8	53.5	53.9	53.8
Employed	42,294	43,559	43,756	41,738	43,098	42,819	42,807	43,016	43,194
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.0	50.8	50.9	49.4	50.4	50.0	50.0	50.1	50.3
Agriculture	596	586	540	638	573	563	595	556	575
Nonagricultural industries	41,698	42,972	43,216	41,100	42,515	42,255	42,212	42,462	42,619
Unemployed	3,580	3,226	2,980	3,215	3,173	3,264	3,053	3,204	3,038
Unemployment rate	7.8	6.9	6.4	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,072	14,598	14,575	15,072	14,683	14,653	14,628	14,598	14,575
Civilian labor force	7,677	7,474	7,425	8,029	7,992	7,660	7,982	7,825	7,800
Participation rate	50.9	51.2	50.9	53.3	54.4	52.3	54.3	53.6	53.5
Employed	6,093	6,093	6,088	6,411	6,518	6,251	6,410	6,356	6,435
Employment-population ratio[2]	40.4	41.7	41.8	42.5	44.4	42.7	43.8	43.5	44.1
Agriculture	215	238	263	283	317	269	318	244	352
Nonagricultural industries	5,879	5,855	5,825	6,128	6,201	5,982	6,092	6,112	6,083
Unemployed	1,584	1,381	1,337	1,619	1,464	1,409	1,532	1,470	1,365
Unemployment rate	20.6	18.5	18.0	20.2	18.3	18.4	19.3	18.8	17.5

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	151,324	152,605	152,659	151,324	152,286	152,402	152,471	152,605	152,659
Civilian labor force	97,705	98,814	98,690	97,559	98,710	98,156	99,389	98,520	98,526
Participation rate	64.6	64.8	64.6	64.5	64.8	64.4	64.5	64.6	64.5
Employed	90,793	92,925	92,825	90,430	92,430	91,850	92,074	92,249	92,498
Employment-population ratio[2]	60.0	60.9	60.8	59.8	60.7	60.3	60.4	60.4	60.6
Unemployed	6,912	5,889	5,865	7,129	6,280	6,306	6,314	6,271	6,028
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.0	5.9	7.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	51,919	52,552	52,489	52,021	52,366	52,371	52,516	52,463	52,503
Participation rate	78.8	78.7	78.6	78.9	78.6	78.6	78.7	78.6	78.7
Employed	48,527	50,012	49,781	48,414	49,470	49,471	49,600	49,615	49,731
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.6	74.9	74.5	73.5	74.3	74.2	74.4	74.3	74.4
Unemployed	3,391	2,540	2,710	3,607	2,896	2,900	2,916	2,848	2,852
Unemployment rate	6.5	4.8	5.2	6.9	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	39,033	39,738	39,780	38,489	39,396	39,137	39,984	39,253	39,153
Participation rate	53.5	53.9	53.8	52.7	53.5	53.1	52.8	53.2	53.0
Employed	36,700	37,488	37,586	36,177	37,074	36,784	36,694	36,828	36,991
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.3	50.7	50.9	49.6	50.4	49.9	49.8	50.0	50.1
Unemployed	2,332	2,338	2,155	2,312	2,321	2,352	2,250	2,325	2,161
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.9	5.4	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,754	6,525	6,490	7,049	6,948	6,649	6,928	6,804	6,790
Participation rate	54.4	54.2	54.0	56.7	57.5	55.1	57.0	56.5	56.5
Employed	5,565	5,506	5,498	5,839	5,886	5,595	5,780	5,706	5,776
Employment-population ratio[2]	44.8	45.7	45.7	47.0	48.7	46.4	47.9	47.4	48.0
Unemployed	1,188	1,019	992	1,210	1,062	1,054	1,148	1,098	1,014
Unemployment rate	17.6	15.6	15.3	17.2	15.3	15.9	16.6	16.1	14.9
Men	18.8	16.3	17.1	17.6	17.8	16.2	17.3	17.0	16.0
Women	16.3	14.9	13.3	16.6	12.6	15.5	15.8	15.2	13.8
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	19,057	19,449	19,481	19,057	19,360	19,386	19,416	19,449	19,481
Civilian labor force	11,580	12,202	12,234	11,623	12,076	12,176	12,079	12,185	12,285
Participation rate	60.8	62.7	62.8	61.0	62.4	62.8	62.2	62.7	63.1
Employed	9,629	10,353	10,479	9,563	10,041	10,226	10,259	10,314	10,443
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.5	53.2	53.8	50.2	51.9	52.8	52.8	53.0	53.6
Unemployed	1,950	1,849	1,754	2,060	2,035	1,950	1,820	1,872	1,842
Unemployment rate	16.8	15.2	14.3	17.7	16.9	16.0	15.1	15.4	15.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,566	5,786	5,743	5,568	5,780	5,735	5,684	5,728	5,741
Participation rate	74.9	75.0	74.8	74.9	74.9	75.3	74.6	74.8	74.8
Employed	4,763	5,022	5,061	4,701	4,982	4,922	4,919	4,962	5,021
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.8	65.6	66.0	63.2	63.9	64.6	64.4	64.8	65.4
Unemployed	823	734	682	867	897	813	765	765	720
Unemployment rate	14.8	12.6	11.9	15.6	15.7	14.2	13.5	13.4	12.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,271	5,635	5,698	5,270	5,522	5,608	5,538	5,584	5,710
Participation rate	55.9	58.6	58.9	55.9	57.5	58.3	57.5	57.8	59.0
Employed	4,502	4,867	4,958	4,448	4,746	4,816	4,840	4,828	4,928
Employment-population ratio[2]	47.8	50.4	51.3	47.2	49.5	50.1	50.2	50.0	51.0
Unemployed	769	787	740	822	776	788	698	755	781
Unemployment rate	14.6	13.9	13.0	15.6	14.0	14.1	12.6	13.5	13.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	743	802	793	785	854	837	857	874	834
Participation rate	33.7	37.5	37.1	35.6	39.6	38.9	39.9	40.8	39.0
Employed	385	464	460	414	492	488	508	523	494
Employment-population ratio[2]	17.5	21.7	21.5	18.8	22.8	22.7	23.3	24.4	23.1
Unemployed	358	337	332	371	362	349	357	351	340
Unemployment rate	48.2	42.1	41.9	47.3	42.4	41.7	41.7	40.2	40.8
Men	45.9	44.9	42.8	44.9	42.6	40.6	39.9	45.1	41.8
Women	50.9	39.1	40.9	50.0	42.1	42.9	43.7	38.6	39.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,677	9,794	9,901	9,677	9,738	9,785	9,713	9,794	9,901
Civilian labor force	6,193	6,354	6,399	6,232	6,293	6,271	6,329	6,339	6,453
Participation rate	64.0	64.9	64.6	64.4	64.6	64.1	65.2	64.7	65.2
Employed	5,433	5,717	5,755	5,463	5,626	5,600	5,650	5,649	5,807
Employment-population ratio[2]	56.1	58.4	58.1	56.5	57.8	57.2	58.2	57.7	58.7
Unemployed	760	637	643	769	667	672	678	689	646
Unemployment rate	12.3	10.0	10.1	12.3	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.0

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	103,018	106,262	106,286	102,606	105,395	106,969	105,239	105,586	105,672
Married men, spouse present	38,521	39,452	39,427	38,388	39,121	39,029	39,038	39,023	39,368
Married women, spouse present	25,536	26,409	26,501	25,057	25,716	25,766	25,691	25,991	25,981
Women who maintain families	5,263	5,381	5,383	5,236	5,662	5,507	5,412	5,344	5,362
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,392	1,585	1,482	1,481	1,513	1,425	1,569	1,481	1,585
Self-employed workers	1,551	1,529	1,555	1,556	1,559	1,568	1,569	1,479	1,561
Unpaid family workers	210	193	190	224	230	208	187	173	201
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	91,594	94,818	94,931	91,094	93,841	93,556	94,122	94,369	94,461
Government	15,790	16,192	15,918	15,585	15,604	15,782	15,959	16,046	15,745
Private industries	75,805	78,676	79,013	75,509	78,236	77,772	78,163	78,323	78,716
Private households	1,227	1,227	1,231	1,216	1,239	1,181	1,185	1,209	1,221
Other industries	74,578	77,449	77,782	74,293	76,997	76,591	76,979	77,114	77,495
Self-employed workers	7,822	7,853	7,731	7,808	7,717	7,829	7,721	7,775	7,693
Unpaid family workers	849	324	358	474	306	324	314	312	372
PERSONS AT WORK[1]									
Nonagricultural industries	96,356	98,357	99,185	93,839	96,498	96,921	96,448	96,577	96,618
Full-time schedules	76,837	79,636	80,826	75,398	78,659	78,799	78,291	78,459	78,611
Part time for economic reasons	5,780	5,211	5,264	5,868	5,300	5,324	5,496	5,479	5,373
Usually work full time	1,660	1,508	1,551	1,719	1,589	1,749	1,675	1,606	1,592
Usually work part time	4,040	3,703	3,713	4,129	3,711	3,576	3,821	3,873	3,781
Part time for noneconomic reasons	13,819	13,510	13,955	12,588	12,889	12,797	12,662	12,638	12,630

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-5. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1983		1984			1984		
	III	IV	I	II	III	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	7.3	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.5
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	9.3	8.3	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.9
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	9.3	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.0
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	9.4	8.5	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.2
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	12.2	11.2	10.5	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.6
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	13.5	12.4	11.6	11.0	10.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	9,429	8,431	8,154	8.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.2
Men, 16 years and over	5,457	4,580	4,509	8.6	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.0
Men, 20 years and over	4,596	3,758	3,751	7.9	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.3
Women, 16 years and over	3,972	3,852	3,645	8.2	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.3
Women, 20 years and over	3,215	3,204	3,038	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,618	1,470	1,365	20.2	18.3	18.4	19.3	18.0	17.5
Married men, spouse present	2,229	1,866	1,824	5.5	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4
Married women, spouse present	1,697	1,595	1,466	6.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.3
Women who maintain families	613	829	663	10.5	9.6	10.5	10.0	10.5	11.0
Full-time workers	7,980	7,009	6,809	8.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.9
Part-time workers	1,554	1,482	1,364	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.6
Labor force time lost[2]	—	—	—	9.7	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.2
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,076	6,133	6,109	8.6	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2
Mining	132	114	117	12.8	7.5	10.3	8.6	10.9	11.8
Construction	866	780	807	15.6	14.7	14.0	13.8	13.5	14.2
Manufacturing	1,957	1,639	1,610	8.9	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.2
Durable goods	1,179	929	935	9.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0
Nondurable goods	778	709	675	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.4	7.9	7.5
Transportation and public utilities	379	333	313	6.7	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.3	5.1
Wholesale and retail trade	1,924	1,702	1,638	9.1	7.8	7.8	8.2	7.9	7.8
Finance and service industries	1,818	1,576	1,624	6.7	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.8
Government workers	806	752	786	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3
Agricultural wage and salary workers	276	337	281	15.7	16.6	12.8	15.0	13.8	11.3

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

[2] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,287	3,421	3,321	3,328	3,462	3,455	3,286	3,431	3,351
5 to 14 weeks	2,661	2,286	2,350	2,616	2,490	2,333	2,539	2,399	2,320
15 weeks and over	3,181	2,282	2,197	3,527	2,689	2,606	2,600	2,530	2,438
15 to 26 weeks	1,211	963	902	1,337	1,100	1,113	1,085	1,099	993
27 weeks and over	1,970	1,319	1,295	2,190	1,589	1,493	1,515	1,431	1,445
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	19.6	16.3	17.0	20.2	18.1	17.3	17.1	16.5	17.5
Median duration, in weeks	8.9	6.5	6.9	9.4	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	36.0	42.9	42.2	35.1	40.1	41.9	39.0	41.0	41.3
5 to 14 weeks	29.1	28.6	29.9	27.6	28.8	27.5	30.1	28.7	28.6
15 weeks and over	34.8	28.6	27.9	37.2	31.1	30.7	30.9	30.3	30.1
15 to 26 weeks	13.3	12.1	11.5	14.1	12.7	13.1	12.9	13.2	12.2
27 weeks and over	21.6	16.5	16.5	23.1	18.4	17.6	18.0	17.1	17.8

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	5,007	3,876	3,971	5,226	4,511	4,219	4,211	4,370	4,158
On layoff	1,228	927	981	1,321	1,184	1,152	1,109	1,176	1,058
Other job losers	3,779	2,949	2,990	3,905	3,326	3,066	3,102	3,193	3,096
Job leavers	878	894	901	868	865	835	845	838	885
Reentrants	2,193	2,230	2,100	2,250	2,091	2,322	2,299	2,136	2,167
New entrants	1,055	989	896	1,154	1,092	1,093	1,052	1,073	1,083
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	54.8	48.5	50.5	55.0	52.7	49.8	50.1	52.0	50.7
On layoff	13.4	11.6	12.5	13.9	13.6	13.6	13.2	14.0	12.9
Other job losers	41.4	36.9	38.0	41.1	39.1	36.2	36.9	38.0	37.8
Job leavers	9.6	11.2	11.5	9.1	10.1	9.9	10.1	9.7	10.8
Reentrants	24.0	27.9	26.7	23.7	24.4	27.4	27.3	25.4	26.2
New entrants	11.6	12.4	11.4	12.1	12.8	12.9	12.5	12.8	12.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	4.5	3.4	3.5	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6
Job leavers	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.8
Reentrants	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
New entrants	.9	.9	.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.9

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984
Total, 16 years and over	9,429	8,431	8,158	8.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.2
16 to 24 years	3,692	3,243	3,125	15.4	13.6	14.0	14.1	13.6	13.1
16 to 19 years	1,618	1,470	1,365	20.2	18.3	18.8	19.3	18.8	17.8
16 to 17 years	653	606	587	21.9	20.5	21.8	21.3	20.1	19.5
18 to 19 years	972	870	785	19.3	16.7	16.7	17.9	18.0	16.5
20 to 24 years	2,074	1,773	1,760	13.0	11.3	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.9
25 years and over	5,728	5,172	4,990	6.5	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.5
25 to 54 years	5,007	4,452	4,338	6.9	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8
55 years and over	721	717	652	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.4
Men, 16 years and over	5,457	4,580	4,509	8.6	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.0
16 to 24 years	2,042	1,754	1,709	15.9	14.6	14.3	14.8	13.9	13.5
16 to 19 years	861	822	758	20.2	20.6	18.6	19.9	20.2	18.4
16 to 17 years	344	339	309	22.8	23.0	22.1	21.1	21.5	19.7
18 to 19 years	524	485	458	19.6	18.8	16.5	19.1	19.3	18.1
20 to 24 years	1,181	932	951	13.8	11.7	12.3	12.3	10.9	11.7
25 years and over	3,417	2,822	2,793	6.8	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4
25 to 54 years	2,935	2,388	2,367	7.1	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5
55 years and over	498	423	435	5.4	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.7
Women, 16 years and over	3,972	3,852	3,645	8.2	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.3
16 to 24 years	1,650	1,489	1,415	14.7	12.5	13.7	13.2	13.2	12.7
16 to 19 years	757	648	607	20.1	15.9	18.2	18.6	17.3	16.5
16 to 17 years	309	267	278	21.8	17.9	20.6	21.4	18.5	19.3
18 to 19 years	448	385	327	19.0	14.4	16.9	16.8	16.6	14.7
20 to 24 years	893	841	808	12.0	10.8	11.4	10.4	11.2	10.8
25 years and over	2,311	2,349	2,197	6.2	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.1	5.7
25 to 54 years	2,072	2,064	1,971	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.0
55 years and over	251	294	235	4.1	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.8	3.9

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,627	24,351	24,477	23,627	24,158	24,181	24,292	24,351	24,477
Civilian labor force	14,442	15,136	15,425	14,509	15,196	15,291	15,270	15,426	15,492
Participation rate	61.1	62.4	63.0	61.4	62.9	63.2	62.9	63.3	63.3
Employed	12,225	13,336	13,422	12,171	12,907	13,092	13,150	13,302	13,386
Employment-population ratio[2]	51.7	54.8	54.8	51.5	53.4	54.1	54.1	54.6	54.7
Unemployed	2,217	2,100	2,004	2,338	2,290	2,199	2,120	2,124	2,106
Unemployment rate	15.4	13.6	13.0	16.1	15.1	14.4	13.9	13.8	13.6
Not in labor force	9,185	9,215	9,051	9,119	8,958	8,890	9,022	8,925	8,985

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Civilian employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984
Total, 16 years and over[1]	103,018	106,246	9,129	7,869	8.1	6.9
Managerial and professional specialty	24,166	25,264	673	626	2.7	2.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,951	11,720	355	306	3.1	2.5
Professional specialty	13,214	13,543	318	320	2.3	2.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	31,691	32,921	1,852	1,598	5.5	4.6
Technicians and related support	3,087	3,111	146	103	4.6	3.2
Sales occupations	12,017	12,930	769	707	6.0	5.2
Administrative support, including clerical	16,627	16,880	937	789	5.3	4.5
Service occupations	14,141	14,162	1,549	1,361	9.9	8.8
Private household	990	1,005	75	67	7.1	6.3
Protective service	1,706	1,741	93	111	5.2	6.0
Service, except private household and protective	11,446	11,416	1,381	1,183	10.8	9.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,956	13,230	1,117	940	7.9	6.6
Mechanics and repairers	4,276	4,410	258	216	5.7	4.7
Construction trades	4,668	4,740	520	497	10.0	9.5
Other precision production, craft, and repair	4,012	4,081	338	228	7.8	5.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,723	17,187	2,436	2,053	12.7	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8,109	8,222	1,135	916	12.3	10.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,342	4,561	470	475	9.8	9.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,272	4,404	831	662	16.3	13.1
Construction laborers	665	616	167	161	20.1	20.8
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,608	3,788	664	501	15.5	11.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,342	3,482	405	320	10.8	8.4

[1] Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

Table A-12. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	7,896	7,924	7,390	7,418	6,870	7,032	520	386	7.0	5.2
25 to 39 years	5,744	5,345	5,514	5,130	5,091	4,833	423	297	7.7	5.8
25 to 29 years	607	396	561	378	495	342	66	36	11.8	9.5
30 to 34 years	2,000	1,567	1,915	1,495	1,739	1,382	176	113	9.2	7.6
35 to 39 years	3,137	3,382	3,038	3,257	2,857	3,109	181	148	6.0	4.5
40 years and over	2,152	2,579	1,876	2,288	1,779	2,199	97	89	5.2	3.9
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	20,369	21,531	19,209	20,319	17,756	19,135	1,452	1,184	7.6	5.8
25 to 29 years	9,783	9,057	9,207	8,461	7,489	7,893	718	568	8.7	6.7
30 to 34 years	6,993	7,623	6,636	7,248	6,195	6,863	441	385	6.6	5.3
35 to 39 years	4,593	4,851	4,366	4,610	4,072	4,379	294	231	6.7	5.0

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-13. Employment status of the civilian population for ten large States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted[2]					
	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,930	19,230	19,260	18,930	19,143	19,169	19,199	19,230	19,260
Civilian labor force	12,449	12,754	12,753	12,408	12,646	12,665	12,690	12,724	12,708
Employed	11,425	11,866	11,844	11,367	11,610	11,697	11,641	11,775	11,781
Unemployed	1,024	888	909	1,041	1,036	968	1,049	949	927
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.0	7.1	8.4	8.2	7.6	8.3	7.5	7.3
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,418	8,624	8,644	8,418	8,586	8,584	8,604	8,624	8,644
Civilian labor force	5,049	5,139	5,144	5,009	5,080	5,084	5,109	5,066	5,099
Employed	4,642	4,779	4,824	4,619	4,723	4,765	4,804	4,740	4,806
Unemployed	407	360	320	390	357	319	305	326	293
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.0	6.2	7.8	7.0	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.7
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,586	8,605	8,608	8,586	8,597	8,598	8,601	8,605	8,608
Civilian labor force	5,563	5,612	5,640	5,344	5,538	5,497	5,547	5,625	5,627
Employed	5,048	5,120	5,184	5,011	5,080	5,018	5,063	5,096	5,147
Unemployed	515	492	456	333	458	479	484	529	480
Unemployment rate	9.3	8.8	8.1	9.6	8.3	8.7	8.7	9.4	8.5
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,496	4,519	4,521	4,496	4,511	4,513	4,516	4,519	4,521
Civilian labor force	3,045	3,054	3,075	3,014	3,041	3,038	3,052	3,033	3,046
Employed	2,875	2,949	2,971	2,814	2,912	2,883	2,914	2,920	2,915
Unemployed	170	104	104	200	129	155	138	113	131
Unemployment rate	5.6	3.4	3.4	6.6	4.2	5.1	4.5	3.7	4.3
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,740	6,721	6,720	6,740	6,724	6,732	6,721	6,721	6,720
Civilian labor force	4,179	4,334	4,329	4,216	4,358	4,334	4,322	4,358	4,386
Employed	3,690	3,896	3,866	3,696	3,856	3,862	3,843	3,881	3,888
Unemployed	489	438	463	520	502	472	479	477	498
Unemployment rate	11.7	10.1	10.7	12.3	11.5	10.9	11.1	10.9	11.4
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,769	5,811	5,815	5,769	5,798	5,801	5,806	5,811	5,815
Civilian labor force	3,688	3,771	3,722	3,685	3,812	3,807	3,804	3,788	3,723
Employed	3,445	3,579	3,522	3,428	3,564	3,573	3,569	3,560	3,510
Unemployed	243	192	200	257	248	234	235	228	213
Unemployment rate	6.6	5.1	5.4	7.0	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.7
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,596	13,652	13,659	13,596	13,633	13,637	13,644	13,652	13,659
Civilian labor force	8,003	8,145	8,166	8,098	8,107	8,062	8,072	8,203	8,252
Employed	7,420	7,567	7,619	7,476	7,460	7,438	7,307	7,589	7,667
Unemployed	583	578	547	622	647	624	565	614	585
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.1	6.7	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.0	7.5	7.1
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,051	8,053	8,054	8,051	8,050	8,050	8,051	8,053	8,054
Civilian labor force	5,146	5,185	5,106	5,113	5,141	5,100	5,145	5,133	5,080
Employed	4,582	4,712	4,651	4,557	4,695	4,598	4,670	4,643	4,637
Unemployed	564	473	455	556	446	502	475	490	443
Unemployment rate	11.0	9.1	8.9	10.9	8.7	9.8	9.2	9.5	8.7
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,195	9,219	9,223	9,195	9,210	9,212	9,215	9,219	9,223
Civilian labor force	5,617	5,558	5,581	5,554	5,542	5,431	5,483	5,486	5,503
Employed	5,066	5,102	5,126	4,969	4,995	4,885	4,962	4,995	5,026
Unemployed	552	456	455	585	547	546	521	491	477
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.2	8.1	10.5	9.9	10.4	9.5	9.0	8.7
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,378	11,667	11,694	11,378	11,585	11,610	11,638	11,667	11,694
Civilian labor force	7,666	8,051	7,984	7,657	8,097	8,036	8,058	8,047	7,991
Employed	7,145	7,628	7,549	7,124	7,602	7,581	7,608	7,591	7,537
Unemployed	521	423	435	533	495	455	450	456	454
Unemployment rate	6.8	5.3	5.4	7.0	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7

[1] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

[2] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1983	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984 p	Nov. 1984 p	Nov. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984 p	Nov. 1984 p
Total	92,406	95,358	95,894	96,215	91,688	94,350	94,523	94,807	95,150	95,453
Total private	76,294	79,597	79,698	79,899	75,814	78,422	78,566	78,698	79,067	79,383
Goods-producing	24,294	25,587	25,511	25,377	24,058	25,059	25,098	25,010	25,078	25,131
Mining	970	1,024	1,013	1,016	967	1,007	1,017	1,020	1,013	1,013
Oil and gas extraction	602.6	639.7	641.2	651.0	603	629	636	642	644	651
Construction	4,231	4,654	4,647	4,586	4,073	4,356	4,356	4,374	4,384	4,414
General building contractors	1,097.6	1,201.9	1,198.1	1,188.3	1,064	1,133	1,132	1,140	1,142	1,153
Manufacturing	19,093	19,909	19,851	19,775	19,018	19,696	19,725	19,616	19,681	19,704
Production workers	13,117	13,715	13,652	13,570	13,048	13,541	13,558	13,448	13,493	13,501
Durable goods	11,201	11,836	11,819	11,799	11,170	11,702	11,758	11,696	11,748	11,772
Production workers	7,539	7,997	7,978	7,950	7,511	7,899	7,945	7,876	7,915	7,925
Lumber and wood products	692.7	730.6	723.5	709.6	695	708	706	703	710	712
Furniture and fixtures	471.8	486.5	491.5	497.6	467	485	484	481	486	493
Stone, clay, and glass products	596.2	622.0	620.7	616.3	589	606	603	603	607	610
Primary metal industries	860.8	871.9	858.9	855.6	869	880	879	865	865	864
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	343.0	325.0	316.1	315.6	351	342	334	324	320	321
Fabricated metal products	1,426.8	1,504.7	1,504.2	1,501.3	1,420	1,490	1,491	1,483	1,494	1,495
Machinery, except electrical	2,103.0	2,249.8	2,249.4	2,248.6	2,106	2,242	2,252	2,243	2,254	2,251
Electrical and electronic equipment	2,114.2	2,281.3	2,280.0	2,281.0	2,109	2,252	2,267	2,263	2,269	2,276
Transportation equipment	1,843.3	1,962.5	1,960.3	1,958.3	1,832	1,926	1,961	1,939	1,945	1,949
Motor vehicles and equipment	831.6	884.7	880.7	886.6	823	858	894	864	866	880
Instruments and related products	705.7	728.7	728.9	732.3	705	727	726	726	728	732
Miscellaneous manufacturing	386.0	397.7	401.1	398.2	378	386	389	388	390	390
Nondurable goods	7,892	8,073	8,032	7,976	7,848	7,994	7,967	7,920	7,933	7,932
Production workers	5,578	5,718	5,674	5,620	5,537	5,642	5,613	5,572	5,578	5,576
Food and kindred products	1,648.9	1,729.8	1,698.7	1,659.2	1,629	1,655	1,642	1,630	1,641	1,640
Tobacco manufactures	68.3	73.5	74.3	72.2	66	66	65	69	69	70
Textile mill products	764.2	752.3	740.3	732.2	760	755	751	744	734	729
Apparel and other textile products	1,206.7	1,199.4	1,197.8	1,187.0	1,195	1,206	1,200	1,181	1,178	1,175
Paper and allied products	672.0	684.4	686.0	684.4	671	687	686	680	685	683
Printing and publishing	1,320.9	1,372.6	1,378.8	1,388.0	1,317	1,368	1,371	1,375	1,379	1,384
Chemicals and allied products	1,047.2	1,065.2	1,062.5	1,063.8	1,050	1,064	1,067	1,063	1,064	1,066
Petroleum and coal products	193.0	188.6	187.8	185.5	192	187	187	186	186	184
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	757.5	808.5	808.6	807.9	758	801	800	798	804	809
Leather and leather products	213.7	198.7	196.8	195.3	210	205	198	194	193	192
Service-producing	68,112	69,771	70,383	70,838	67,630	69,291	69,425	69,797	70,072	70,322
Transportation and public utilities	5,071	5,265	5,272	5,280	5,043	5,175	5,202	5,213	5,225	5,250
Transportation	2,791	2,987	3,002	3,003	2,763	2,896	2,924	2,937	2,955	2,973
Communication and public utilities	2,280	2,278	2,270	2,277	2,280	2,279	2,278	2,276	2,270	2,277
Wholesale trade	5,363	5,605	5,638	5,647	5,344	5,528	5,544	5,588	5,613	5,628
Durable goods	3,132	3,296	3,308	3,315	3,128	3,268	3,278	3,293	3,301	3,312
Nondurable goods	2,231	2,309	2,330	2,332	2,216	2,260	2,266	2,295	2,312	2,316
Retail trade	16,022	16,489	16,545	16,828	15,805	16,283	16,295	16,342	16,479	16,396
General merchandise stores	2,313.3	2,285.8	2,355.6	2,517.9	2,195	2,301	2,303	2,318	2,349	2,389
Food stores	2,620.9	2,660.8	2,686.1	2,724.5	2,594	2,648	2,640	2,648	2,678	2,698
Automotive dealers and service stations	1,702.0	1,770.7	1,769.0	1,772.1	1,703	1,762	1,758	1,755	1,762	1,772
Eating and drinking places	5,049.9	5,412.5	5,305.0	5,268.5	5,082	5,211	5,238	5,255	5,279	5,300
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,520	5,707	5,705	5,714	5,530	5,676	5,679	5,684	5,708	5,725
Finance	2,783	2,862	2,869	2,883	2,777	2,854	2,850	2,856	2,866	2,877
Insurance	1,725	1,764	1,771	1,776	1,728	1,759	1,763	1,766	1,775	1,780
Real estate	1,012	1,081	1,065	1,055	1,025	1,063	1,066	1,062	1,067	1,068
Services	20,024	20,944	21,027	21,053	20,034	20,701	20,748	20,861	20,964	21,053
Business services	3,735.1	4,117.7	4,155.8	4,168.3	3,705	4,035	4,069	4,085	4,111	4,135
Health services	6,018.6	6,090.6	6,092.9	6,112.2	6,016	6,079	6,034	6,085	6,087	6,112
Government	16,112	15,761	16,196	16,316	15,874	15,928	15,957	16,109	16,083	16,070
Federal	2,741	2,776	2,755	2,763	2,759	2,779	2,785	2,804	2,772	2,780
State	3,768	3,654	3,793	3,913	3,669	3,697	3,714	3,725	3,711	3,717
Local	9,604	9,331	9,648	9,740	9,446	9,452	9,458	9,580	9,600	9,577

p = preliminary

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1983	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984 p	Nov. 1984 p	Nov. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984 p	Nov. 1984 p
Total private	35.1	35.5	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.2	35.2	35 4	35.1	35.2
Mining	42.9	44.0	43.2	43.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	36.3	38.5	38.0	37.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.5
Overtime hours	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
Durable goods	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.4	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.5	41.2	41.2
Overtime hours	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	3 5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
Lumber and wood products	39.7	40.4	39.7	39.2	40.0	39.3	39.4	40.2	39.6	39.5
Furniture and fixtures	40.1	40.1	40.2	40.1	39.8	39.8	39.1	39.9	39.6	39.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.0	42.4	42.1	42.2	41.8	41.9	41.7	42.0	41.8	42.0
Primary metal industries	41.6	41.5	41.0	41.4	41.7	41.5	41.0	41.3	41.4	41.5
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	40.4	40.3	39.5	40.2	40.8	39.9	39.6	40.0	40.2	40.6
Fabricated metal products	41.6	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.1
Machinery, except electrical	41.6	42.0	41.6	41.8	41.3	41.8	42.0	42.0	41.8	41.5
Electrical and electronic equipment	41.4	41.2	40.9	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.9	41.2	40.9	41.2
Transportation equipment	42.9	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.6	42.2	42.4	42.8	42.4	42.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	44.1	43.2	43.2	43.1	44.1	42.4	43.3	43.9	43.2	43.1
Instruments and related products	41.0	41.6	41.1	41.8	40.7	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.2	41.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.8	39.6	39.5	39.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nondurable goods	40.8	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.8	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.6
Overtime hours	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2
Food and kindred products	39.9	40.2	39.8	40.1	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.6	39.6	39.8
Tobacco manufactures	40.1	39.6	40.1	40.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	41.0	39.4	39.0	39.4	40.6	39.8	39.4	39.2	38.7	39.1
Apparel and other textile products	36.8	36.0	36.2	36.3	36.7	35.8	36.0	35.9	36.0	36.2
Paper and allied products	43.2	43.4	43.1	43.3	43.1	43.3	43.1	43.1	43.0	43.2
Printing and publishing	38.1	38.1	37.9	38.3	37.9	37.7	37.8	37.9	37.9	38.1
Chemicals and allied products	42.1	42.0	41.7	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.7	41.7
Petroleum and coal products	43.9	44.2	43.7	43.9	43.7	43.2	43.9	43.1	43.5	43.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	42.0	41.5	41.4	41.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Leather and leather products	37.3	36.4	36.1	36.6	37.2	37.0	36.0	36.5	36.4	36.4
Transportation and public utilities	39.3	39.9	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.8	39.4	39.8	39.2	39.3
Wholesale trade	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.6
Retail trade	29.8	30.1	29.7	29.7	30.0	29.9	29.9	30.0	29.8	29.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.1	36.6	36.4	36.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.6	32.8	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.8	32.7	32.7

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Nov. 1983	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984 p	Nov. 1984 p	Nov. 1983	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984 p	Nov. 1984 p
Total private	$8.16	$8.43	$8.41	$8.44	$286.42	$299.27	$296.03	$296.24
Seasonally adjusted	8.14	8.40	8.38	8.43	286.53	297.36	294.14	296.74
Mining	11.40	11.66	11.50	11.54	489.06	513.04	496.80	503.14
Construction	11.91	12.15	12.14	12.03	432.33	467.78	461.32	449.93
Manufacturing	8.97	9.23	9.22	9.30	365.98	373.66	373.41	378.31
Durable goods	9.33	9.77	9.75	9.83	393.30	405.46	401.70	406.96
Lumber and wood products	7.79	8.15	8.07	8.03	309.26	329.26	320.38	314.78
Furniture and fixtures	6.73	6.95	6.95	6.96	269.87	278.70	279.39	279.10
Stone, clay, and glass products	9.41	9.84	9.63	9.62	395.22	408.74	405.42	405.96
Primary metal industries	11.32	11.39	11.52	11.50	470.91	472.69	464.12	476.10
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	12.71	13.01	12.82	13.00	513.48	524.30	509.37	522.60
Fabricated metal products	9.24	9.41	9.37	9.42	384.38	389.57	386.98	389.05
Machinery, except electrical	9.74	10.01	10.02	10.09	405.18	420.42	416.83	421.76
Electrical and electronic equipment	8.77	9.08	9.07	9.18	363.08	374.10	370.96	380.05
Transportation equipment	12.01	12.23	12.28	12.40	515.23	517.33	520.67	528.24
Motor vehicles and equipment	12.49	12.69	12.79	12.92	550.81	548.21	552.53	556.65
Instruments and related products	8.56	8.92	8.88	8.89	350.96	371.07	364.97	371.60
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6.84	7.01	7.01	7.05	272.23	277.60	276.90	279.89
Nondurable goods	8.18	8.44	8.43	8.53	327.20	335.07	332.99	338.64
Food and kindred products	8.26	8.37	8.33	8.48	329.37	336.47	331.33	340.05
Tobacco manufactures	10.77	10.31	10.11	11.39	431.68	408.28	409.42	460.16
Textile mill products	6.26	6.49	6.49	6.53	256.66	255.71	253.11	257.28
Apparel and other textile products	5.43	5.61	5.59	5.59	199.82	201.96	202.36	202.92
Paper and allied products	10.20	10.55	10.54	10.70	440.64	457.87	454.27	463.31
Printing and publishing	9.26	9.51	9.49	9.51	352.81	362.33	359.67	364.23
Chemicals and allied products	10.86	11.23	11.31	11.38	457.21	471.66	471.63	476.82
Petroleum and coal products	13.45	13.54	13.61	13.63	590.46	598.47	594.76	598.36
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	8.07	8.31	8.31	8.41	338.94	344.87	344.03	350.70
Leather and leather products	5.57	5.72	5.71	5.72	207.76	208.21	207.27	209.33
Transportation and public utilities	11.01	11.27	11.24	11.31	432.69	449.87	441.73	443.61
Wholesale trade	8.68	9.05	8.99	9.06	335.92	351.14	347.91	350.62
Retail trade	5.82	5.89	5.89	5.92	173.44	177.29	174.93	175.82
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.39	7.76	7.69	7.76	266.78	284.02	279.92	282.46
Services	7.44	7.69	7.70	7.74	242.54	252.23	251.02	252.32

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	Nov. 1983	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984p	Nov. 1984p	Percent change from: Nov. 1983-Nov. 1984	Nov. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct 1984p	Nov. 1984p	Percent change from: Oct. 1984-Nov. 1984
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	157.4	161.9	161.5	162.2	3.1	157.2	160.9	160.6	161.6	161.4	162.1	0.4
Constant (1977) dollars	94.7	94.1	93.9	N.A.	(2)	94.6	95.2	94.1	94.2	93.9	N.A.	(3)
Mining	169.5	175.7	174.3	175.6	3.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	145.3	148.6	148.3	146.8	1.0	145.2	146.6	146.6	146.8	146.4	146.8	.3
Manufacturing	159.4	163.5	163.6	164.5	3.2	159.4	162.9	163.3	163.4	163.8	164.5	.5
Transportation and public utilities	159.9	163.5	163.4	164.3	2.8	158.7	162.6	161.9	163.0	162.9	163.1	.1
Wholesale trade	160.8	167.5	166.5	167.7	4.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Retail trade	151.8	154.1	153.9	154.3	1.6	152.3	154.0	153.6	154.0	154.2	154.7	.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	160.8	168.3	166.9	168.2	4.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Services	158.8	164.7	164.2	165.1	3.9	158.5	163.4	162.8	164.7	164.2	164.8	.3

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change is -0.8 percent from October 1983 to October 1984, the latest month available.
3 Percent change is -0.3 percent from September 1984 to October 1984, the latest month available.
4 These series are not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1983	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984 p	Nov. 1984 p	Nov. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984 p	Nov. 1984 p
Total	109.2	115.2	114.4	114.6	108.7	112.6	112.7	113.4	113.2	114.0
Goods-producing	96.9	103.6	102.3	101.6	95.6	99.9	100.1	100.0	99.7	100.3
Mining	110.4	120.6	117.1	118.5	109.7	116.2	118.0	119.2	116.0	117.9
Construction	108.8	128.2	126.3	122.0	105.5	115.3	115.6	117.2	116.2	118.5
Manufacturing	93.9	98.0	96.9	96.9	93.0	96.1	96.2	95.8	95.7	96.0
Durable goods	91.8	97.4	96.6	96.7	91.0	95.5	96.0	96.0	95.8	95.9
Lumber and wood products	93.9	101.2	98.2	96.7	93.0	95.1	95.0	96.4	96.0	95.9
Furniture and fixtures	101.5	104.6	106.1	107.5	99.6	103.6	101.3	102.5	103.1	105.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	87.7	92.6	91.8	91.1	86.1	88.8	88.0	88.4	88.6	89.5
Primary metal industries	71.1	72.2	70.3	70.6	72.0	73.0	72.0	71.1	71.7	71.6
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	60.8	57.3	54.6	55.3	62.9	60.4	58.1	56.9	56.7	57.3
Fabricated metal products	88.5	94.0	93.7	93.6	87.5	92.6	92.6	92.7	92.8	92.7
Machinery, except electrical	88.7	97.7	96.8	97.0	88.2	97.0	98.1	97.3	97.5	96.4
Electrical and electronic equipment	108.1	116.3	115.3	116.6	107.2	113.7	114.9	115.3	114.7	115.9
Transportation equipment	92.7	96.9	96.5	96.8	91.1	94.9	97.8	96.8	95.7	95.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	87.6	91.0	90.6	91.1	85.6	86.7	93.1	89.8	88.4	89.1
Instruments and related products	107.1	110.6	109.5	111.0	106.4	109.9	108.5	109.6	109.6	110.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	86.6	89.3	90.2	89.9	83.3	85.4	85.5	86.1	85.8	86.4
Nondurable goods	97.1	98.8	97.5	97.3	95.9	96.9	96.5	95.6	95.5	96.1
Food and kindred products	98.1	106.2	102.4	99.7	95.9	98.0	97.5	96.5	97.2	97.3
Tobacco manufactures	97.0	105.4	108.2	105.5	90.6	88.7	88.6	93.8	95.8	98.6
Textile mill products	84.9	80.2	78.0	78.0	83.5	81.1	79.9	78.7	76.6	76.8
Apparel and other textile products	93.4	91.1	91.2	90.7	92.5	90.7	90.8	89.2	89.3	89.5
Paper and allied products	98.0	100.4	99.0	99.9	97.6	100.6	100.1	98.9	98.5	99.4
Printing and publishing	117.8	118.4	118.5	120.4	112.7	117.1	117.4	117.8	118.5	119.1
Chemicals and allied products	95.4	96.6	95.3	96.2	95.2	96.3	96.7	95.9	95.7	96.2
Petroleum and coal products	90.3	88.4	88.2	87.8	88.8	84.7	86.1	84.5	86.1	86.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	108.3	114.0	113.9	114.8	108.4	113.4	112.7	112.2	112.7	114.9
Leather and leather products	83.2	74.8	73.7	73.4	81.2	78.9	73.7	72.9	72.2	71.3
Service-producing	116.1	121.6	121.1	121.7	116.0	119.7	119.7	120.8	120.7	121.5
Transportation and public utilities	102.8	108.4	107.0	107.5	101.7	106.1	105.7	106.8	105.3	106.5
Wholesale trade	110.8	114.7	117.2	117.5	110.1	114.4	114.9	116.1	116.2	116.5
Retail trade	109.0	112.9	112.0	113.8	108.3	111.0	111.1	111.7	111.8	113.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	119.8	123.5	124.5	124.5	120.6	124.7	124.2	125.4	124.8	125.4
Services	127.8	134.4	134.4	134.3	128.4	132.5	132.4	134.1	134.2	134.8

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Time span	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over 1-month span	1982	27.6	47.6	35.7	30.8	41.6	33.0	34.6	32.4	37.3	28.9	32.4	45.7
	1983	54.3	46.5	60.8	68.9	69.5	64.6	74.3	68.6	69.5	75.4	69.7	73.8
	1984	71.1	73.2	67.0	63.8	64.1	63.0	62.4	57.6	60.8	66.2p	55.1p	
Over 3-month span	1982	25.1	27.8	28.4	27.3	27.6	28.6	23.5	24.1	26.5	25.9	27.8	42.6
	1983	46.8	57.3	64.1	75.1	75.7	77.8	76.1	81.6	80.8	78.9	79.5	77.6
	1984	82.4	80.5	76.5	71.1	68.4	68.9	63.5	58.1	57.8p	56.1p		
Over 6-month span	1982	19.5	22.2	21.9	24.6	20.3	21.4	20.8	18.9	23.2	27.3	29.5	35.4
	1983	50.8	63.0	69.2	75.1	80.0	82.4	84.1	82.4	84.6	85.9	86.8	83.8
	1984	81.9	82.7	79.7	75.4	69.2	63.2	63.2p	64.1p				
Over 12-month span	1982	21.6	21.4	17.6	18.1	16.2	18.1	21.1	21.1	25.1	31.6	34.1	40.3
	1983	49.5	54.3	61.9	71.1	77.3	79.5	83.8	88.1	86.8	87.3	85.4	87.3
	1984	86.5	81.9	78.9	76.5p	73.0p							

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 185 private nonagricultural industries.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you very much, Madam Commissioner. I want to especially thank you for the displaced worker study which you have done. This is most helpful. I think few people really realize that the tragedy of the recession is that such a very, very, very high percentage of the people that lost their jobs in the recession don't have them now and, as you and I have discussed before, those that do have jobs are either working part time or working at jobs that pay a great deal less. And I think that that's been quite widely overlooked and I think it's something Congress ought to be very sensitive to and aware of.

I'd like to go back first very briefly to my opening statement in which I pointed out the conditions under which this hearing has been held. In view of the fact that this is the first hearing since the election and that the so-called political heat is off, to the extent there is any political heat on you—that's what I want to ask about. You're in a very critical position because what you say is reported widely in this country every month and obviously your analysis of the unemployment situation could have a very serious political effect.

Have you been asked at any time in your 6 years as Commissioner or as Acting Commissioner to modify your analysis? Has there been any suggestion, any subtle indication in any way that you should temper your remarks?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, sir; never.

Senator PROXMIRE. None?

Ms. NORWOOD. None.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, now let me ask you, if such pressure were put on you in any way, shape or form, what would you do?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, it would have no effect and I think that's perhaps one of the reasons that it hasn't been asked.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, would you come up here and tell us? Would you report it? Would you go public with it?

Ms. NORWOOD. Certainly, if necessary, I would. If necessary, I would resign and so state.

Senator PROXMIRE. You say if necessary?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. I don't believe that that would be necessary.

Senator, I think one of the things that really has been accomplished partly I believe by your originating the Joint Economic Committee hearings is that there has been widespread understanding of the nature of the sensitivity of the data that we put out and the importance of having an objective group of people doing it.

We have in the Bureau of Labor Statistics very close ties with the media. We try to be as open an agency as possible. Nobody has these data in time, as a matter of fact, to try even to adjust them because the data go directly from my office to the print shop with no review by anyone outside of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

As you know, the system that we have is that the afternoon before the release is issued I telephone the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers and give him the information so that he can report the data to the President. That is not done until after the press release and my statement have been written and cleared by me and gone off to be printed. So there really is no opportunity for that to occur now since we have changed all of those procedures so many years ago.

Senator PROXMIRE. So your position is that your statement is already prepared, printed, and not subject to any change when the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers is informed?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right. I'm not sure that it is completely printed, but it has been completed. It has been finished.

Senator PROXMIRE. For the last 6 months or so there has been no Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, as you well know.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right.

Senator PROXMIRE. And to whom have you given your statement?

Ms. NORWOOD. To Mr. Niskanen, who is Acting Chairman.

Senator PROXMIRE. I wish he were Acting Chairman but he's not. There is no Acting Chairman that's been appointed.

Ms. NORWOOD. He is acting as Chairman.

Senator PROXMIRE. I stand overruled. He may be acting as Chairman, but I think that's one of the—well, I don't want to get into this. It's not the subject of this inquiry, but it's the first time I've ever seen an agency that didn't really have a formal acting Chairman. There's nobody the Congress can go to to get advice—who can speak for the Council of Economic Advisers.

But as far as you're concerned, he's been acting as Chairman and he's the person to whom you report?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right.

Senator PROXMIRE. You report that in November unemployment was 7.2 percent and employment increased by 300,000, largely due to the growth in the service sector. Over the last several months, however, there have been multiple indications that the economy is slowing down, such as real gross national product increased by only 1.9 percent in the third quarter compared to the 10.1 percent and 7.1 percent in the first and second quarters, respectively. As I pointed out, even that 1.9 percent is increased by the fact that inventories were increased by that much. Industrial production fell in September and stayed flat in October. The index of leading indicators has declined in 3 of the last 5 months. New orders for durable goods declined sharply in October, particularly in the category of nondefense capital goods. Domestic auto sales at the end of last month were over 14 percent lower than a year ago.

What's your interpretation of these measures? Do they portray a slackening of the economy?

Ms. NORWOOD. Many of them certainly are showing some slowdown in the rates of increase and some of them have gone negative. The data that we are producing are, of course, each month the first data that come out of all economic series, but I think that our data have shown a pickup beginning in the early fall, at the end of the summer. That has not always been reflected——

Senator PROXMIRE. But your data are unemployment data. Isn't that what you regard as a lagging indicator that follows the others because there's a tendency on the part of employers not to lay off their employees until they absolutely have to? Therefore, these data foreshadow what's going to happen?

Ms. NORWOOD. I was referring, Senator, to the employment data, particularly the payroll survey data, which tend to be coincident indicators.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, do you think the economy is meandering toward another slump or do you think the indications are that we may be moving ahead?

Ms. NORWOOD. I find the data extremely interesting because of the different patterns that they are showing. We have a service-producing sector that is clearly continuing to do very well. Retail trade employment is up quite a bit really, and I would expect that therefore there would be some evidence of increasing retail sales. That seems to be what employers are anticipating.

Services, particularly business services, have continued to be very strong. One out of every eight new jobs in the recovery period in the last 2 years has been in business services. And yet the manufacturing sector continues to be relatively flat. Durable manufacturing has had some changes, depending on the industries. The steel industry, as you know, has continued to decline in employment, whereas automobiles and electrical manufacturing have done pretty well. Machinery has not done very well. But the industries that have had such long-term declines—like apparel, textiles, shoes, leather—every single month seem to be losing more jobs. The declines are small, but their work forces now are quite small.

So we seem to have a picture with very different patterns. We are getting dislocations and changes that I think we have not seen before, at least not to this extent.

Senator PROXMIRE. Real GNP growth in the third quarter of 1984, as I said, increased by only 1.9 percent, according to the most recent estimate of the Commerce Department. And I made the assertion that that rate of growth is not enough to keep unemployment from rising. Is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, there's a lot of speculation about that. I think that is a generally accepted view based on some work that Arthur Okun had done some years ago.

There have been many changes in the economy, in the composition of the work force, since that time and so it's hard to say. But it's quite clear that we need considerable growth in order to reduce unemployment in a period of increasing labor force size.

Senator PROXMIRE. So if it stays at the level of the third quarter around 2 percent, that probably wouldn't be enough to continue to diminish unemployment the way the Congressional Budget Office estimates that unemployment will be reduced?

Ms. NORWOOD. It could be difficult.

Senator PROXMIRE. Once growth starts to subside, how long does it take to see an effect on unemployment? That's sort of a lagging indicator.

Ms. NORWOOD. That varies a great deal. If you look at the unemployment data, it goes anywhere from the very next month to 3 or 4 months thereafter. I think, again, it depends on where the unemployment is occurring, what groups of the labor force are increasing. For example, in 1981 unemployment began going up immediately. In 1980, it took several months.

Senator PROXMIRE. In your judgment, can overall growth continue without an upturn in the manufacturing sectors?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think we should understand that the manufacturing sector has regained 70 percent of the jobs that it lost during the recession. I think growth probably will make up——

Senator PROXMIRE. But it's been quite flat since May. In the last 6 months there hasn't been much improvement. It seems to have bottomed out.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; it has. Part of that probably has to do with the value of the dollar and the kind of competition on imports which of course is doing us some good on the price side.

Senator PROXMIRE. The industries you mentioned are ones that are very seriously affected by imported goods and of course the other industries are losing in export markets. So my question is, Can overall growth continue without an upturn in the manufacturing sector, in your view?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I think it can. I would hope there would be overall growth and that there would be a pickup in the manufacturing sector.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now in the eight postwar business cycles—we've a chart on the board there, that first chart—there's been a tendency particularly since the 1960's for the recoveries to leave the unemployment rate at a higher level each time.

Now if this recovery is starting to run out of steam as other economic indicators suggest, can we expect any further improvement in unemployment or is the 7.2 percent about the best we can do based on historical experience here?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, obviously, Senator, I don't know what is going to happen in the future. We do know that there's been some interesting changes in the labor force which are affecting the kind of pressure that there might be on the unemployment rate.

For example, in the period of the 1970's we had tremendous increases in women's labor force participation rates. We are continuing to have increased participation by women but it is at and will continue at, I think, a slower rate of increase than in the past; therefore, less upward pressure.

The number of teenagers in the labor force when we had the baby boom generation growing up to labor force age was pushing the unemployment rate upward. We used to have several hundred thousand youngsters entering the labor force every year. This past year, from November to November, we had a decline of 250,000 teenagers in the labor force. They always have had very high unemployment rates for a variety of reasons and, therefore, we can expect less upward pressure on the unemployment rate from them.

And there are other factors as well. So I think the situation in the future is going to be somewhat different from that in the past.

Senator PROXMIRE. You report that the labor force didn't grow in November and has changed little over the past 6 months. In the past year, the labor force increased by about 2 million people following an increase of about 1.1 million the year before.

Are these unusually slow rates of labor force growth for a period of economic recovery?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. That is, in the 2-year period after the 1975 recession, we had double the labor force growth for many of the reasons that I was describing before. On the other hand, you can go back to the very early period of 1949 or 1961 and find slower growth, and the 1958 recovery period was about the same as now.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now in November 5.4 million people who wanted to work full time could find only part-time jobs. Why is that?

Ms. NORWOOD. Obviously because the economy was not producing the jobs that they needed. Although there has been enormous growth—300,000 is really quite strong growth—these people, perhaps because they were not in the places that the jobs were or because of their skills——

Senator PROXMIRE. How do you define a part-time job? People think of a part-time job as maybe a job where people work 30 hours a week. That would be a full-time job.

Ms. NORWOOD. 35 hours.

Senator PROXMIRE. What time do you say is part time?

Ms. NORWOOD. Less than 35 hours is part time; 35 hours is a full-time job. You should understand, Senator Proxmire, that many of the people who tell us that they are working but working part time for economic reasons are people who have regular part-time jobs but would like to be working full time. So all of that group are not people whose hours were cut back from full time to part time.

Senator PROXMIRE. The unemployment rate among blacks was 15 percent in November, well over twice the rate for whites. Among black teenagers the unemployment rate exceeded 40 percent which was substantially more than twice the unemployment rate for white teenagers.

What proportion of black teenagers actually have jobs and has this proportion increased sufficiently during the recovery?

Ms. NORWOOD. About 23 percent. The employment-population ratio of black teenagers is extraordinarily low at 23.1 percent in November. That's certainly higher than during the period of the recession—when it dipped below 20 percent—but it is low by historical comparison. We've had rates of 28 percent. Even that is quite low and it's very low compared to white teenage employment-population ratios.

Senator PROXMIRE. Compared to whites, are employment-population ratios for black adults lower as well?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. They certainly are, particularly the black adult men compared to white adult men.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now because so many of our economic indicators are based upon manufacturing data, are we getting an incomplete or even misleading picture of our economic health and, if so, what should we do to improve the information we need to make policy?

Ms. NORWOOD. I'm sorry—you started with——

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, I started with manufacturing data. You made a very good and important point that we aren't getting much recovery in the manufacturing sector but the service sector looks much better, especially the business service sector. And I'm wondering if maybe we haven't adjusted our indicators and our data to the fact that we have a changing economy now.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right. It's difficult to answer a question like that, of course, in the current budget climate. As you know we are in the process currently of completing the redesign of the Current Population Survey. We have begun looking at the need for further testing and research on survey techniques. Since the

survey techniques for the Current Population Survey were developed for social and family conditions of the 1950's, there have been a lot of changes in family structure and I believe we need to look at ways to test new approaches to collecting those data.

We have a CPI revision underway which is supposed to be completed in 1987, but that also depends upon the budget. The Congress added to our fiscal 1985 budget a little over a million dollars for us to begin to work toward improving data in the service-producing sector and the Bureau has already reprogrammed to the extent that we could in order to improve some of the information on services out of our basic business survey and we have begun publishing a good deal more detail. But those samples need to be addressed and modernized and I believe beefed up in the service-producing sector.

In addition, we need to know more about productivity and wages in those areas.

My concern is first that it takes resources to keep the data system up to the social and economic changes that are going on. You can't just stand still. You have to keep changing and a lot of that can be done by having increased efficiencies and we found that the application of new technology has been very helpful to us, but I think that is a problem. And the other problem, of course, is that when there are tight budget conditions, as there were for example in fiscal 1982 in particular for us, there is always a tendency to try to keep data series and the result then is that the quality of them—the research aspects of trying to keep improving them—goes. Much of what we have now is required by law, so it's very difficult to find places to cut it.

I am very concerned about what will happen, not just to the Bureau of Labor Statistics but to the whole statistical community.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now let me ask you about the unemployment and the Federal deficit because that's the No. 1 domestic problem in the view of many of us that we face in our country.

High unemployment automatically enlarges the Federal deficit by simultaneously reducing tax receipts and increasing expenditures on unemployment insurance and other Government transfer programs.

If high unemployment persists year after year, tax losses grow as a result of the economy's lower output path, while the enlarged deficits cause outlays to keep rising by pushing up interest costs on the public debt.

Of course, even more important is the fact that when you get into a recession it's impossible to make structural changes in the fiscal policy—either cut spending as I pointed out or increase taxes.

The CBO has estimated that a sustained 1-percent increase in unemployment, as I indicated earlier, relative to its baseline projections would increase the deficit as follows: Fiscal year 1984, $24 billion; fiscal year 1985, $40 billion; fiscal year 1986, $47 billion; fiscal year 1987, $53 billion; fiscal year 1988, $60 billion; and fiscal year 1989, $68 billion.

In your judgment, are these reasonable estimates of the effects of higher unemployment on the deficit?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't really know. I have great respect for the Congressional Budget Office. I know its staff well and I believe that

it does very good work, but I'm not thoroughly familiar with those estimates and I would have no way of making a judgment on them, Senator.

Senator PROXMIRE. I calculate that if we move into a period of real prosperity with exuberant growth with the kind of supply-side responses that we may encounter the deficit will get even worse, and I'll tell you why. You will have these effects, but you will also have a skyrocketing interest rate. It will go up because you will have the competing demands of a deficit that's taking at the present time two-thirds of all the savings of the American people, and then you will have the private sector insisting on more capital to finance its expansion, and the rate of interest will go up. If the Treasury has to pay, instead of 9 percent for its money as it does roughly now, 12 percent, and the deficit goes to $2 trillion as we expect in the next couple years, that will mean an increase of about $120 billion in servicing the national debt that would wipe out all the savings I'm talking about here. So it looks as if any way we go here, whether we have a boom or whether we have a flat economy or whether we have a recession, that we're in an inescapable trap.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's why we need such good people in the Congress, Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, that's why we need some new good ones too because I don't see the answer. Maybe you should run for Congress.

If the economy slides into another recession unemployment could be several points above the CBO's baseline. What would be the impact on the deficit of another recession in your view?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't know. I think that's a question for CBO to respond to.

Senator PROXMIRE. You report that altogether manufacturing industries regained only 70 percent of the jobs lost during the recession and the jobs in this sector did not grow appreciably during November. Is the recovery over in manufacturing?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I would hope not. There is some evidence of growth. Manufacturing in the last 2 years has grown by 1.6 million jobs and some of those industries—like lumber and wood products, furniture manufacturing, electrical equipment, transportation equipment—have done extraordinarily well.

The problem is that we have some areas in the economy where very great dislocations are occurring for a variety of different reasons, some of them not completely recent developments.

Senator PROXMIRE. Are these industries typically the first to stop growing as the economy slows down?

Ms. NORWOOD. Not necessarily. For example, lumber and wood products and furniture which are housing related often drop as the housing industry goes down.

Senator PROXMIRE. Which industries have recovered fewer than half the jobs lost during the recession?

Ms. NORWOOD. If we look at manufacturing, primary metals, and, in particular, the steel industry, machinery other than electrical machinery, food and kindred products, apparel and other textiles, petroleum and coal products, textile mill products, chemicals,

leather and leather products have recovered less than half the jobs lost during the recession. The same is true of mining.

Senator PROXMIRE. Has the steel industry grown at all since the trough of the recession?

Ms. NORWOOD. No.

Senator PROXMIRE. Not at all?

Ms. NORWOOD. No; it is below the level that it——

Senator PROXMIRE. That it had been since November 1982?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is 22,000 jobs lower than at the start of recovery, I should say.

Senator PROXMIRE. I understand it is the trough of the recession.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. The trough of the recession.

It is lower than the trough of the recession——

Ms. NORWOOD. That is correct.

Senator PROXMIRE [continuing]. In the industry.

You report that payroll employment increased by about 300,000 in November, largely due to increase in the service and retail jobs.

The survey week concluded the 12th day of the month came later in November than it sometimes does, but the November survey has 300,000 more jobs over seasonal adjustment procedures at this same period?

Mr. PLEWES. We aren't so sure. We believe that perhaps there might have been an effect on retail trade, where some of the normal November–December growth was put into November, but that would only be a very small part of that growth.

There is a possibility of that.

Senator PROXMIRE. But you don't think it would have accounted for the two-tenths of a percent improvement?

Mr. PLEWES. No, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. What percentage of unemployed workers are drawing unemployment insurance, and why is this proportionately declining?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't know why it has been declining; 29 percent, 29.3 percent of total unemployment as measured in the Current Population Survey are drawing some kind of unemployment compensation. About 58 percent of the job losers are.

One reason, of course, is that many people who have been displaced from some of the declining industries that are being restructured may have used up their benefits.

We really know very little about what is happening to people who have been on unemployment insurance or, even more important, those who have exhausted their benefits.

Senator PROXMIRE. New unemployment insurance claims are considered a leading indicator of changes in the business cycle.

Has the number of new claims for unemployment insurance been rising at all in recent weeks?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, it has.

Mr. PLEWES. Initial claims are lower than they were in the reference week last month, but they have gone on a strange path. If you look at the reference week in October, they were 350,000. They went to 377, 383, 412. Now they are back to 396, 371, and 385.

So they are up from where they were, but down from where they were earlier in the month.

Ms. NORWOOD. I really can't resist commenting, Senator Proxmire, that as you and I have discussed before, we have to be a little careful in interpreting the UI claims figures. They come out of an administrative program which, quite rightly, is concerned with paying claims and establishing the legality of the claims. It is not a statistical data base.

There is vast room for improvement of the statistics of unemployment insurance. That is not a BLS responsibility.

Senator PROXMIRE. Does the reduced unemployment coverage we have observed in recent years make initial claims measures a somewhat less reliable leading indicator?

Ms. NORWOOD. I believe so, and I think most of the people who use these data in forecasting models would agree with that.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now, I commend you, and I want to again, on the information you have given us on the disparities in employment and unemployment and also, of course, on the displaced workers.

Before I get to displaced workers, let me ask you this: As is evident from the map, 17 States, those shaded in red, had unemployment rates above the national average in September, the most recent month for which data on all 50 States are available.

On the second map, 19 States, those shaded in yellow, had lower nonagricultural payroll employment levels this September than they did 5 years ago. In other words, these States have not fully recovered the jobs lost during the last two recessions.

There are nine unfortunate States in both categories. That includes Oregon, Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

What has made the recovery so difficult for these nine States? Are there any common factors or particular industrial demographic characteristics that are a large part of the explanation?

Ms. NORWOOD. Clearly, the structural dislocation that has been occurring in manufacturing industries can be seen, particularly in what we would call the North Central region, as well as in that group of States that is further south, closer to the Gulf of Mexico, where you have textiles and apparel.

The character of the employment situation is dependent upon the structure of the industry in each of those States. We have discussed some of the dislocation that is occurring in some of the manufacturing industries, and I think those patterns that are shown on those charts really follow those dislocations pretty much.

Senator PROXMIRE. Because of their industrial composition, are these States likely to be the first affected by another downturn in the national economy?

Ms. NORWOOD. To the extent that in the past manufacturing has been hardest hit, I suppose one could say yes. On the other hand, since we have had so much job growth in the service-producing sector, it's sort of hard to tell what the future will bring.

Senator PROXMIRE. A recent national publication said that people have a misleading notion of unemployment. They have the conception of people being unemployed for many years when actually most people are unemployed for relatively short times and so forth. It's a disaster whenever it happens but it's not the kind of complete and total breakdown for a family that some people picture.

On the other hand, your displaced workers study indicates that it is an enormous tragedy that I hadn't really envisioned until I read it this morning. The report shows that 5.1 million workers were displaced from long-term jobs between January 1979 and January 1984. That's 5 years; 40 percent of these workers or 2 million were unable to find new jobs. Some of those who did had to accept lower pay than they had previously earned or fewer hours of work than they wanted.

What are the principal demographic characteristics of displaced workers? Do they tend to be older or black or women? These groups have poorer prospects of reemployment than other displaced groups.

Ms. NORWOOD. They tend, of course, to be older workers. In fact, nearly one-fifth of them are 55 years and over. They are primarily men. The proportion of displaced workers who are unemployed was about 23 percent among whites, about 40 percent among blacks, 34 percent among Hispanics.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, it seems to be a greatly disproportionate effect on the blacks and Hispanics.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, blacks and Hispanics comprise a disproportionate share of the unemployed displaced workers.

Senator PROXMIRE. The report also said that half of those considered displaced or about 2.5 million people lost jobs in manufacturing, chiefly in durable goods industries. What are the categories other than steel and automobiles that had the largest number of displaced workers and were the workers from these industries least likely to find new jobs to match their previous pay levels?

Ms. NORWOOD. The answer to the second question is yes, partly of course because they are losing jobs in industries that are very high paying, durable manufacturing being among the highest paying in the country. There are really large numbers of workers displaced from jobs in primary metals, fabricated metals, machinery, electrical machinery, transportation equipment, particularly automobiles, and there are sizable numbers in some of the nondurable manufacturing.

Senator PROXMIRE. To what industries do they go to find new jobs?

Ms. NORWOOD. We are not certain about that, Senator Proxmire. We tried to issue a press release as soon as we could. We have the tape which we currently are studying and we do anticipate having an in-depth article in the Monthly Labor Review very shortly.

Senator PROXMIRE. How much lower on the average was the pay of these new jobs?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, my recollection is that 45 percent of the workers who had full-time jobs before displacement and had full-time wage and salary jobs after displacement were earning less money than before.

Senator PROXMIRE. What percentage?

Ms. NORWOOD. Forty-five percent.

Senator PROXMIRE. That doesn't means 55 percent were earning more?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, 55 percent of this group were earning the same or more than on the job they had lost. Of course, there were

other displaced workers who had not obtained full-time wage and salary jobs.

Senator PROXMIRE. When you say earning less, you're talking about hourly pay?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, weekly earnings.

Mr. PLEWES. Could I add to that just to put in the record our analysis from the press release?

Senator PROXMIRE. Certainly.

Mr. PLEWES. About 55 percent of the 2 million workers reported weekly earnings from new jobs were equal to or more than the earnings from the jobs they lost. About 500,000 of those reported that the earnings exceeded those of their previous jobs by about 20 percent. Forty-five percent, however, reported earnings that were lower than those on jobs they lost. About 600,000 said that they had taken cuts of 20 percent or more. Those cuts were largest, as we reported before, in steel and autos and other of the durable goods industries and less in parts of the nondurable sector.

Senator PROXMIRE. So if you add those that didn't find any jobs at all to those that obtained jobs that paid less, you get a very big proportion of the total; is that right?

Mr. PLEWES. That's right.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right and you also have 360,000 who were working part time.

Senator PROXMIRE. To what extent are displaced workers concentrated in so-called Rust Belt States, in the States on our map shown in yellow that have failed to recover the jobs that were lost during the recession?

Incidentally, I hope and pray that I won't be reported as referring to Wisconsin as a Rust Belt State. It's actually the start of the Snow Belt.

Ms. NORWOOD. You get plenty of snow there.

Large numbers of them, 1.2 million, were in the East North-Central area and about 800,000 were in the Middle Atlantic area.

Senator PROXMIRE. Your report notes that some displaced workers who had worked full time were reemployed at part-time jobs. Is this one reason the number of workers considered part time for economic reasons in your monthly survey of households have been unusually high throughout the recovery?

Ms. NORWOOD. It could well be.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now the BLS report on displaced workers gives us important information but when will those parts of the study be released dealing with such questions as whether people received unemployment benefits, whether they moved, and whether they lost health benefits?

Mr. PLEWES. We expect those will be available in tabulated form in a month or so and they will be in the Monthly Labor Review in March.

Ms. NORWOOD. One of the things that should be pointed out, Senator, is that we have put out a release which uses one definition of displaced workers. One of the things that has concerned me about the discussion of displacement has been that many do not bother to define the terms. What we did was to impose particular definitions. Other people might come up with different definitions.

In our case, we decided that we would consider a displaced worker as someone who had lost a job over this 5-year period because of plant closedown or relocation, the abolition of a shift or position, or slack work, and who had been in that previous job for at least 3 years. Interestingly, a lot of these people had been in their jobs for more than 10 years, with the median at over 6 years.

Senator PROXMIRE. People who had been on the job for 1 year or 2 years weren't included? Even though they lost their job, they were not included?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's correct. We have that information and we have informed outside researchers that the tape is available and people can run that tape in ways to tabulate data with any kind of definition that they wish.

Senator PROXMIRE. Let me ask you about a part of the economy that's viewed by most Americans as bright, and that is the inflation side of the economy. That seems to have abated. Producer prices fell by 0.4 percent in September and 0.2 percent in October. Does this suggest any general deflationary trend or does the index simply reflect a few volatile sectors?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think we have had a considerable deceleration in the rate of inflation in both of our indexes. Both the Producer Price and the Consumer Price Index are showing that this deceleration has been fairly widespread. I think it's important to recognize that a part at least of that deceleration and the good performance of our price indicators is due to the downward pull of imports on the price structure of the country.

Senator PROXMIRE. Let me ask a couple questions about the BLS budget. Are there sufficient resources to complete revisions of the CPS and the CPI?

Ms. NORWOOD. The plans for the CPI revision and for the completion of the CPS redesign have been laid out for the Office of Management and Budget and the Congress as multiyear programs. In the case of the CPS, we've done very well with the sample redesigns, but there remains a good deal more work to do on the system development and one of the big problems we have had with the CPS is that the Census Bureau has made slower progress than we would have liked, though there are good reasons for that, in the development of more flexible systems so that we can get at the data better for analytical purposes.

In the case of the CPI revision, the major work in the field, the major data collection activity and systems development activity really stands ahead of us in fiscal 1986 and 1987. So it's a period for an increase in budget if we are to complete the CPI revision program.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now as I understand it, Congress appropriated new money in the fiscal 1985 budget to begin the new mass layoff survey and to improve data on service industries.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's correct.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you have adequate resources for that?

Ms. NORWOOD. A statistical agency will always tell you the resources aren't adequate for all the things we would like to do. However, the fiscal 1985 budget increase for services would be enough to begin work in a number of areas. We would be able to do a considerable amount of work in developing very important wage data

in the services area. We would be able to produce some additional new productivity indexes, both labor productivity and do some work on multifactor productivity in services. Some of the price work would include new indexes. We would be able to do some of the basic work in the development of computer services which we think is extremely important. But to develop a full set of price indexes on services is, of course, a much more expensive project.

So I think there is enough there if it remains in our budget for us to be able to begin the development and lay out for the Congress what is required.

Senator PROXMIRE. You say "if it remains in your budget." Are further budget cuts for BLS programs expected in the administration's budget proposal for fiscal 1986?

Ms. NORWOOD. I have no idea, Senator Proxmire. All I can do is read the newspaper. If the Bureau of Labor Statistics is merely held at the fiscal 1985 budget level that was passed by the Congress, we would have a cut of $17 million, and about $3 million of that is——

Senator PROXMIRE. If you were held for 1986 at the 1985 level, you would have a cut of $17 million?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. Why is that?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, because there is another increment of more than $4.5 million for the CPI revision program. We measure inflation and know that there is inflation. Our space rent goes up. The Congress passed an Antideficiency Act which, of course, has affected us a great deal because it cuts travel. We have to travel to collect data. So we are looking at the effects of that.

Congress has also passed pay raises that may take some of that away, although some of the discussion suggests—the pay raise last year has not yet been funded. We have this very strange system of budgeting in which a pay increase is granted and then there's a supplemental budget request that goes in toward the end of the year to pay for what we are already paying.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, there's a pay raise that goes into effect January 1, of 3.5 percent.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. Then the President is asking for a pay cut of 5 percent in 1986 to begin January 1, 1986.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right.

Senator PROXMIRE. I understand Congress is in on the first and not on the second—not Congress, but the staff of Congress, which is more important perhaps.

Well, Madam Commissioner, I want to thank you very, very much for your usual top-flight presentation.

The committee will stand adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:40 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

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